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# LIFE AND LIGHT

FOR

# WOMAN

PUBLISHED BY THE

# WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

1914, Vol. XLIV.

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Vol. XLIV.

JANUARY, 1914.

No. 1

While it is true that "all the world loves a lover" it is almost equally true that all the world loves a beginner. The first efforts of the little Beginning ones in our homes to walk, to call the familiar objects by their baby names, excite not only the proud parents but the doting aunts and uncles and the fond grandparents as well to wild enthusiasm. It is true, in a deep sense, of the interest aroused by the early reports of our young workers just beginning their tasks in Turkey, in Japan, in China, in Africa. We follow with misty eyes the great steamer as she swings out into the stream bearing the precious freight of young lives with their fresh enthusiasms and their high hopes, yet going forth upon an untried way. But it is perhaps the fathers and mothers, the brothers and sisters in the broken home circles who have made the greater sacrifice in thus giving of their dearest for Jesus' sake and the gospel's. To these same family friends we desire to express our gratitude for their generosity in sharing their first letters from the young missionaries. It seems appropriate that a New Year's number should be largely made up from such accounts as are given by Miss Harley, Miss Sewall, Miss Curtis, Miss Conn and others in this number. It seems not less appropriate that we should strike at the year's dawn the deep note of "Helping Together by Prayer," and that we should present, through Mrs. Hillis' logical yet earnest appeal, a renewed call to the Congregational women of our churches to assume their share of the task.

The Policy adopted by the Executive Committee of the Board and recommended to the Branches and auxiliaries at its recent annual meeting,

A Policy for the is a concise statement of those principles and activities Woman's Board. which appear to be essential in any determined, rational, efficient forward movement. That there must be a forward movement, determined, rational, executed through efficient methods, admits of no debate because we all lift our eyes to our Divine Leader and he moves forward.

The officers of the Board earnestly solicit from all workers a careful study of this Policy with two ends in view. First, with the purpose of

entering into its spirit and plans so as to promote them in Branch and auxiliary. Secondly, with a watchful eye for points which might be strengthened by a different wording; for the omission of some essential statement; for the inclusion of any unessential or unwise statement. Let all suggestions be sent as they occur to the Home Secretary of the Board.

A word as to the heading under *Finance*, which sets \$159,000 as the goal of the Board and urges its constituency to press forward to that goal. The officers of the Board desire to keep this, the largest definite aim yet assumed, ever before our eyes. We must look often at the figure. To look—to consider, this is the beginning of accomplishment. We must not shrink from facing our entire responsibility.

Nevertheless, as mountain climbers are taught to advance by steady steps, without hurry, we realize that we must attain our high aim by a series of steady advances. It is in accord with this idea that Nos. (1) and (2) follow the heading of *Finance*, and that the Standard of Excellence appended to the Policy suggests a ten per cent increase in gifts. If any auxiliary can set a higher aim, fifteen, twenty per cent advance, that is indeed so much the better and should receive from Branch judges a gold star beside the name on the honor list!

Possibly it may seem too firm a word, that spoken in regard to *specials* in (3) under *Finance*. Please ponder that. Think of the broad liberties for giving, even under Pledged Work, so that all kinds of givers may find an outlet for their desires; please think first of the Board obligations as depending upon auxiliary loyalty to their selected objects of support.

When we read over the Policy (let all who read this send to the Board Rooms for a copy) we begin with *Prayer*. At the end, let us go back to *Prayer* and make that our deepest study, our favorite practice.

M. L. D.

At the annual meeting it was stated that our subscription list numbers only a few over 7,000, while we have in our territory more than 200,000 "Life and Light" and women and over 30,000 of these are tabulated in the Other Publications. report of the Home Department for 1913 as enrolled members of foreign missionary societies. This statement seemed to arouse fresh denominational loyalty and cheering evidence has been received that the appointment of a special solicitor for LIFE AND LIGHT in several auxiliaries is already bearing fruit. Do not fail to read the Council Table on this important matter, page 41. The handbook for senior societies has been delayed in publication but copies of the new Policy recommended by the Executive Committee may be obtained by

application to the Publication Department. The junior department is just issuing a leaflet regarding the "Camp Fire Girls" as they may be allied with missionary activities. "Miss Half the Meeting" has been reprinted from the December Life and Light and is good for seniors as well as juniors.

The delightful quarterly known to many as "Mrs. Peabody's magazine" is now published by the Missionary Education Movement, Miss "Everyland" and Susan Mendenhall, editor, and the Christmas "The Pilgrim Visitor." number well sustains its reputation for being easily the most attractive of missionary publications for boys and girls from ten to fifteen years of age. And behind the stories, pictures and spicy information is a definite aim to stimulate sympathy and love for service and to broaden the child's world. Subscriptions for Everyland should be sent to the Missionary Education Movement, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City. Price, 50 cents for the four numbers.

The Pilgrim Visitor is also for boys and girls of this same age and comes to them weekly. This well-known Sunday-school paper has long been a favorite but it has an added value this coming year because it is to include entertaining sketches and stories which have a bearing on home and foreign missions. Some of this material will be supplied by our own workers. It will be similar to that formerly published in The Dayspring. These two publications are as good in their way as St. Nicholas and The Youth's Companion and cost much less. See third page of cover for terms.

Mrs. Theodora Crosby Bliss, the secretary for the Southeastern District, has just completed a very successful and encouraging, albeit rather

Touring the strenuous tour of the South country. She spent about six Southeast. weeks in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, concentrating her efforts for the most part on the latter state. She was endorsed and assisted everywhere by the officers of the home missionary societies, Superintendent Waldron of Florida and Superintendents Blackburn and Hopkins of Georgia and Alabama, respectively, aiding her in all possible ways. She attended various association meetings, including the state conference in Barnesville. The women of Atlanta sent greetings to the Woman's Board assembled at Springfield, to which a reply was sent by telegram, inviting the Congregational women of Georgia to send a delegate next November to the Board meeting in Philadelphia. Mrs. Bliss reports quickened interest and intelligence in many places and a hope that new auxiliaries

may result from this visit. Among the places visited are Thorsby, Ala., and Waycross, Ga., West Tampa, Mount Dora, Tangerine, Tavares, Winter Park, Sanford, Jacksonville, Miami, and Melbourne where she spoke at the East Coast Association of churches. We hope later to give extracts from Mrs. Bliss' report of her work.

The seventh international convention of the Student Volunteer Movement will be held in Kansas City, Mo., from December 31st to January Student Volunteer 4th inclusive. This will undoubtedly be one of the greatest of these great student gatherings which are Convention. held once in a student generation for the purpose of bringing together representative student delegations from all important institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada, also members of the faculties of these colleges and leaders of the foreign missionary enterprise, for helpful association and conference. Dr. John R. Mott will preside and will bring the results of his recent remarkable tour in the Orient to the attention of this body of prospective missionaries. There will be much opportunity for personal interviews with Board secretaries and with men and women who have had long experience in the mission fields. There will be inspirational addresses by some of the ablest missionary speakers of North America and other lands, discussion of problems pertaining to the promotion and fostering of missionary interest among students, sectional conferences regarding the great fields, China, India, Japan, Africa, Turkey and others, a carefully prepared exhibit of books, pamphlets and maps, and opportunity for each delegation to come in touch with the best experience and methods of missionary workers in over eight hundred other institutions.

Miss Calder will represent the Woman's Board at this Convention and as chairman of the Committee on the Preparation of Women Missionaries will present a report on this subject at the meeting of the Board of Missionary Preparation which will take place in Kansas City, January 5th, convening at the call of its chairman, Dr. W. Douglas Mackenzie.

Mrs. Peabody's first word from Holland reaches us just in time for this issue. She writes: "The last session of this wonderful Edinburgh ConContinuation Committee tinuation Committee is over. The closing service
at The Hague. was led by the Bishop of Winchester and was wholly for prayer. It is impossible for me to write any account of the meetings as each day has been so filled with Committees following the three regular sessions and now we must pack and be ready for the early

train that takes us to Appledvoru where we lunch at the Palace and meet the Queen.

"Now that you have an American woman on the Edinburgh Committee, it is proper that she report to you and I am hoping for some quiet days at sea where I can get off a budget for our first Federation Bulletin. It has been a deep experience. One feels that the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand as these men of different nations and tongues and shades of faith pray and plan and deliberate and differ, all so harmoniously, for we do not by any means agree on all points. Perhaps there is only one on which all agree and that is that Christ calls for a great united effort for the fulfillment of his plan and prayer; that intercession is the great need and that we must strive to bring the whole Body of Christ to share in his love and sacrifice for the world.

"You will be observing the Day of Prayer, January 9th. I wish that one hour might be spent in prayer for unity in the real sense for which our Lord prayed. Not that all may be alike or think uniformly, but that above our own interpretation and expression we may set His longing—
'As Thou Father art in me and I in thee that they may be one in us, THAT THE WORLD MAY KNOW THAT THOU HAST SENT ME.' Are we, by our differences, keeping the world from knowing? I shall be thinking of you on that day. We shall probably be in India.

"The March Bulletin will be the first message from our new Federation of Boards. We have been so glad to tell of this step toward unity and are so happy to be your representatives."

Miss Ellen M. Catlin of Harpoot who is obliged to return to this country for health reasons arrived in New York, November 5th, and is now Missionary at her parents' home in Burlington, Vt. Miss Mary L. Personals. Daniels, principal of the girls' department of the college at Harpoot, has been spending some weeks in New York studying educational methods. Miss Daniels is much improved in health and expects to return to the field next spring.

Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins of the Foochow Mission sailed from China, October 28th, and arrived in early December in San Francisco. She hopes to attend the Student Volunteer Convention at Kansas City, after which she will go to her home in Alfred, Maine. Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Tracy of Marsovan, en route for California, and Miss Mary L. Matthews of Monastir, after a visit with her sister in South Dakota, expect to be at this Convention, also Dr. Eleanor Stephenson of Ahmednagar, who sails from San Francisco, January 8th.

Dr. Katharine Scott, who has been in charge of the Woman's Hospital in Madura during Dr. Parker's furlough, arrived in San Francisco November 17th, and expects to come East soon after the holidays.

Miss Emily R. Bissell, after attending the W. B. M. I. annual meeting in Detroit and visiting her western friends, sailed December 18th from San Francisco, returning to Ahmednagar by way of Japan.

Dr. George C. Reynolds of Van, Turkey, arrived in New York November 24th. Dr. Reynolds has not been in this country for furlough for nineteen years, and at this time is not accompanied by Mrs. Reynolds, who is remaining at Van.

January 9th, the day of prayer appointed by the Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions as a day for interdenominational prayer services, will Day of Prayer for be observed in Boston by a meeting to be held under Foreign Missions. the direction of the Continuation Committee of the Boston Jubilee, at the chapel of the Old South Church.

Miss Mary F. Long, who is still detained at El Paso, Texas, at the date of this writing, sends this word of conditions there: "For the past Late News month I have been able to a greater degree to settle down from Mexico. to work, both actual and prospective. My heart and mind are so filled with work and plans for the better days surely coming beyond these evil times that were it not for the relief of prayer and laying at Jesus' feet the hopes and burden of insufficiency, I could not endure it.

"The recent taking of Juarez has pervaded every department of the city's activities. It was a complete surprise. I heard the firing in the early morning, but did not dream of its significance until the extras came out. About twenty men and women of the Helping Hand Society went at once to care for the wounded, Mrs. Blachly among them, and all the past week the only attendants in the two miserable hospitals have been our people. One of our Colegio Chihuahuense graduates and her husband have been there day and night. This morning the cannonading of a battle to the south of Juarez was heard in the city. The Federals from Chihuahua have advanced to within thirty miles of Juarez. It is difficult to form any opinion, but if the Rebels triumph and take Chihuahua, there is prospect of peace here in the north. We are hoping, without much assurance, for a speedy settlement, and are getting ready to go in December, if only there is a train. We hear nothing directly from our co-workers there, but indirectly know of their well-being.

## THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD

RECEIPTS FROM OCTOBER 18 TO NOVEMBER 18, 1913

	For Regular Work.	For Buildings,	For Special Objects.	From Legacies.	Total.
1912	\$5,501.44 4,930.92	\$823.50 12,441.30	\$74.56 406.00	\$ 2,850.00 1,606.18	\$9,249.50 19,384.40
Gain Loss	570.52	11,617.80	331.44	1,243.82	10,134.90

#### HELPING TOGETHER BY PRAYER

BY E. R. A.

WE read of the peoples that sit in darkness, of their pitiful need of the light in which we dwell, and we yearn to help. We hear of the valiant work that our missionaries are doing, of their burdens, their toils and successes, and our hearts glow within us till we long to leave all and go to share the task. We learn of wide-open doors, of schools overcrowded, of hospitals totally inadequate, of so many, many places where dollars can do much to make God's kingdom come and if we could we would meet the need.

But only a few are chosen, "elected," in the old-time phrase, for the honor of being Christ's ambassadors on the foreign field; not many of us are rich enough to endow schools or to equip hospitals, or even to support a pupil or a Bible woman, though surely more of us could if we would. Is there, then, no place where we can help? nothing more definite and costly and effective than to give of our abundance, or even to give "till it hurts, and then till it doesn't hurt"? We forget that the kingdom of God, for whose coming we long and pray, is not an outer kingdom, and that it comes not "by might nor by power but by my Spirit, saith Jehovah." Wherever we may be, whether or not we can give time or money to hasten its coming we are all to help on the blessed time when the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of Jehovah as the waters cover the sea.

We cannot fathom the mystery of prayer. How it is that in our littleness and ignorance we may touch the Almightiness and All-wisdom is quite beyond our power to understand. Neither do we understand how one loving heart can reach through the veil of flesh and over thousands of miles of distance and feel the answering beat of another heart that throbs in unison, but we know both facts to be true and we live by prayer as we live by love.

So if we give our prayers to aid this greatest of tasks we are giving what helps most of all.

# IT IS A COSTLY GIFT WE BRING, REALLY TO PRAY

Not merely to speak well-phrased petitions, in agreeable and fluent English, but so to lift the soul in a struggle of petition that words may fail and we pour out our hearts like water. It is the fervent prayer that avails. Action and reaction are equal and the prayer that costs nothing will avail nothing. To pray, to rest in the Father's love, sure that he doeth all things well, is most sweet and restful, the privilege of every child of God. But again the prayer that shall move mountains is a task for all the soul muscle we possess, the very hardest, most strenuous thing we can do, a thing that will leave us limp and weary. This is the gift we all can bring to help the missionary cause.

#### FOR WHOM SHALL WE PRAY?

Let us name them over in thought and in word: for our dear workers, first perhaps, those whom we personally know, and whose faces stand clear before us as we speak their names, then for their associates with whom they company day by day, for all missionaries of our own American Board, for others who are their neighbors in the field, sent out by other Boards, some of them speaking other languages, but, as one said, forgetting to be Methodist or Baptist or any one denomination, all only Christian together; this is the one thing the missionaries ask of us, not larger salaries or more comforts, never that, but this is their one request -pray for us and for our work; pray also for the native workers, for the preachers and the teachers, those who have themselves come out of darkness and who can come so much closer to their fellows than any outsider can; they need great grace and wisdom and patience, these native pastor, preachers and catechists, 877 of them employed by the American Board; pray for the Bible women, those messengers of the King that go into places where no man can go, carrying light and comfort to sad and darkened lives; pray for the hospitals, for doctors, nurses, patients, and for all the myriad sufferers to whom the touch of healing never comes; pray for the schools, the teachers, foreign and native, for the pupils and for those who can never be taught; pray for the converts, for those gathered

in churches, for those who stand singly in their new faith, for those who must bear persecution, for those who dare not yet confess Christ their Saviour, for those who are seeking the truth and yet only groping in the dark, for those who oppose and fear the new way, for the indifferent, for all those in authority that they may see the blessings Christ would bring to their peoples, for all the children of men.

#### PRAY TOO, FOR THE WORKERS HERE AT HOME,

that they may work in wisdom and sacrifice; pray for the many young men and women who may see it their privilege and joy to give their lives to the work; pray for the churches, that a new vision of the love of God and of the need of many souls may come to us here, and that so we may rise to a new and more perfect devotion; and oh, pray earnestly for those uninterested men and women, who are blind and deaf to the need and the call, and so are missing the best out of their lives.

#### FOR WHAT SHALL WE PRAY?

For the wisdom which we all lack, so specially necessary in the Master's work, and it shall be given. We cannot afford time and strength to make mistakes; let us use the wisdom that is ours for the asking. Pray for money. The silver and gold are Jehovah's,—will he trust us to use some of it in his service? Pray for courage, that no fear of man, or of any evil may keep any of God's children from doing their whole duty, and for strength, physical, mental, spiritual, that we may do our work joyfully and well. Most of all, pray for love, such a love for God and for all his children, our brothers, that day by day, continually, our devotion may glow like a pure flame that lightens and warms and cheers and consumes. We are so dull, so flippant, so superficial, because the inner fire burns low. Love means sacrifice, costly, ennobling, joyful, let us pray to be taught to love more. So only can we come into the likeness of the Master.

#### WHEN SHALL WE PRAY?

The apostle bids us "pray at all seasons in the Spirit." When we kneel in our own inner chamber, to rest in the love that stooped to share, and to give thanks for it, can we fail to remember those who know nothing of that love?

When we gather for public worship we must pray for all sorts and conditions of men; that must mean saints and sinners, missionaries and heathen. When we come, a few women, in our auxiliary meeting, why

not each woman just open her lips and speak the petition that rises in her heart? Why not? Are we too lazy to make the effort, too selfish and vain to dare run the risk of a boggled sentence, too timid to lift the voice to Him we serve? Why do I hear, East and West, the same word, "so few will lead in prayer"? Perhaps we must pray for more pray-ers.

#### HOW SHALL WE PRAY?

In faith, believing that we shall receive what we ask. Really? do we expect any such answer? Ah, how hopeful, how joyful, how exultant our prayer would be, did we really believe. But the promises to prayer are conditional and a part of the prayer is to meet the conditions. "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you." We must drop many things to abide in Him, and our lives would move on a loftier plane, were his searching words to abide in us. The Apostle John says, "Whatsoever we ask we receive of Him, because we keep his commandments." The two must go together, the keeping the commandments of His love, and the receiving the gifts we ask. To do our part is essential and it is only mockery to ask God to do that which we are able to do ourselves.

#### WHAT CAN OUR PRAYER ACCOMPLISH?

Who can tell how far goes the power of a spoken word, or mark the limit of personal influence, reaching on perhaps to infinity? More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of; but here are some results we may expect when all Christians use aright this mighty power. Money will come in to meet the opportunities abundantly, and recruits will be eager for the privilege of giving the gospel. No more begging for men or means, but schools and churches and hospitals, teachers and evangelists and physicians will so multiply that no neglected places will be left. The missionaries will be glad and strong in the sense of warm sympathy and support at home and in the vivid strength that companionship in prayer always brings. The life of Christians here at home will be lifted above the trifles that now steal our time and strength and we shall be warm and strong and earnest, one in joyful service of our Master.

Bring together and visualize as well as you can the glorious prophecies spoken by seers of old, the most alluring Utopias of modern reformers, your own dearest dreams of human felicity, and be sure that all together fall far, far short of the blessedness of the new heaven and the new earth, for whose coming we together work and pray.



AS WE JOURNEYED

# MY FIRST LONG JOURNEY IN TURKEY

BY ISABELLE HARLEY

PROMISED you that when I returned from the long trip which I took last summer you should receive a full account of it. My typewriter came just in time to help me out and I am all ready to give you as full an account of it as I can. I think you know the object of our journey was to attend the annual meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission at Van. Dr. Atkinson and I were the delegates from Harpoot, and Mr. Livengood, because he thought it was a good chance to see a large part of Eastern Turkey, decided to accompany us.

In our caravan there were three horses and four donkeys. We Americans rode the horses, three donkeys carried the load, and the fourth was left free to carry our good servant Maderos and his son Hagop as they should wish to take turns riding.

It was my first long journey and it was with some misgivings, both on the part of myself and my associates that I set out. Would I be able to stand it was the question. To my great surprise and the surprise of everybody else I did not get lame the first day nor the second nor the third. The third day over I knew I could finish the journey without the awful lameness a new rider usually experiences. I did get tired as I

shall tell you later. The first day took us across the Harpoot plain. The day was hot and good water along the road scarce. The water we brought in our canteens grew warmer and warmer as we traveled along in the sun. In obedience to the advice given by our friends who have had uncomfortable experiences from drinking impure water I refrained from drinking, preferring rather to go thirsty than get sick. About the middle of the afternoon I got so thirsty it seemed as if I could not stand it. Doctor had stopped to call on one of our native pastors in a village through which we were passing. When he overtook us he said he had some tahn, a native drink made from madzoon and water. Ordinarily I do not like tahn, but I drank that with a relish and felt refreshed. We



JEWELL MEMORIAL, THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE GIRLS' SCHOOL IN VAN

traveled on some ways further when I began to grow tired, so tired! We had by this time been riding six hours and had at least two more to go. I was too tired to go on but I did not want to say so for the whole caravan would have to stop and thus shorten our first day's journey. Then I thought of the donkey and asked Maderos if he would like to change with me. He was very willing and I mounted the little mouse-colored donkey. If any of you have ever scorned a donkey, don't do it again but just remember that once one of those little creatures saved the day for me. That little beastie just glided along so smoothly I could hardly feel any motion at all. It was such a pleasant change and I got so nicely rested

that when we reached the place where we had planned to camp and it was suggested that we go on an hour or two further I was all ready to acquiesce. The donkey was my friend for the rest of the day and I shall always remember that little beast with the kindest feelings. That evening we reached a Kurdish village about one hour away from the point where we were to cross the Euphrates River the next day. Crossing a river the way it is done in Turkey would seem very funny indeed to you. The ferry boat is a most primitive affair like a plough in shape with sides grading in width toward the bow. It is moved by means of a long pole which requires the strength of one or more men, according to the size of the load on board. When we had crossed the river I pushed on with the zaptieh while Doctor and Mr. Livengood stopped for a swim. A zaptieh is a mounted soldier usually taken along by travelers for protection. We took one to show us the road for none of us knew it.

As we entered one city we were met by the centurion who immediately took us under his protection. We asked him to show us a good place to put our tent and he, thinking a khan the very best place took us to one. He said we might put our things in a room and our tent on the roof! Mr. Livengood and I had our eyes on a hill whch overlooks the city and asked him if we might go up there. It was green and removed from the village and just the kind of a place we always liked to find. He was willing and led us up. On this hill were the soldier barracks and as we passed the centurion gave a few orders and half a dozen soldiers came rushing out and followed us to the place where we were to pitch our tent. One took my horse; another helped Mr. Livengood; another ran to fill our canteens with water; another brought us chairs, etc. By this time, Doctor, Maderos, Hagop and the animals had arrived. People have a way of finding out things as foreigners approach a place and it was soon learned that the large man on the gray horse was a doctor. Immediately he was asked to go and see the kaimakam (mayor) who was stabbed in the knee one day when he was out in the mountains. Of course, Doctor was glad to go. He found the man in a dangerous condition and ordered him taken to Diarbekir where he might have the constant care of a physician. Both the centurion and the kaimakam were so grateful to the doctor that they told us we might have anything we wanted and left a soldier to be our special servant while we were there. The other soldiers who had been helping us were dismissed and we were left to enjoy the quietness of the place. The centurion, with the promise to provide us with a new zaptieh the next day, also took his departure. This soldier

proved to be very willing to do all that we asked of him. When we asked for a little wood to build a fire for cooking, what did they send us but a donkey load. Mr. Livengood used it for a camp fire and sat by it to write letters.

As we traveled on we noticed that the villages grew more and more primitive and the people more and more degraded and uncivilized. We passed through village after village made up of houses which were nothing but mud huts, some of them just dug out of the side of a mound. Not a window was there of any kind but only a door and a hole on the roof to let out the smoke. The people were ragged and filthy. I was reminded of the African kraals I have read about and seen pictures of.



THE CHURCH AND BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL IN VAN

Compared with the villages in the Harpoot region these are much more primitive, dirty and uncivilized.

No part of the whole journey seemed so hard to me as the ride from Tadvan to Bitlis. We inquired from several people how far it was and were told three hours by each one. Instead of three hours it took just six to go from Tadvan to Bitlis. The cordial welcome received on our arrival however, more than compensated us for the long hard ride we had taken. Mr. Knapp met us just in front of the Protestant Church. Mr. Livengood and Doctor were carried off to the home of Mr. and Mrs.

Maynard and I to the home of Miss Charlotte Ely. Those of you who know anything at all about Turkey and its missionary history have surely read and heard of the Misses Ely. For forty years they have lived and labored at Bitlis. Giving their lives and much of their money to the work there they have made for themselves a name in missionary history and have won the lasting love and respect of the people in all the country round about. The younger of the two sisters was called to rest from her labors last spring but her sister, Miss Charlotte, with remarkable courage still carries on the work. The courage and faith with which she has borne the loss of her sister has been a revelation to the people of the wonderful keeping power of God. Miss Ely felt that it was her opportunity and she surely has improved it. Soon after Miss Mary's death, Miss Charlotte fell and broke her arm and although this has been a great shock to her system she still goes about her labor of love with a quiet patience that is remarkable. Every day finds her doing things for others -little things that other people never would think about. Because there is no physician at Bitlis Dr. Ussher comes two or three times from Van to Bitlis to attend Miss Ely. He was coming that week so it was decided that we should remain at Bitlis until his arrival and then accompany him and the Bitlis delegates to Van. This we did, passing the time at the missionaries' summer place at Sindian, which is a quiet restful place in the mountains and while there I just rested and slept. The week passed quickly and on Friday morning we said good-by to Sindian, went to the city to take dinner with Miss Ely and thence on again to Tadvan to take the boat for Van. At Tadvan we met Miss Uline who was just returning from her trip to Beirut where she took Miss Mary Ely for medical treatment, two young Germans-teachers in the German school at Aleppo-and the German consul from Mosul. We had met the young Germans at Sindian so they were not strangers to us, but rather seemed like old friends for they were very pleasant.

The sail across the lake by moonlight was one long to be remembered. The little government boat is only a small affair about thirty feet long and ten feet wide. Her passengers that night consisting of the Harpoot delegates, the Bitlis delegates, the above mentioned Germans, two Armenians and a Moslem sheikh (holy man) occupied every bit of space. Our baggage was piled into the two small cabins while we remained on the deck. The first part of the evening was spent in singing good old American songs and telling stories. As the time passed on sleep began

to overtake some of our number and they stretched themselves out in various places on the deck and roof of the cabin.

Lake Van is a most beautiful lake about seventy-two miles long and forty-five miles wide. In the moonlight it was especially beautiful and the little boat glided over the water at a pretty good rate. The time passed quickly and morning came just as the moon was going down. About five o'clock Artimede, the summer place of the missionaries on the lake, loomed into sight. As we came nearer we could see forms moving on the shore and we newcomers began to speculate as to who the different people were. At six o'clock the little boat pulled into shore and as we stepped from the boat we were given a rousing welcome by not only the



THE SUMMER CAMP OF THE VAN MISSIONARIES

Van contingent but the Erzroom as well, for they had arrived the week before. The boat unloaded and we were taken at once to our rooms and I found that I was to have the pleasure of sharing a room with Miss Uline of Bitlis and Miss Sherman of Erzroom.

I wish I could describe Artimede to you so that you would see it with your mind's eye as I saw it with my physical eye. The missionaries' house is built upon a point of land extending into the lake. The site commands a splendid view of the lake. Directly in front the outline of Nimrod 70 miles away meets the horizon; to the right Sepan 1,400 feet

rises from the lake; on beyond other mountains 1,200 and 1,300 feet rise. Trees line the shore of the lake near by hiding from view the little village of Artimede. Except for a few natives here and there, one would not know that he was in Turkey so nearly does the natural scenery resemble an American lake.

The object of our going to Van was the annual meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission. Here we were, -Van, Erzroom, Bitlis, Harpoot (Mardin was not represented), met together to discuss the weighty and important questions of our work in Turkey. I will just give you an idea of the kind of questions that have been turning themselves over in the minds of the missionaries during the last and previous years. There was the question of work for Moslems. One result of the meeting in that Van, at least, is to begin at once for work for these people by opening a kindergarten for Moslem children. The need of a college at Van was another matter for discussion. Van is to open a college this fall. need of new buildings, both school and residence, if the work is to be carried on successfully at Bitlis; a theological class for preachers to be held at Harpoot was voted and next week one is to be opened here. exact enrollment is not known yet but students are coming from Bitlis, Van, Erzroom and Harpoot. Harpoot was given permission to publish a religious monthly periodical to be circulated throughout Eastern Turkey. It was not all hard work, however, for the hours between times were given up to pleasure. I should have said the hours after the day's sessions were over for the between-times were given up mostly to committee work. Water sports, tramps, sings were some of the diversions. The meeting closed Monday afternoon. I must not forget to mention the little communion service which we had together the last Sunday afternoon. It was the sweetest part of the whole annual meeting. The annual sermon was preached by Mr. Knapp of Bitlis, and after the sermon dear Dr. Reynolds, the veteran missionary of our mission, assisted by Mr. Stapleton of Erzroom, administered communion. Some of our German friends were with us and altogether it was a helpful service.



FORDING THE EUPHRATES ON THE WAY TO VAN

# CHINA AS I FIRST SAW IT

BY CAROLYN T. SEWALL

We are permitted to share with the many interested in our "Children's Missionary" extracts from Miss Sewall's letters to her family written from Shanghai where she stopped to visit college friends now engaged in Y. W. C. A. work.

I'm here, here in Shanghai, at last, with my two friends and it seems just as natural as can be to be with them again, though the surroundings aren't quite familiar. I haven't decided exactly when I shall go on to Peking, but the girls are trying to persuade me to wait for Miss Severin, a Y. W. C. A. secretary whom I know quite well. She lands Sunday, October 5th, and is going to Peking to language school either the seventh or a day or two later. It would be ever so much nicer to go north with her and I think that I may be persuaded.

Everyone I meet says I shall like Tientsin so much, all except the dust storms. The climate is splendid, they say. Trees and flowers do not grow as they do here, however, and I imagine it is rather more barren, but the climate is fine. Miss Taft wishes on Miss Davis' account that I were to be with her this winter, for she has been all alone for so long, without much companionship.

After dinner yesterday Dr. Reifsnyder took us all through the hospital. It is one of the best woman's hospitals in China and surely it is wonderfully well organized and managed. Dr. Reifsnyder herself built it up entirely and won for herself and her work the confidence of Chinese and foreigners alike. She has been here thirty years, and from the one-room Chinese home where she started to work at the age of twenty-five, her work has grown until she has a splendid large hospital with beautiful grounds for convalescents. The buildings are so arranged that no matter what window one looks out of in any ward, one sees the green of trees or vines.

When you stop to think that it isn't so very long ago that the Chinese thought the foreign doctors cut out people's eyes to make medicine, and when all sorts of similar reports were current it is interesting to see the two or three hundred people who come to the clinic every day for treatment. Between fifty and sixty thousand a year they treat in that way—not to mention the hundreds of patients in the regular wards. It adds ten per cent to the interest of seeing the hospital to have Dr. Reifsnyder do the conducting. She is the most matter-of-fact, business-like person, and she just talks along telling about the fire a year ago or so that destroyed

part of the building (since replaced), about the "show" this summer when they had to move all the patients out because of the bullets that kept flying through the windows, and about some interesting case or some unusual experience. She has a keen sense of humor. The patients all just love her and she is known all around here. Just to-night when we were coming home, we heard a small urchin in a side street call out as he caught sight of us, "The foreigner, the foreigner—Dr. Reifsnyder."

Oh, I saw two of the cunningest new little Chinese babies. One was a bouncing big baby—ten and a half pounds with the thickest black hair, and the other was a tiny four-pound baby girl whom the parents weren't a bit glad to see. They wrap them all up soon after they are born—so that they look like the pictures of Indian papooses—just a stiff little bundle with the head sticking out. But they are just as cunning as can be.

They have had so many patients—just civilians, who were injured by the firing this summer. There were two little boys, ten or twelve years old, who were getting over their terrible wounds. They picked up a bomb that they found, to investigate, one of the three was killed and these two of course badly mangled, but the doctor has been able to save all the limbs. A hospital like that is wonderful—and they have from their Board only about \$1,100 a year for expense, including the salaries of three American doctors and a nurse, all the expenses of repairs, supplies, food, everything. And all the funds for the additions to the building Dr. Reifsnyder has raised herself, very largely here in China. She says the mortality among women and new little babies is terribly high, because there are millions who know nothing about hospital treatment, and have only the care of ignorant and filthy mid-wives. It was pretty bad to go to clinic, too, and see the steady stream of people come in, but it was wonderful to think that so many were getting relief.

Miss Sewall writes later from Soochow:-

Such a day as I have had! How shall I begin to tell you about all the new things I've seen. I'm really in China, really truly China, not foreignized. And the whole day has been one succession of new and interesting experiences.

You see, Miss A. is a member of some committee that has to do with the union college for women to be started eventually in Nanking—the one Mrs. Thurston has come out for and she was here to-day so I had a nice little visit with her. This same committee had a meeting and Miss A. thought I would enjoy coming along to see the school and the city and the sights in general. So we rose at 5.30 this morning and took the 7.35 train. The trains are much more like ours than they were in Japan, — first, second and third class they have and the second class is plenty good enough,—straw seats, facing each other and with a little table in between, so that anyone who wishes may have his pot of tea and little handleless cup brought in and sip away to his heart's content. Also, if desired, meals are served, and at frequent intervals a porter or coolie came through with an open basket full of steaming diminutive bath towels, which served the purpose of finger bowls, napkins, even occasionally face cloth and towel, as the various users desired. And just before we reached Soochow, everyone was presented with one of those towels for a general removal of cinders or other foreign matter from the heads and hands.

It was a two-hours' ride from Shanghai to Soochow and from the time we left the train until we reached the mission compound, an hour or more later, we did not see another foreigner.

As one looked ahead through the seemingly endless street, it didn't seem as though there would be room to get through, and we literally knocked knees instead of elbows with peddlers and their baskets of wares, with dignified scholars, with women stumping along on their tiny feet and against children playing in the street.

Every now and then we would emerge from a street into the open air—the roofs so nearly met above the street much of the way that it didn't seem like "open air"—to go up a flight of stone steps, when I clung to the donkey's tail, so to speak, across a canal bridge, and go down a similar flight on the other side, when there was danger of my pitching over the animal's head. I got used to the process after awhile, but the first time we started up I didn't know but that I might slip off behind until I felt the coolie's hand pushing me and the poor donkey up the steps. Most of the time the coolies ran along behind, whistling and calling to the steeds, but occasionally in the narrowest or most crowded places they led them.

After a long time and many twists and turns, we went through some wider residential streets, some open fields, another section of shops, and finally out through quite a stretch of open space to the walls of the mission compound. It surely was an experience and I wouldn't have missed it for anything. I wish I could make you see it all. In one place we

had to stop and step off to one side in order to let a wedding procession pass, and as I could have touched almost any one of the participants you can imagine what a fine chance it was to see the whole thing. They were just going for the bride for the beautifully decorated chair was empty.

The school here is certainly charming, and it is such a contrast to the surroundings,—beautiful lawns and trees, rose bushes, still in bloom, some of them, pretty vines on the buildings, and the buildings themselves are large, airy and attractive. Miss A. and I have a room with four windows in it, pretty muslin curtains at them, a white enamelled bed with its mosquito netting covering, and bamboo furniture—the whole so cool, clean and inviting. The window by the desk looks out beyond the mission grounds, over green fields to the canal and the old gray walls of the city. The high tower of a pagoda and the low-thatched summer house effect, which in reality is just a cover for the clumsy water buffalo that goes round and round drawing up water for irrigation, are interesting items in the landscape. And over all a wonderfully clear blue October sky, with some beautiful white puffy clouds.

This is a southern Methodist school. They have their big work here in Soochow: this girls' school, a splendid men's university with a big campus, athletic field, fine buildings; and two hospitals, one for men and one for women, both doing a wonderful work. Then in another part of the city there is a kindergarten with a normal training school, another girls' school, primary and grammar, and a big industrial work.

Yesterday I went to church at the University and while I couldn't understand anything, there was no mistaking the enthusiasm of the singing, nor the earnestness and joyfulness of Pastor Li (Lee) who preached, and I enjoyed it all. Such an interesting audience—the university boys in khaki military uniforms occupied the chapel body on one side, the women and children from the neighborhood were on the other side, while

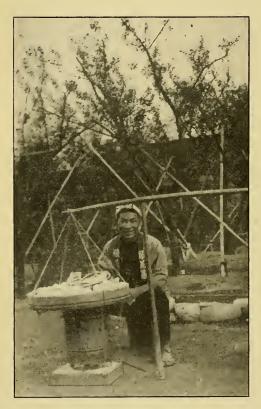
the foreigners, the nurses and the schoolgirls sat in the gallery.

Young Chinese girls wear the plain jackets, buttoning at one side, and trousers,—really regular pajama suits in style, and their hair is fixed in a glossy black braid reaching often way below the waist. So many of them have very abundant hair and there are distinct styles of fixing it. At present a part on one side seems popular. Then when a girl is old enough and big enough, she dons a black skirt over the trousers and fixes her hair in coronet style. You never see the hair put up and its owner skirtless, nor do you see a girl with both skirt and pigtail. At least these remarks are true of the schoolgirls in this particular region. I have already found that you can't make any general statements.

## THE JOYS OF BEGINNING

BY EDITH CURTIS

BACK again in Tokyo and ready for work! Miss McKowan and I left Rokhozan over two weeks ago and we have been rushing around ever since. We offered to help Kobe Station in entertaining Miss Long, Miss Kauffman and Miss Huggins, and were glad of an excuse to go sightsee-



A STREET SCENE IN JAPAN

ing, so we started off on a Wednesday morning for Nara. We changed trains in Osaka and took the girls over to the Baikwa Ladies' Home and they saw a gymnasium class at work too. We reached Nara about noon, took kuruma and "did" the temples and shrines.

We took the newcomers to a Tapanese hotel and made them sit and sleep on the floor and eat with chopsticks. It was jolly fun-seemed like being back in college again. Next morning we went to Kyoto and Mr. Dunning acted as our guide over the Doshisha buildings, the girls' school and Mrs. Learned's kindergarten. Next morning we went to see how cloisonné, lacquer, damascene, bronze and Satsuma are made, and left for Kobe on the noon train. A pretty good record we think.

After the girls left, we went to Osaka and spent a few days there, and then to Kyoto for a day or two with Mrs. Cary, after which Miss McKowan left for Tokyo and I started for Niigata, as Mrs. Davis wished to meet me there to discuss repairs and plans for our home making. I left Kyoto at one o'clock Friday afternoon, spent the night on a "sleep-

erless' train (true in more senses than one!) and reached Nagano the next morning at 6.30. Mrs. Davis met me that day and we reached Niigata about 11.30 and I found that I was booked to play an accompaniment for a "Male Quartette" (Mr. Olds, Mr. Curtis and Edward and Irving Olds!) the next morning at a postponed Children's Day Service. It took the place of both Sunday school and church service so began early and lasted only two hours and a half, but I was very glad to be able to attend a church service again in Niigata and see the members. It was a very interesting service. One of the young men in the church is very much interested in music and he had trained a number of children to sing choruses, duets and quartettes. There were speeches and recitations too. There was a gratifyingly large group of young men at the service, and I hope that I can help gather as many young women. I think there is a good nucleus there already for such a class.

They have a new pastor, a Mr. Ota, who has lived a good many years in America. When he returned he went into business in Yokohama but was called to our church last spring. His wife seems to be an unusually charming woman. I am very much pleased with the prospects for my work and life in Niigata. I think the trip there paid, though it seemed something of an undertaking to go so far and spend barely two days. We had lovely weather for which I was glad for Mrs. Davis' and Miss Hooper's sake as first impressions do count.

I heard of an interesting incident the other day in Nagano when I was waiting for Mrs. Davis and her sister. Nagano is a city about two hours beyond Karuizawa where there is one of the three largest Buddhist temples in Japan. Last year they held the big festival which occurs once in fifty years and thousands of pilgrims found their way there, among whom were tottering old men and women who had to be helped by their friends, but they had been told that if they died on the way the fact that they had started would save them. The priests from the temple (Zenkoji) used to go to the trains to escort departing pilgrims and to greet the new ones, and the missionaries seized this opportunity to distribute tracts at the station. One day Mr. Norman spoke to one of the priests and told him what he was doing and forthwith the priest took some of his tracts and stood there handing out those Christian tracts and told the people that they were good books the gentleman was giving out-books that would help them and advised them to take them and read them on the train on their homeward journey!

I shall find my hands pretty full for the next few weeks. School opened

yesterday and we are very much interested in seeing how things work out under the new régime. We are very happy over the fact that we have four new people in the mission and that they are here in Tokyo with us. It seems especially good to have Elizabeth Pettee back in Japan again.

Perhaps you have not heard that the mission sent me back to Tokyo till Christmas. I am hoping I can stay on till April but Niigata calls loudly and I may have to give up that hope, but it would be such a relief to get five terms of the first two years finished right up with good teachers as it will take longer to do the work in the country. I am so happy that I got through last year in such good condition physically. This summer has been very restful and I feel like "doing things" this fall much to my own joy.

#### NEW EXPERIENCES IN ZULULAND

BY EDITHE A. CONN

MY new experiences have been coming thick and fast lately without I leaving time to record them. I was sent to Mapumulo from Adams in order to study more Zulu and to practice speaking it. I have done a little of the latter but not much of the former.

. Mapumulo station is a beautiful spot although so isolated, twenty-five miles from the railroad. It is high and fresh breezes blow most of the The house is surrounded by orange trees loaded at present with the most luscious fruit. We sell to the natives daily at nominal prices, 24 for threepence. Lemon and peach trees also are in fruit on the place and a few mulberries. The natives bring eggs and tomatoes, and occaionally vegetables. As we are so far from transportation by rail we welcome the natives who have food stuffs. Below us a few hundred feet is a river, the name of which I have not yet mastered, but it does not stop on that account but furnishes us water and lovely falls, or more properly rapids, providing for two kinds of needs. Around us on every hand are the hills, blue with a rain-giving haze as I look out upon them to-day. How thankful we feel for the rain! The people are needing it so badly for their little patches of corn or beans or sweet potatoes which are scattered over the hills; sometimes on such steep places that one wonders what good the rain would do, it would run off so rapidly. course for that very reason the rains, to be effective, must come often in light showers.

After I had been here about two weeks Mrs. Stick was taken ill, and since that I have been managing things with the assistance of Mr. Stick when his duties permitted of his being at home. The doctor said overwork was Mrs. Stick's trouble and only complete rest would do any good. He prescribed for me that I should look after things in so far as I was able in order to relieve Mrs. Stick. Just there and then my new experiences began. In the first place a lively little two-year-old daughter is an inmate of the home. She is as sweet as can be and as full of mischief as any child of her age. Mr. Stick immediately secured a native girl to care for her, but I feel a certain responsibility in the matter although to tell the real truth I suppose the girl knows as much as I do; only I have some authority over both of them. Secondly in the chain, the girl in the kitchen whom Mrs. Stick had trained and who was very efficient and could do many things without supervision developed a cold and a stomach and went home to recuperate. For some days we worried along without a girl and the maiden who cared for Eva and a lad who does chores and attends the station school were the kitchen force. Now several days we have worried along with a girl from one of the kraals. She is not yet a member of the church and has only worn clothes since Christmas time. Now that may sound like a queer way to describe the efficiency of help but it tells a volume if you interpret it correctly. A girl who has been so recently in heathenism very naturally knows much less about a house than a girl who has been to school or who has been among either Christian or white people. On Monday last she knew-as nearly as I can remember—nothing except how to carry water from the river. speaks not a word of English. The sick girl could speak enough so that I did not have to tell her everything in Zulu which was less wearing on me than to speak nothing but Zulu. To-day, Friday, my new girl can wash the dishes for four of us in about two hours or a little more. can cook rice and porridge without burning them. She can set the table, that, to her, bewildering array of knives and forks and plates and cups when she knows so well that one dish and a spoon would satisfy all requirements. To be sure she gives us porridge dishes every meal and tablespoons of the largest size with which to eat oranges, but those things are soon mended. She is so willing and so anxious to learn that I do not think she gives herself time to eat. I told her to-day that she might rest when she finished her dishes but she said in Zulu, "No, I will not rest, I will carry water."

The third link in the chain is the business with the natives to attend

to. Of course, when Mr. Stick is at home most of that devolves upon him but in his absence, which seems to average a little more than half of the time, it comes to me. A partial list is: the inevitable Natal sore which many of the children come here to have dressed. Fortunately to my lot have fallen only small ones for the school children and only six or eight a day and not every day, but when the Sticks first came here they dressed about twenty-nine daily. Then the selling of oranges, not a simple business deal, but I must be told how hungry and how far the people have come and usually where they are going. This applies also to the ones who do not wish to buy but to beg a few which have fallen on the ground. Some come for medicine; they come to inquire for the health of the "Inkosikazi," and a hundred other things: to buy, to borrow, to sell, to call, to ask the time and so on ad infinitum.

Can you imagine how interesting all this is? I am sure you cannot. There is no dull moment from waking to sleeping and the hours are not short from one to the other. Sometimes a chief drops in to see the head of the house and he must be treated with due respect. Royalty is dignity whatever the color. I begged permission of a native chief to take his picture a few days ago and he consented, and I am sure that if I send you one you will see as I do the real dignity there. I just wish you could have seen him. He arrived one afternoon with his retinue and I came up, not from the door but from another direction. As quick as a flash the head man who speaks first, or so it seemed, stepped between the chief and me and spoke to me. Naturally from the appearance of the crowd I knew that one of them was a chief and waited to find out which. The man who did the talking was not dressed although he wore a coat but the chief was in full European dress.

Just a word about my trip up here before I close this rather lengthy epistle. Dr. McCord was coming out this way and so I rode on the back of his motor bicycle the twenty-five miles from the railroad. Mrs. McCord wished to send a cat to Eva, the daughter of this house, so we brought it with us. I carried it in a basket. It was a very well behaved anim d and seemed to enjoy the ride except when it was rough. After one five-mile climb it was necessary to rest up a bit and cool the engine. I heard a sound and put my ear down to the cat's basket and the feline was purring. Now don't you think the adjective belongs to it? It was a lovely ride and only about half as long as it would have been by team (long in hours I mean).

Mrs. Stick is recovering nicely and we hope she will be able to take up her duties in the course of a few weeks. I am enjoying this immensely and shall remember it as one of my liveliest times on a mission station.

#### AS OTHERS SEE US

BY REV. JOHN SINCLAIR, DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

Rev. John Sinclair, a Presbyterian clergyman who has had charge of the Durban Congregational Church, but is now visiting in America, has written the following interesting account of a visit to one of our stations in the Zulu Mission.

On a beautiful, bracing September day of this year, I found myself sitting in the Adams' mission trap beside Mrs. Bunker, wife of one of the missionaries, who had come from Durban by the train which followed mine. I found in Mrs. Bunker a missionary heroine who had a splendid grasp of the whole subject and who could speak from an experience of twenty-two years of the work. Calling my attention alternately to some phase of missionary activity or to some beautiful bit of scenery in the hilly journey over a rough road, we came to the top of a hill which looked down on a large basin, the center of which was dotted over with buildings. That was Adams station. The rim of the basin is formed of an unbroken ridge of hills, two or three hundred feet above the level of the Amanzimtoti River which runs through the basin to the sea at Amanzimtoti. In the bottom of the basin are a series of lower hills. On the central hill, which is flat-topped, stands the house of the principal, Rev. A. E. Le Roy, and a Jubilee hall adjoining. From one or two of the central hills in the basin, glimpses of the ocean can be had with steamers to and from Durban sailing past. Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy both have about them the missionary courtesy and kindness which made me feel thoroughly at home before I was five minutes in the house. Their four bright children lend an additional charm to the home.

We had just sat down to dinner when there floated out on the air the sound of soft music. It came from the dormitory. It began to swell and swell and swell till there was a finale in a grand chorus. The words of the song were Zulu words and the air was new to me, yet there was a fascination about it which spoiled the rest of my dinner for me in my desire to get out and see the faces from whose lips such harmonious notes fell. Mr. Frank Taylor has charge of the music in the school and took me down that evening to the school to hear the boys and girls sing all together. There were 160 of them. They sang first the hymn, "Will there be any stars in my crown?" In time and harmony nothing could be more perfect and at the parts where the bass came in, the impression was left that there was a musical gold mine there. After a while of hymn singing, Mr. Taylor said they would sing for me the Hallelujah Chorus. With slight defects in the harmony and a failure to let out sufficient

volume of voice at the close of the chorus, the effort was wonderful. It was no wonder that they were not more perfect in it, for they had practiced it only some half a dozen times. When the Natal Missionary Conference meets in Durban in July of next year, the entire choir will come with the Conference as an auxiliary missionary force and they will get a hearty welcome.

To me, the Adams station, if it had only this musical agency at work all the time, there would be a great evangelizing factor at work constantly. When the natives return to their kraals in the holidays, they are in the habit of gathering often at kraals where the gospel is unknown and singing there the simple gospel hymns which they learn at school. The



HOME OF MISS CLARK AND MISS FROST, ADAMS STATION

gospel doctrines contained in those hymns, rendered the more effective by being sung beautifully, cannot but have the effect of leading souls into touch with the Lord Jesus.

All the pupils, boys and girls, are boarders in the institution. They pay \$30 a year and give two and a half hours a day in physical labor. The normal classes, which begin in the morning with chapel services and half an hour of Bible study after, are finished at one o'clock. After dinner the boys go to the farm or to some one of the industries carried on at Adams' and the girls to cleaning up and hoeing. I watched the girls hoeing one afternoon. They were in charge of a native teacher, but they did not seem to need anybody very much to oversee them. They

kept the hoe going in fine style, laughing and talking while they cut down the weeds to prepare for the plough. It seemed to be great fun to them all. When they had put in their time, they retired to the dormitories for a little and then came out one after another and started in to iron in the open air. Flatirons were arranged around two fires. Each girl picked up an iron and went to work as if trained from her youth to the business.

A little later Miss Clark and Miss Frost, the two teachers in charge of the girls, took them down to the dining hall and had them sing several hymns. I was startled to hear the four parts of the music being employed. About a dozen of the sixty girls sing bass and the bass of the girls has a richness about it which is elevating. The girls and boys have each a garden and they vie with one another in keeping the gardens well. As might be expected, there were more flowers in the gardens of the girls than in those of the boys.

Sewing is taught the girls for an hour every day. Miss Griffiths is in charge of the sewing and teaches them to mend their stockings and clothes and every girl is taught to cut and make her own dresses. They go about in such neat attire that you cannot see a stain or a tear or a button off on the closest inspection. Every effort is put forth by every teacher to train the head, the hand and the heart of the pupils committed to their charge, and it is wonderful how much is effected in these things in the few years the young people are around the station. I asked Mrs. Bunker as we drove to Adams how many of the young men and women went out decided Christians. She said: "Nearly all of them, but if they have not decided before they go out, much is gained. They are trained up to a high Christian standard and if they fall from that standard in their teaching life they would be recalled at once and sent back to the kraal. That is seldom or never done." Mr. Bunker, the overseer of the primary schools, keeps watch all the time how they get on as he visits the schools and encourages them to rise to better schools all the time. In his two years work as overseer he has had phenomenal success, the numbers and government grants having risen by 60 per cent in that time. I doubted if the educational method was the best for missionary work till I put in two weeks at Adams. I have no doubt now. I am persuaded that there is no other method equal to it. I wish some man who has \$500 or \$600 to spare, would send over that sum to get the mission a decent conveyance. The old trap is a pitiable sight and the two mules are far too small. The sum mentioned would get them a trap and a pair of strong mules. The mission has many visitors and the trap at the station prejudices the visitor against the mission before he has seen it. Will some good Samaritan lay this to heart?



## THE QUESTION OF THE CAMP FIRE GIRLS

BY MARY PRESTON

Within the past two or three years the organization known as the Camp Fire Girls has spread far and wide through our towns and cities. It has often been started within our Congregational churches, still more often though organized in another church or in connection with the Young Woman's Christian Association or quite independently, it has attracted Congregational girls to its ranks. In places where it does not yet exist girls are clamoring for it. From all sides perplexed missionary workers are asking what attitude they had best adopt toward this newcomer—a newcomer which more than once has seemed like a usurper. Shall they invite its presence or frown upon it? Shall they surrender other organizations to it or attempt to compromise, or absolutely refuse it a place?

The object of this article is to suggest lines of action for such questioners. No attempt will be made to describe the Camp Fire or to discuss the principles on which it is based. It is taken for granted that leaders are familiar with these. Neither is there room for an analysis of the reasons for such courses of action as those advocated below. Be it understood, however, that these suggestions are sent forth only after considerable observation of and conference with Camp Fire Guardians in many places.

The writer strongly recommends to your attention a new leaflet entitled \* "Camp Fire Girls as a Means of Religious Education," by Miss Irene-Mason, Assistant Secretary of the Missionary Education Movement, and herself a Guardian. This supplies both the earnest and important study of underlying principles which is lacking here, and also numerous stimulating suggestions on methods. Every Camp Fire worker or worker-to-be will benefit by studying it.

The "perplexed missionary leaders" may, for convenience, be divided

<sup>\*</sup> Order of Junior Department, W. B. M., giving name and address of Guardian by whom it is to be used.

into three groups. First, there are those who have had for their girls, societies whose sole purpose was to do missionary work, upon whose help the Branch has counted; a Camp Fire has been or is about to be organized however, or the girls are clamoring for one; there is not room for two organizations. What shall be done? Second, there are those who have had previously no missionary society, but are now awake to the importance of missionary training for their girls; the girls, however, are already included in a Camp Fire, either within or outside the church, and another organization cannot be attempted. What can they do? Third, there are those who feel the need of missionary training for their girls; the girls are at present in no organization of any sort and have not set their hearts upon a Camp Fire; the field is clear. Shall they choose the Camp Fire or shall they take some simpler form of club as the best instrument for missionary training.

Three facts are to be emphasized at the beginning. Ultimate success in whatever course is followed depends upon the leader—a wise leader can make a veritable desert bloom, and a poor leader will damage the harvest though the ground be ever so fertile. In no two places are conditions alike, and therefore each individual situation needs to be carefully studied before any recommendations are followed. Advice cannot be taken wholesale. Furthermore little good will be accomplished unless the girls shall inwardly choose to follow the course they pursue—the thing they do may not necessarily be the thing they think they want most, but it must be the thing which, all matters taken into consideration, they themselves choose. With these three warnings in mind the following courses of action are proposed:—

In case 1. It would be a backward step for the girls to be allowed to ignore their responsibility toward missionary work which they have been doing in the past, or the increasing share of work which the Branch may reasonably expect them to assume little by little. Their missionary activity, the study, the gifts, the prayer, the service, must not be abandoned. On the other hand, if the Camp Fire is so alluring that they prefer it to the missionary organization the leader cannot ignore it—indeed ought not to. From its very popularity she will realize that its methods are worth using; that its emphasis upon "doing things," to take one example, grows out of a need in the girls' very nature and is a rebuke, it may be, to too little activity in her own missionary club. For her the wisest course is to retain the best in her club and add the best in the Camp Fire. Some leaders are very successfully carrying on

organizations where one meeting is distinctly missionary in character, the next distinctly a Camp Fire gathering. Some have been able to graft much of the Camp Fire symbolism and "crafts" into the missionary society without losing the identity of the latter. This is perhaps the ideal arrangement if it can be managed. It is not beset with the obvious dangers of the third course, which consists in dropping the missionary organization altogether, substituting the Camp Fire and accomplishing the missionary aim by emphasis upon service. This latter course may occasionally be judged the wisest, however, and in that case the leader will do well to build the Camp Fire up within the church, connecting it as closely as possible with all church activity. She should not fail to study Miss Mason's leaflet on this point. As leader she should lay emphasis upon those features which will make the spirit of the Camp Fire missionary in the broadest interpretation of the word and minimize those which react only to the benefit of the girls themselves.

In case 2. The problem of this leader is to take the Camp Fire already in existence and make it an instrument of religious and missionary education, through it to inculcate the spirit of service and accomplish the deeds of service. Her task is the same as that of the leader following the third course outlined under (1), except that the latter has before her the tangible work which her one-time missionary society accomplished and may count upon the sympathy with missions which the girls acquired in that society; while the former often has much less with which to start. Even though the Camp Fire is outside the church, or contains girls from many churches, she will still find it possible to have it strengthen each girl's relations with her own church and its particular

missionary work.

In case 3. Save in exceptional cases the writer believes that the leader with a "clear field" will find some other organization than the Camp Fire a better instrument for religious and missionary training of girls. She may adopt some of the Camp Fire symbolism, she may very wisely study the Camp Fire for the secret of its success, but if her object is to train her girls to help other people, to have them understand about and take their share in the work of their particular church, to help them develop spiritual power, she will be apt to find some other form of organization more supple in her fingers and less burdened with side issues. This is perhaps even more sure with girls of sixteen and upward than those from twelve to fifteen, but worth careful thought whatever their age. The writer will be glad if a vigorous correspondence follows this article. She is particularly anxious to hear from every Guardian or Camp Fire. helper under whose eyes it may fall—expressions of approval or dissent, or accounts of experience. Further space will be devoted to the problem which the Camp Fire presents to the missionary worker if response to this article warrants such a course.



#### A NEW BUILDING FOR BROUSA

BY ANNIE T. ALLEN

Another school year has begun, and very happily at that. We are, to be sure, very much crowded and many things are very inconvenient, but what does that matter when we know that inside of three weeks our boarding department will be settled in its new quarters? Yesterday my father and I went over to West Brousa to see the building. The great big dormitory is simply splendid. All the other changes that have been made will greatly increase the ease with which the boarding department will be handled. The dormitories, the dining room and kitchen are all ideal. In the matter of sitting rooms and recitation rooms, we shall still be crowded. We did not look for such a great increase in the boarding department this year. If any more pupils come the ladies will have to give up their parlor for a dormitory. I said to Mrs. Baldwin yesterday that we ought not to mind being crowded in such surroundings. view is magnificent. You who have been on the mission field will understand what it means to have everything so convenient. What rejoices me most are the two small bathrooms on each floor with set basins, so the girls will no longer have to wash out of doors. The new dormitory is reserved for the high school girls; each girl has a little closet with two drawers. When we get our second building, these will be put into the dormitories for the younger girls also. But at present such an arrangement would take up too much room, and we should not be able to accommodate so many boarders. We have at present sixty-five boarders actually here, and ten more registered. To-day a new application was made by an Albanian!

Having visited the whole of the Pacific Board field, I sympathize with you most keenly in the difficulties which face you in raising the amount; at the same time this is the year for great effort for Turkey. The land has been through great tribulations and is by no means out of the woods yet. A great wave seems to be passing over the country, a wave which is carrying the young people into our schools.

#### NOTES FROM WORKERS

Miss Denton writes: James Hall is begun. After a year in Pacific Hall, we can propose but few changes. We love Pacific Hall, and find it better planned and better suited to our need than we even hoped. Thank you all so much for it.

Miss Henrietta Brewer writes from beautiful Prague, referring especially to the historic church in which John Huss administered the first Protestant Communion. It was her expectation to be in Constantinople, and on the way to Brousa by November 7th.

#### Mrs. M. B. Jeffery writes from Kodai Kanal, India:-

Thank you very much for the interest in a box for our Hindu girls. It may seem a trifle to you at home but really those dolls do draw and keep the girls in our school.

Your Hindu girls' school is growing far beyond the crowded upstairs quarters, and the idea is forming in our own mind of using the entire building upstairs and down for the girls. The boys' day school is downstairs. I believe now is the time to advance. Up to date the education of Aruppukottai girls is in the hands of our mission. We hear rumors of their starting Hindu girls' schools. Ours are so good, that we hope to hold the lead.

You will be interested in the outcome of our year's work at the boarding school which came to its climax in April. Our Bible examination was held in March. We have not heard the results yet, but I never had such fine looking papers handed in by the children. Our hard work during the year, laying stress on neatness and penmanship, certainly bore its fruit. Then at the beginning of the year we announced to our Fourth Standard (our highest class) boys and girls that only those who passed the same examinations as were given in Mangalapuram and Pasumalai for entrance to 1 Form could go up to either school. We had an unusually fine teacher in our Fourth Standard last term. She taught the Fourth Standard the year before. She married and we have her and her husband in Aruppukottai.

In March one of the girls became anxious, almost wanted to drop out of the examinations. I held on persistently, saying the children must go in no matter what the results. We had so notified them and should results be poor this year it would hold our school up to higher standards! They would do better next year! There was great excitement over every question paper as it came in from Pasumalai. Imagine our delight to

have them tell us when the results came out that we did better than Pasumalai and Mangalapuram! We had a class of thirty-one. We sent up twenty-one papers, ten were children who could not pass, so if we add those ten children, our standing would be somewhat lower. We hope for even better results this next year. The Government Inspector wants us to make our school a higher elementary school for girls. Mr. Jeffery and I feel that we need more room for the school, another large recitation room, and more money so we can take in more girls for the first five years of school life. This will lift up our village congregations. I hope the time is coming when this work will be advanced.

Your anxiety about my having so much work is natural. As I told the workers, I alone cannot do what Miss Quickenden and I both did. "You must do more, do better, and not allow the work to lower its standard," I said. I have not been able to do as much work in the schools, but regular, thorough examinations enable me to keep up the work of the teachers. And we have better teachers than ever before; they are better trained. Miss Chandler's kindergarten training is telling and our girls' schools are transformed!

Sixteen Bible women in addition to the schools sounds formidable. I sent our Dorothy up to the Kodi school in February, and dear old ayah went with her. She is better out of the heat and does better in her lessons with other children. That left me free to go with my husband as he toured in the villages. He arranged his tour to suit me, so that I have visited and examined all the pupils of thirteen out of the sixteen Bible women. I hope to finish the other three and visit the other thirteen again before the rainy season. I love this district work and went out sometimes with Mr. Jeffery before I had charge of the Bible women. It is a change and is good for me physically and spiritually also, for I cannot strive to help my Hindu and Christian sisters without constant turning to the source of all Help.

Miss Curtiss is with us again this year. She seems so much stronger than I have seen her before. The results of her examinations are known, and all of her girls passed in English.

#### Under later date Mrs. Jeffery writes from Aruppukottai:-

I have recently examined the day school in their Bible stories, Catechism and Bible verses. I was much pleased with the results. The children did so well in every class. I gave prizes to the school after this examination. It was a pleasure to me to see how delighted the Fourth Standard girls were to receive a New Testament and Psalms. The Third Standard received a picture storybook (Tamil), The Good Shepherd. The others received a cake of pink scented soap or some little trifle, just as

they chose. The soap is very popular! However, several asked for dolls. One little girl cried bitterly. I tried to comfort her, telling her the dolls came only at the end of the year after the big examination. The school has grown far beyond its quarters. The Bible women say that the women who studied in our school when little girls are such nice women in every way.

The boarding school is now in full running order, with sixty-seven girls and sixty-seven boys. We have a really fine staff of teachers. Thirteen Hindu boys came, seven of whom remained only a few days. The other six are fitting in well and already seem like our own Christian boys.

Reading Miss Brewer's letter in LIFE AND LIGHT impels me to write and tell our side. It was a great event for us in Aruppukottai to have the treasurer of the Woman's Board of the Pacific and her sister visit us. Miss Brewer writes of the cordial reception every organization gave them, as if W. B. M. P. money were helping all. Right there comes an inspiring fact. The boarding school is so closely linked to all of our work in the Circle, is so dear to the hearts of our Christians whose children are being educated in the school, to the hearts of adults all through the region who were educated in the same institution, to the hearts of our teachers and catechists who began their lives of usefulness there also, that when they came face to face with one of your representatives, they could

not but express their gratitude.

Miss Brewer seemed to think we accomplished much with the \$500 a year you send us. As I took the ladies around to see the school buildings and the children crowded in them, the simplicity of the lives of the children, the plainness of the plant and the lack in equipment emphasized itself anew in my own thoughts. A little wooden box, an enamel bowl, a mat to sleep on, necessary books and clothing comprise all the personal property of each child; plain empty rooms form the dormitories; the lower class rooms are almost empty; pictures and some kindergarten material in a cupboard are all. The upper class rooms have benches, table and chair, some maps and nature study pictures; that's all! wonder our visitors considered it very simple! Ah! but your money goes into life. Six first-class teachers are working untold changes in the lives of one hundred and fifty children in Aruppukottai to-day! When we have to choose between school furniture and a child for the school, we usually decide for the child. We long for more in the way of equip-The government inspector has urged the last two years that we raise the school to a higher standard. We long for a new kindergarten room, the old one is needed for our second standard class. Five hundred dollars would do it! A committee has been appointed by our mission to consider raising some of our out-station schools to a higher standard, as Pasumalai and Mangalapuram are overcrowded.

It meant much to us all to see the Misses Brewer, and we cordially invite all other friends who may come this way, to come to see us in

Aruppukottai.

# **OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS**

Miss Alice P. Adams writes from Okayama, Japan:-

I had a good summer in Karuizawa with Miss Griswold and the DeForest family, though I was not able to leave my work until July 22d.

Last summer we had one of the girls from Mrs. Stanford's school who came to us for her six months' experience in Bible work and she did a good work. In April we were able to get a permanent Bible worker, a woman who graduated some years ago, and who has been able to take the work of treasurer and some office work while I have been away this summer. Mrs. Utagawa and Mrs. Onodo have also continued their work among the women. In May our nurse was baptized and on June 29th four women and one man, as results of the work of these women and others, were baptized. This day we had the communion service at our little chapel in the evening. This is the first step toward our having a little church some time just for the Hakuaikai (Loving-All Institution, as the settlement is now called). Dr. Pettee and Mr. Nagasaka, pastor of our large Okayama church, officiated, and a deacon from the same church came to assist. With one or two exceptions, all who have been baptized were at the service, and our little chapel was crowded. Of those baptized, the man is the father of one of the boys now in school and the old woman is the grandmother of my efficient little boy. She has been a drunkard for years but the grace of God has given her strength to conquer this appetite, and the people of the neighborhood testify to the change in her. In May she brought her sake bottle and cup which she has used for years and gave them to me and we are keeping them among our treasures. The other three were young girls about seventeen years old, all of whom have been in Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society for years, and two are graduates of our primary school and members of our sewing school. One is a regular worker in our day nursery and all are nice girls of whom we are proud. We are seeing the results of years of loving, patient work and our hearts are encouraged and thankful.

Our hearts have all been saddened by the death of Dr. Greene. He had been sick quite a long time and I think was glad to go Home from Japan where he has put in his life work and where he can be buried

beside his wife. Dr. Pettee was the only one from Okayama to attend the funeral.

The "musts" were attended to in the Hakuaikai during my absence, but I missed Mr. Kodama's faithful care of all details. I have been gradually getting things in order. I was rather anxious over money for the medical work, as gifts came in slowly the first six months and it looked as if we would have quite a debt at the end of the year. I made it a subject of prayer and over 300 yen has come in, so with amounts already pledged I think we shall have a clear slate at the end of December. A good friend gave us \$100. The Lion Tooth Powder Company in Japan, earnest Christians, sent us 65 yen a few days ago and the remainder came in smaller gifts from people in Japan who know of this work. Last Thursday I told the workers and we had a thanksgiving meeting. It did them all good.

Tanaka San, our first graduate from the primary school of the Hakuaikai, graduated from the Doshisha Theological last March, and at once went to Hachiman, a country town near Kyoto, to become pastor of the church. He is doing well and his church seems very fond of him. I have had him with me since he was twelve years old. As I no longer am responsible for him I have taken one of the girls of our school into my house and hope to bring her up to be a nurse. There are many openings for work and our hands and our hearts are full, but I am so glad I can be at work. My rest of last year did much for me.

#### Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell writes to a friend from Bailundo, Africa:-

At Christmas the children took part in exercises in the church telling by song and Scripture recitation what Christmas meant to parents and visitors. During the school term Mrs. Webster and I made an attempt to visit an out-station school once a month. Two of these schools are near enough to go and return in one day, and I visited them again alone several times. But to the far-away ones we went together, staying several days and leaving the native teachers in charge of the station school. We made eight visits. At five of these out-stations are teachers who passed the test last year. At the other five the teachers lack training. School is held for three or four hours in the afternoon.

At Onjamba and Onjapan, the two nearer out-stations, there is great eagerness to learn and they have large children's school in the morning and the adult school in the afternoon. The people at these places have built their own school building and buy all their own school supplies. At one of the newer out-stations I felt that I had at last seen the kind of

school that Dr. Patton and Mr. Bridgman described in the Deputation Report, page 31. A great deal of time had to be spent preparing lessons out of school hours as our text-books are yet few. Dr. Sander's geography, not yet printed but of which I made a copy, was a help. With the main changes this year of longer hours, the age raised for children in the morning, tuition and pay of teachers increased, so much more has been possible and we look forward to all the work as helping to bring the gospel into many lives.

We hope to have a boarding department for girls from the out-stations and from the villages where there are no schools with a field near by for their agriculture work when school opens again in October. As long as there is no boarding department on the station for girls, no matter if we pay the larger attention to them, they are still handicapped in their school work because of their responsibility in providing the food for the men and boys in the families where they reside. We would not wish to see all their field work and pounding taken away and have them made Americans, but wish that their burdens may be lightened.

On Sunday I have a class of girls in Sunday school and in the afternoon visit Kapinala, a village an hour and a half distant where there is no school and have a meeting with the women and children. They come here to the Sunday morning service. I realize that all our efforts are vain except as the Holy Spirit works in the hearts of the people to accomplish the end for which we are here.



Miss Ame Tsuda, a graduate of Bryn Mawr and head of the Japanese College for Women in Tokyo, writes: "Never was a field more ripe for the harvest than is Japan to-day. Now is the time when the most forceful appeal can be made to students through the ethical side of Christianity. This avenue may lead to the opening of the spiritual doors of their natures. Christian standards, sweeping aside without compromise empty form and aiming at the inner self, are a wonderful revelation to the highly impressionable and idealistic Japanese youth." We must not forget, however, that better morals and higher ideals of life and character are only a part of Christianity. The essence of the religion of Jesus

Christ is new life—power to live up to the new standards and vital union with God. There is, just now, a great opportunity to reach the women of Japan through the Christian conception of love—which has introduced a new word into the Japanese language—and to reach the young men with the Christ ideal of righteousness, loyalty and power.—The Missionary Review of the World.

In Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi, where in the Boxer days forty-five mission workers were beheaded by the governor's order, a number of distinguished men have sent out a call for the establishment of a Free Church of China. Among the thirty-two signers are the military governor, the civil governor, the president and vice president of the provincial assembly, and the chief of police. The new church is to preach and to seek to spread the Kingdom. The call states that the prosperity and the freedom of Western lands is founded upon that Protestant faith which is also the hope of China. A program is outlined for practical evangelistic work, for philanthropic effort, for education, and for the restoration of an inner friendship between Chinese and foreigners. The patriotic note rings distinctly throughout the document, as it does in all the utterances of Chinese Christian circles to-day. The demand for the creation of an independent church organization is constantly growing stronger in China. — Zeitschrift für Missions-kunde und Religions-Wissenschaft.

In December the American Baptists celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of missions in Burma by Adoniram Judson. Two large parties of tourists sailed from America, in order to be present at the meeting in Rangoon, Moulmein and Mandalay. It is appropriate at this time to look back and to see what has been accomplished in this century of work.

Burma is very different from what it was when Judson first set out to convert its people from their ancient faith and practices. Buddhism, Hinduism and Mohammedanism still exist, and hold the masses of the people in their superstitions, but their hold has been loosened, and they are undergoing more change than would have seemed possible.

Recently a convention met attended by 83 missionaries and 2,000 delegates, representing some 64,000 communicants, 728 schools, 1,142 teachers, and 24,656 scholars. This is some of the harvest from Judson's sowing. There are also a large number of Christian hospitals and dispensaries, printing presses and book depots that disseminate Christianity. Some of the villages and a few districts are practically wholly Christian.

The total numbers of Christians (church members) in Burma is now over 80,000, and with the Christward movements among the Karens and others it is hoped that the present century will see the conversion of the people to Christ.—The Missionary Review of the World.

Haitang is a Chinese island about twenty-five miles long, with a population of 70,000. About thirty-seven years ago, we are told, an inhabitant traveling on the mainland heard of Jesus from a fellow traveler at a Chinese inn. He accepted the truth, returned to Haitung, and did not rest until he had carried the gospel to every one of the 411 villages on the island. When the missionaries came about ten years ago they found a prepared people. There are now preaching stations in thirty villages. Some of these poor village Christians give one fourth of their income for the spread of the Gospel.—Exchange.



#### AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

#### A Needed Office

Some of us in attendance at the recent annual meeting listened with a feeling akin to righteous envy when a Methodist friend told of the prosperity of their magazine, The Woman's Missionary Friend. It not only pays all its expenses, but passes over a considerable sum to the treasury and keeps a balance on hand! The real secret of such marked success, our friend said, is the magazine agent, appointed just as regularly as any officer in all their local societies. We are surely quite ready to learn a lesson from our big Methodist sister. Not that the agent idea is a new one to us Congregationalists in the advertising of LIFE AND LIGHT, but a definite and widespread acceptance of the idea would be new—progressive and fruitful.

A Life and Light Agent.

A Secretary of Literature.

Either term would serve. The important emphasis is upon such an officer's duties. These duties may be classified as

1. The receiving and forwarding of subscriptions for Life and Light from regular, interested subscribers.

#### This is easy!

2. The active solicitation of new subscriptions by a systematic plan which includes calls, personal approach at meetings, written requests.

## This is taxing!

- 3. An alertness toward all offers and suggestions made by the Board concerning the magazine or other publications. For example there are now before us two special offers:—
- a. Until January 1st, ANEW SUBSCRIBER may obtain LIFE AND LIGHT for 1914 and a paper-bound copy of The King's Business for seventy-five cents.
- b. Any auxiliary or auxiliaries which secures one hundred subscribers to LIFE AND LIGHT may have the club rate of fifty cents each. The one hundred names with accompanying money must be sent by one person but not necessarily at one time.

Such opportunities to be worth very much should be taken up and encouraged in the local society.

4. Such an officer should know of all the Board publications, the helps to study, the story leaflets, the attractive information constantly put forth, and should bring them before her society in various appropriate ways. At special meetings like the annual and the thank offering, an officer of this kind may have small packages of four or five leaflets, tied tastefully, to pass to each one present. A table of certain selected leaflets might always be in evidence for sale or as gifts, according to the kinds.

Dear friends in council, can we take up the matter with determination this year, conscious of the extreme importance of a forward movement right at this point? Our subscription list is not yet long enough to put the magazine on a paying basis. But a still deeper need is the need for a multitude of our women to become intelligent about our work. Thus are they drawn to take hold with us.

<sup>&</sup>quot;I would be simply used, spending myself in humble task or great,
Priest at the altar, keeper of the gate, so be my Lord requireth just that thing
Which at the needful moment I may bring. Oh, joy of serbiceableness divine!
Of merging will and work, dear Lord, in Thine, of knowing that results, however small,
Fitly into Thy stream of purpose fall.

I would be simply used!"

#### AT THE TASK AS A BOARD

BY ANNIE P. HILLIS

At the request of several who heard the address of Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis at the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board in Springfield, a résumé of her able paper is given below. These extracts do not do justice to the scope and earnestness of Mrs. Hillis' appeal to the Christian women of our own denomination to finish their share of the task ere the great opportunity passes.

In the annual reports of our Woman's Board there is always a little paragraph which enumerates the force sent out to foreign lands and the institutions on foreign fields which are under its care. "One hundred and twenty-three missionaries, including their assistants, 33 girls' boarding schools, nearly 300 day schools in whole or part and about 225 Bible women." It is an efficient force so far as its numbers will permit, but it is a small part of the task laid upon the women represented by this Board.

. . . . . .

There are three requirements for the fulfillment of our task: First, a knowledge of how and where the non-Christian women are to be reached; next the establishment of a means of communication, and third, an adequate and efficient force at home to use these means and to maintain in good condition the base of supplies.

The knowledge of how and where to work we have; the lines of communication are established so far as the base of supplies will permit. It is the force at home that we need to develop. This is at present the most difficult part of our task, and the aim of our text-book this year, is the informing and training of our women at home. It is well worth while to make this coming year, one unanimous, concentrated effort to get the women of our churches to understand the magnitude and importance of the opportunity before them, and the definite relation which their co-operation or apathy has to the execution of The King's Business. There is no reason why the number of workers at home should be limited, nor why their quality should be deficient.

. . . . . .

Missions have become the task of women as never before. Never have they been so free to work, never has there been such possibility of reaching the women of foreign lands, therefore, never before has our responsibility been so great.

As our missionary work develops, there is an increasing variety of service required in the part which is done here at home, and none of this service is robbing Peter to pay Paul. Just in proportion as Paul is paid, Peter becomes richer. It is unquestioned history that the churches which are doing the greatest missionary work are those which are doing most in their own centers, just as it is true that the women who are the best missionary workers in any church, are the most valuable in every form of service.

We have come to a time in our missionary work which is full of inspiration. It must have taken a tremendous amount of faith for the early missionary workers to face the scorn and ridicule of the general public, with so little history back of them. Of course there were isolated examples of great heroes like Paul and the Fathers of the early church, and, now and then, stray candle lights shone brightly in the Dark Ages, but for people like you and me to attempt to back an enterprise apparently so visionary and impossible required courage of an unusual kind.

There is very special reason why we should concentrate on foreign missions just now. In a few years it will be too late. History is making rapidly in such countries as China and Turkey and Mexico, and there are peculiar reasons why Americans should be foremost in influencing the new civilization. Do you realize that in China of the fourteen institutions claiming a college grade in 1905, twelve were American? More than three fourths of the foreign teachers in China and the only institutions of college grade for women then, were American.

The feeling of the Chinese toward us is very friendly, because of the return of the excess of the Indemnity Fund, and because of the general attitude which the United States has taken in nearly all political matters. It is easier for us to win the Chinese than for other nations. We have a wonderful chance over there, but it must be seized quickly. We want doctors and teachers and kindergartners and nurses, and we want them now. We have waited six years for a doctor for the hospital in Foochow and are still waiting.

In Turkey also, the call is immediate. Young Turkey has awakened to the needs for education and is willing that its women should have their share, and the young women are more than eager to be taught. There is a chance for those who will go for periods of two, three and five years. With 54,546 girls of college training (the same proportion would have given China six), one would suppose that our young women be eager to avail themselves of this unique opportunity to combine the experience of life in a foriegn land with the possibility of helping forward a movement of such great significance. Carl Crow says in his in-

spiring article in the October World's Work, "This modern crusade has long since passed the stage of doubt or experiment and has taken its place among the biggest of present day movements." It "long ago passed the point where it could be directed in the spare time of a few pastors, meeting in the study of some church. It is now a big business which demands and receives the attention of big business men."

It is strange that it does not meet with great response from our girls who are eager for a share in big and important things. Our own Board needs twenty-five young women to go at once and fill places where history is visibly enacting before the eyes and where they would have a share in shaping permanent civilizations. We have been waiting and searching for a long time, in many places, but still these places are unfilled. A large part of the task of our Board is to find missionaries to man—or woman—the field. Here at home employers tell us that every position offered has a rush of applicants. One young woman told us a few years ago that at the time she was considering the idea of going as a missionary, the number of applicants for one teacher's position at home amounted to 200.

What is the matter? Are our girls lacking in courage and an appreciation of the highest motives in life? Have they become sordid and selfish? Or is it that we mothers have failed to give them the inspiration and desire for the best things? There is something wrong—and it is another part of our task to find out what it is and set it right.

There is a fundamental reason for this. Missionary work is the business of the church, and hence of its members individually, and when we are doing Christ's work, we are developing along natural, normal lines.

We are learning that the worth of most work depends upon its thoroughness, and its steadiness. No matter how humble a service may be, if it is regular and continued through long time, it becomes increasingly valuable. There is an occasional genius who in a single appeal can give inspiration to the multitude, but such are rare and the need for them is rare also. It is a trite saying that God must have loved the common people because he made so many of them. It is certainly easy to see that many more of them than of geniuses are needed to do the world's work. It is something like the relation of the soul to the body. Scientists tell us that the soul has been weighed and that its weight is but the fraction of an ounce. Now the average body weighs something like 150 pounds, and it takes that amount of avoirdupois to make the soul useful to society.

The soul may take its period of rest in idleness, but the body must go on eating and drinking and sleeping through all the years of life, and the condition of the soul, as well as of the body, is dependent upon the regularity of these functions.

But the appeal is also to the intellectual women. With all the freedom and leisure to-day, and the great opportunity for culture and development, there are surely enough women of ability and leisure and consecration to fill the places of leaders, but where, oh where do they hide? We hear of clubs where there are spirited contests for the place of president, and even of electioneering for office, but who ever heard of competition for the presidency of a missionary society, a Branch or a Board? Yet these positions are so much more worth while. I am not sure but that the pleasure attendant upon the office is quite as great. I am absolutely sure that the culture which it develops is greater, and as for the purpose and end there is no comparison.

We have to hunt and hunt for the woman capable of leadership, who will assume the responsibility, and burden after burden is heaped upon the few who are willing. "These things ought not so to be." "Duty to one's family comes first," one hears, yes, but not to one's chapter or The extension of the kingdom of God is the business of every Christian woman. It is the business which will be done whether by us or not, because it is the King's Business. "Enlargement and deliverance may come from another place," but "who knowest whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

#### WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from October 18 to November 18, 1913 MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer

Friend, 10,000; Friend, 125; Friend, 125; Friend, 5; Friend, 2.25; Friend, 1; Friend, 10 cts.; Mrs. D. C. Bodfish, 3; Mrs. May. nard, 5; Mrs. Smith, 1, 10,267 35

#### MAINE.

Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Ban-gor. Friends, 55; Machias, Aux. and S. S., 35.05; Orland, Misses H. T. and S. E. 105 05

Buck, 10,
Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F.
Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland.
Cape Elizabeth, Spurwink Ch., Aux., 12;
Gardiner, South, 1r. C. E. Soc., 2; Otisfield, East, Aux., 25 cts.; Portland, Annie
A. Gould Tent, Dau. of Veterans, 46; Vas-

salboro, Golden Rule M. B., 10; Waterford, Aux., 6,

Total,

181 30 10 00

76 25

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

J. L. B.,

New Hampshire Branch.—Miss Elizabeth
A. Brickett, Treas., 69 North Spring St.,
Concord. Concord, Annah J. Kimball, 5;
Miss Annie A. McFarland, 100; Goffstown, S. S., Jr., and Prim. Depts., 12;
Hudson, Ch., 7.50; New Jpswich, Children
and Ch., 3; Portsmouth, Rogers M. C.,
40; Salem, Aux., 5; Washington, Ch.,
1.35; Wolfboro, Aux., 20, 193 85

203 85

Total,

LEGACY.	North Middlesex Branch Miss Julia S.
Meriden Mrs. Hannah B. Bridgman, by	Concord, C. E. Soc., 10; North Leomin-
Robert R. Penniman, Extr., 1,163 18	ster, Aux., 6; Townsend, Friend, 100, No-
VERMONT,	komis Club, I, 117 00 Old Colony Branch.—Miss Frances J.
Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Coventry, Aux.	Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall
(with prev contri to const. L. M. Mrs. P.	Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River. South Dartmouth, Ch., 8 00
S. Hitchcock), 1.58; Stowe, Aux., 18.55,	South Hadley.—Mt. Holyoke College, Y.
C. E. Soc., 2.45,	W. C. A., Springfield.—Off. at Ann. Meet., 47.68,
MASSACHUSETTS.	220.05, Golden Ann. Gift, in addition to
Andover and Woburn BranchMrs. E. S.	gifts credited to Branches, 371, 638 73
Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Law- rence. Burlington, Ch., 3 00	Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitch- ell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Spring-
Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice,	ell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springfield. Springfield Branch, 300; Friend, 10; Blandford, Aux., 8.25; Hampden,
Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield. Int. on M. P. Hulbert Mem. Fund, 25;	10; Blandford, Aux., 8.25; Hampden,
	10; Blandford, Aux., 8.25; Hampden, Aux., 20; Holyoke, M. B. Reed, 25, Mrs. Frank B. Towne, 10, Mrs. E. C. Weiser, 25; Springfield, Mrs. James L. Adams, 5, 35;
Ch., Afrs. S. B. Huntington and Daughter, 5; Dalton, Aux., 217; Hinsdale, Mrs. Kate C. Plunket., 50, Aux., 20.24; North Adams, Mrs. C. H. Williams, 5, Aux., 129.40, C. R., 6.44, Haystack M. B., 15; Pittsfield South Ch. Aux. 60.40; Rich.	25; Springfield, Mrs. James L. Adams, 5,
5; Dalton, Aux., 217; Hinsdale, Mrs.	Mrs. E. G. Godfrey, I, North Ch., Aux., Miss Anna Marilla Johnson, 5; Wilbra- ham, Aux., Mr. M. S. Howard, J. 410 25
Adams Mrs C H Williams, 5, Aux.,	ham. Aux., Mr. M. S. Howard, 1, 410 25
129.40, C. R., 6.44, Haystack M. B., 15;	Suffolk Branch Mrs. Frank G. Cook,
Tittsheld, bodth Ch., 21ttx., bo.10, 1ttc.	Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge.
mond, Aux., 36.50. Less expenses, 14.55, 805 43  Brookline.—Mr. Irving Elting. 10 00	nam, Aux., Mr. M. S. Howard, 1,  Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge. Friend, 6; Auburndale, Ch., 57.68, Prim. S. S., 5, C. E. Soc., 15; Boston, Shawmut Ch., Aux., Mrs. Sarah W. Dewing, 25; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 74, North Ch., C. R., 9.21, Pilgrim Ch., Woman's Miss. Soc., 3, C. R., 3.60, Prospect Street Ch. Woman's Guild, 30; Dorchester, Sec-
Brookline.—Mr. Irving Elting, Essex South Branch.—Miss Daisy Raymond, Treas, 120 Balch St., Beverly. Lakeman Scholarship Fund, 25; Beverly, Second Ch. Wongrig Union (with prey	Ch., Aux., Mrs. Sarah W. Dewing, 25;
mond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Beverly.	Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 74, North
Second Ch. Woman's Union (with prev.	Miss. Soc., 3, C. R., 3,60, Prospect Street
Second Ch., Woman's Union (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Miss Daisy Raymond), 16.85, Washington Street Ch., Aux., 43.50; Danyers, First Ch., Ladies'	
mond), 16.85, Washington Street Ch.,	ond Ch., Y. L. F. M. S., 105, Go Forth M. B., 2.69; Neponset, Trinity Ch., Stone
4.10; Gloucester, Trinity Ch., Aux., 25; Lynn, First Ch., Aux., 55; Lynnfield, Centre Ch., 12.75; Salem, Tabernacle Ch.,	Newtonville, Central Ch., C. R., 23.75;
Lynn, First Ch., Aux., 55; Lynnfield,	Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Aux., 8.63, 1mm
Pro Christo Soc., 10; Saugus, Cliftondale	104.55), 208.71; Watertown, Phillips Ch.,
Ch., Aux., 30; Swampscott, Aux., 3, 244 70	Newtonville, Central Ch., C. R., 23.75; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Aux., 8.63, Imm. Walnut Ave. Ch., For. Dept. (Th. Off., 104.55), 208.71; Watertown, Phillips Ch., Aux., Mrs. S. Gay Greenwood, 10; Waverley, C. R., 3.30; Wellesley Hills, Aux.,
Ch., Aux., 30; Swampscott, Aux., 3, 244 70 Franklin County Branch.—Miss J. Kate Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield. Conway, Aux., 20; Greenfield, Second Ch.	verley, C. R., 3.30; Wellesley Hills, Aux., 27, 647 15
Conway, Aux., 20: Greenfield, Second Ch.,	
Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mis. A.	Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattack Street, Worcester. Friend, 25; Friend, 20 cts.; Mrs. Alden, 10; Mrs. Burbank, 25; Mrs. W. L. Co., 10 Mrs. Burbank, 25; Mrs. W. L. Co., 10 Mrs. Burbank, 25; Mrs. W. L. Co., 20 Mrs. Burbank, 25 Mrs. Burbank,
W. Esleeck, Mrs. John Wilson), 65; Northfield, Aux., 49.16, C. R., 32.04;	Worcester, Friend, 20; Friend, 20 cts.; Mrs Alden 10: Mrs Burbank 25: Mrs.
Orange, Aux., 31: Shelburne, Aux., 14.35, 211 55	Waldo Cutler, 2; Mrs. Rufus B. Fowler,
Northfield, Aux., 49.16, C. R., 32.04; Orange, Aux., 31; Shelburne, Aux., 14.35, 211 55 Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet	Waldo Cutler, 2; Mrs. Rufus B. Fowler, 5; Mrs. Morgan, 10; Mrs. West, 10; Ash- burnham, 7; Athol, Friends, 35; Hub- bardston, Ladies, 17; Shrewsbury, Jr. K.
Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Amherst, Hope Ch., 5; Easthampton, Dau. of Cov., 1.35; North- ampton, Harriet E. Strong, 1, Edwards Ch., Aux., 19.25; South Amherst, Aux., 30; Southampton, Sunshine Band, 25; South Hadler, H. Noble 2, Mount Hol	bardston, Ladies, 17: Shrewsbury, Ir. K.
Easthampton, Day, of Cov., 1.35; North-	D., 2.50; Spencer, Friend, 1; Sterling, Aux., 18.15, S. S., 3; Ware, First Ch., La-
ampton, Harriet E. Strong, 1, Edwards	Aux., 18.15, S. S., 3; Ware, First Ch., La-
Ch., Aux., 19.25; South Amherst, Aux.,	dies' Benev. Soc., 1.50; Whitinsville, E-C-A-D Band, 11.01; Worcester, Lake
30; Southampton, Sunshine Band, 25; South Hadley, H. Noble, 2, Mount Hol- yoke College, Y. W. C. A., 268; Worth-	View Ch., 3, 186 36
yoke College, Y. W. C. A., 268; Worth-	Total, 4,405 89
ington, Friend, 5, 356 60	10tai, 4,400 00
Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Claffin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro.	
Friend, 200: Friend, I: Dover, Aux., 10:	LEGACY.
Framingham, C. R., 5, Schneider Band, 25; Lincoln, Aux., 36, M. C., 5, C. R., 4; Saxonville, Edwards Ch., Aux., 22.70,	Hatfield Mrs. Augusta A. P. Graves, by
Saxonville, Edwards Ch., Aux., 22.70,	Jonathan E. Porter, Extr., 50 00
Children, 5; South Framingham, Aux.,	
41.65, 355 35 Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark	RHODE ISLAND,
McCully, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mat-	Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Int. on Bank Bal., 437, Mrs. Ed.
tapan, Braintree, First Ch., Aux., M. H.	dence Int. on Bank Bal., 4 37: Mrs. Ed-
Cohasset, Second Ch., 16, Aux. (Th. Off.,	ward Carrington, in mem. of Mrs. W. F.
3.02), 4 58; Easton, Philathea Cl., 10; Han-	ward Carrington, in mem. of Mrs. W. F. Sayles, 25; Pawtucket, Smithfield Ave. Ch., Prim. Dept. S. S., 8.50, C. R., 8.50;
K., 10; Brockton, Porter Ch., Aux., 100; Cohasset, Second Ch., 16, Aux. (Th. Off., 3.02), 458; Easton, Philathea Cl., 10; Hanson, C. E. Soc., 5; Plymouth, Ch. of the Pilgrimage, Aux., 44.54; Randolph, Aux., Th. Off. 28 53 C. F. Soc. 22	Providence, Academy Ave. Ch., Miss.
	Club, 10, Beneficent Ch., Women's Guild,
Stoughton, Aux., 7; Weymouth and	20, Union Ch., Women's Guild, 250, The
Old South Ch., Aux., 16.80; Weymouth, South,	ville, Prim. S. S., 4.02; Woonsocket, S. S.,
Stoughton, Aux., 7; Weymouth and Braintree, Aux., 7:5; Weymouth, South, Old South Ch., Aux., 16.80; Whitman, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Wollaston, C. R., 6,	Ch., Frim. Dept. S. S., 3.59, C. K., 5.09, Providence, Academy Ave. Ch., Miss. Club, 10, Beneficent Ch., Women's Guild, 20, Union Ch., Women's Guild, 250, The Friends, King's Daughters, 5; Saylesville, Prim. S. S., 4.02; Woonsocket, S. S., 17.50, Prim. Dept. S. S., 5.

38 20

16 00

\$19,384 40

#### CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Connecticut Branch .- Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas, 255 Hempstead St., New London. Danielson, Aux., Th. Off., 37.07; Franklin, Aux., 10; Groton, Mrs. C. B. Whitman, 5; Hampton, Aux., 15; Norwich, Nancy E. Lucas, 5, Park Ch., Aux., Miss M. P. Huntington, 25; Putnam, C. R., 17; West Woodstock, Aux., 16 124 07

Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Friend, 1; Friends, 10; Bristol, Aux., 58.55; Glastonbury, Aux., 5; Hockanum, Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; Kensington, C R, 3.50; New Britain, South Ch., 418, Aux., 33; Newington, S. S., 1; Plainville, Aux., 15; South Coventry, 12; Stafford Springs, 35; Window Lock, Aux., Mrs. P. B. Windsor Locks, Aux., Mrs. B. R. Allen,

Vew Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. Friend, 50; Bethel, Aux., 7; Bridgeport, South Ch., Aux., 12 45; Danbury, Y. L. M. C., 10; East Haven, Foxon Ch., 5; Fairfield County Meet., Th. Off., 27.45; Fairfield, Aux., 7; Goshen, Jr. C. E. Soc., 6; Higganum, Aux., 3, Willing Helpers, 15, C. E. Soc., 10; Middlefield, C. E. Soc., 5; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 49.61; New Canaan, Mrs. N. C. Wood, 5; New Haven, Center Ch., Aux., 88; Northford, Aux., 17; North Woodbury, C. E. Soc., 15; Oakville, Union Ch., 19.40; Salisbury, Aux., 50.60; Stamford, Aux., 25; Straford, Aux., 30; Washington, Friend, 35; West Cornwall, C. E. Soc., 15; Westport, Aux., 18; Whitneyville, C. R., 8.53, New Haven Branch .- Miss Edith Wool-

534 04 1,280 16 LEGACY.

New Hartford .- Catharine C. Richards, by George M. Carrington, Extr.,

NEW YORK,

Albany .- E. D. H., 30 00 New York State Branch.—Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn. Katonah, Miss Helena L. Todd, 4.40; Lebanon, Ch., 3.80, 8 20

Total,

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. Friend, 1; Ga., Atlanta, Union Ch., Miss. Branch, Ladies' Aid Soc., 10; N. J., Plainfield, Mrs. C. A. Rice, 5,

WASHINGTON.

1,000 00 Seattle .- Mrs. Coleman,

AFRICA.

5 00 Natal.-Mrs. C. N. Ransom,

\$4,930 92 Donations, 12,441 30 Buildings, Specials, 406 00 1,606 18 Legacies,

> Total. GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT.

Previously acknowledged, \$39,167 63 Receipts of the month, 12,441 30

\$51,608 93 Total.

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

Receipts for October, 1913

MISS HENRIETTA F. BREWER, Treasurer, 770 Kingston Ave., Oakland, Cal.

#### CALIFORNIA.

Total.

Northern California Branch.—Mrs. E. V. Krick, Treas., 1433 Clay St., San Francisco. Lodi, 2.50; Martinez, 3.65; Oakland, First, 75, Myrtle St., Cradle Roll, 1.32, Olivet, 5, Plymouth, 20.25; San Francisco, Green St., Cradle Roll, 3, Richmond, 1.50, Sauthern California Branch

mond, 1.50,
Southern California Branch.—Mrs. S. E.
Hughes, Treas., 56 Worcester Ave., Pasadena. Corona, 50; Los Angeles, First,
128.95, Mayflower, 2.50, Vernon, Sundayschool Class, 30; Monrovia, 10; Oneonta,
6.00; Pasadena, First, 70, First, Sundayschool Class, 5; Riverside, 15; Santa Ana,
Cradle Roll, 50 cts.; Whittier, 25,

Oregon Branch.—Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas., 421 West Park St., Portland. Portland, First, 25.25; Salem, First, 42.50, 67 75

Utah Branch .- Mrs. Geo. H. Brown, Treas., Sandy. Park City, 5 00

WASHINGTON.

Washington Branch .- Mrs. Everett Smith,

Treas., 1533 18th Ave., Seattle. Bellingham, Christian Endeavor Soc., 8.80; Ferndale, 2; Seattle, Mrs. J. H. Matthews, 5; Spokane, Plymouth, 35; Tacoma, First, Sunday School, 30; Ahtanum (Special to Miss Wiley), 10,

> 618 72 Total,

Northern California Branch for Special Work.—Gift of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Axtell of Roseville, Ill., for medical work under Dr. S. B. Tallmon, Lintsing, 25; Pitts-burgh, Sunday School, for relief of Balkan

burgh, Sunday School, for fellet of Balkan sufferers at Brousa, 8.50,

Sonthern California Branch for Special Work.—Gift of Mrs. Wm. Renwick for Cyril Haas, at Adana Hospital, Turkey, 250; Gift of Mrs. Wm. Renwick, for equipment of Boys' School at Sivas, care Ernest C. Partridge, 100; Gift of Miss Holmes for Miss Denton's work at Kyoto, 140. Gift of Mrs. J. O. A Hudson for 140; Gift of Mrs. J. Q. A. Hudson, for Adana Hospital, 15,

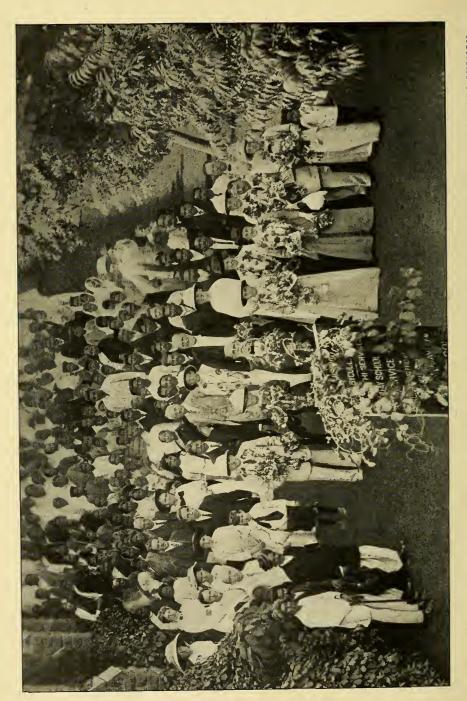
505 00 1,157 22 Total,

ROSA B. FERRIER, Acting Treas.

33 50

90 80





WELCOME TO THE AMERICAN BOARD COMMISSION BY THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY OF THE MARATHI MISSION. American visitors garlanded.



Vol. XLIV.

FEBRUARY, 1914.

No. 2

On December 15 about 1,450 letters to auxiliaries were sent out from the Editorial Committee, asking that a solicitor be appointed in every society where this office is not already filled. This was Welcome. New Solicitors! done to emphasize the request which is stated in the Policy recommended by the Executive Committee of the Woman's Board to its Branches and auxiliaries: That a solicitor for Life and Light be appointed in every auxiliary and that she not only receive subscriptions but actively solicit new subscribers. It is proposed to place upon an Honor Roll to be published in the April number all those societies which attain before March 1 to the Standard of Excellence suggested in the Policy,a subscription list for Life and Light equal to one half the membership of the auxiliary. It was cheering to receive in the busy days just before Christmas many responses to the letter, containing names of newly appointed solicitors, or the welcome assurance that with the beginning of 1914 such an officer would be secured and especial effort be made to approach this Standard of Excellence in the matter of LIFE AND LIGHT. No word of disapproval or of discouragement came even when there could be no promise of increased subscriptions. One warm friend of the Woman's Board, and a generous giver according to her income to the missionary cause, wrote, -- "A number of persons read my copy of LIFE AND LIGHT with more or less regularity, but I can think of no way to extend the circulation at present. We as a church and as a town are passing through a state of sad declension in every department of Christian work. In order not to lose heart we have to look off to distant lands and to the great portion of our own land where the work is advancing. Some of the things being done in the Middle West for Christ are enough to set New England people thinking." This word from a home missionary church in a little Maine village will help many a worker to gird on the armor afresh. Already the column of the Branches is forming for the advance with new Efficiency banners waving. The Vermont Branch was the pioneer,

Adopting the and the article on page 90, delayed in publication through the pressure of other matter, tells the story of how this Policy. company of workers took up a year ago last September, with new ideals and efforts, the task they have so long and so zealously promoted. The Old Colony Branch about the same time proposed a Standard of Excellence towards which its auxiliaries are faithfully striving. Worcester County Branch followed with a new plan for developing its territory, as set forth by Mrs. Bement at the annual meeting of the Board. Hartford Branch has now adopted a strong Policy. Suffolk Branch has appointed a capable Efficiency Committee and other Branches are carrying out plans made even before the King's Business set the standard so high for our leaders in foreign missionary affairs. With the Institutes now occurring in several Branches, and others soon to follow, 1914 bids fair to be a year of progress along many lines. Let us pray earnestly, fellow workers, that God may grant this blessing to all who labor in large places or small, that so his kingdom may come.

It has been an inspiration during the past weeks to have visits from such honored missionaries as Dr. George C. Raynolds of Van, who, as he quaintly puts it, "has left home to come abroad" at the behest of the American Board, that he may promote the Personals. plans for a new college in Van, where he and Mrs. Raynolds have given devoted service for nearly forty five years; and from Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Tracy of Marsovan, who, after visits in New England and Oberlin, attended the Student Volunteer Convention. From Kansas City they went on to California to spend the winter with their son Chester. Dr. and Mrs. Tracy are accompanied by their daughter Mary, who makes her home with them in Marsovan, assisting in many forms of missionary work though not under appointment. Miss Inez Abbott, W. B. M. I., on a special errand from Samokov, where she is in charge of the girls' boarding school, spent a few hours at the Congregational House before going to her family in Michigan, with whom she was to spend the holidays.

Sorrow for our missionaries at Sholapur mingles with the gladness of the Indian Centenary as we record the burning of the Harding bungalow at Sholapur, the thatched roof having caught from a rocket sent up in honor of a visit from the governor.

Louise Hyde DeForest, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. DeForest, was married to Mr. Robert Kelsey Veryard on December 3,

1913, at Kyoto, Japan.

January 9 is now set apart by the Federation of Woman's Boards of

Foreign Missions and by the Federation of Home Missionary Women as Day of a day of special, united prayer for missions. In Boston United Prayer. the day was observed by services at the chapel of the Old South Church. Mrs. W. E. Bullard, chairman of the Jubilee Continuation Committee of Boston, presided and conducted the opening service at ten o'clock. Then various leaders, representing different denominations, took charge each for half an hour. Miss Lamson, for the Congregational work, introduced three missionaries from Turkey, who each spoke briefly and then offered prayer for the work among Moslems,—Mrs.

George P. Knapp, Mrs. J. K. Browne and Miss Isabel M. Blake. Some of the other topics for prayer were: Prayer for our new Federation; for united effort through colleges, hospitals: the preparation of literature for Christian converts and for leaders; for all missionaries. In the afternoon there was a Young Woman's Hour under the special leadership of Mrs.

W. H. Greeley.

In Chicago, the Woman's Board of the Interior held its regular Friday meeting, at which reports of the Student Volunteer Convention were given by Mrs. Moore, Miss Frances Patterson, Miss Howe and others. The editor of Life and Light was privileged to be present and to meet the Chicago friends at this hour and also to attend the interdenominational gathering held at the Moody Institute where Mrs. O. R. Williamson, chairman of the Interdenominational Committee of the Central West for Missions, presided in the forenoon, while Mrs. E. M. Bowman, vice chairman, had charge of the afternoon exercises when missionaries from Java, Japan and India spoke and several foreign missionary leaders brought forward plans for the further extension of the Kingdom. The day was observed by similar services in many other cities.

From the steamship Canadian on her way to England Miss Minnie Clarke, whom so many will remember in connection with her brief visit to

A Message America, sends back this message: "I have been very comfort-En Route. able in my little cabin all by myself. I do not know that I ought to say that, though, for the Lord has been there; and it has been so good to have plenty of time to talk to him, and to listen to his voice.

"How good it was of you to take all that time and trouble and walk all that way just to see me off! It was one of those astonishing things that have so often happened lately,—and that I shall never finish wondering about. I shall carry the sweet fragrance of them with me, away out to Mt. Silinda and wonder about them there. After the ship had sailed so

far that I could see your kind faces no longer, I went into my cabin. When I saw all those little packages on the seat and all that budget of kind letters, it seemed as though it must be Christmas Day. I felt that the Lord had come and just loaded me with benefits. I had such a fine time reading my letters and thinking of all the kind things that had been done for me that I never thought about being ill; and I have not often been troubled that way all these days. I feel so grateful to you and to all the other kind friends I met in America for your great kindness to me. I shall think of America as a great big country full of large-hearted people—because that was the kind that I met.

"It is my great joy and privilege to go back to the work. I cannot think of anything that I should live for if I could not go and try in some way, however feebly, to bring life and light to those poor people in Africa. My great sorrow is that I am not a more worthy representative of you in America who enable me to go.

"I am praying about the work for the girls at Chikore, and Î believe that something will be done towards it before so very long. It looks difficult and there are many obstacles in the way, but it seems to me that it must be honoring to the Lord to ask him to do difficult things—perhaps almost more honoring than when we ask him to do the things that seem very natural and possible, things which it almost seems at times that we might be able to do ourselves; at any rate we often think we know how he will accomplish them. I wonder if the Lord does not sometimes like to have us ask him to do difficult things, so that he may show us that these great obstacles that rise up like mountains before us, are nothing in his sight. He does show us this by doing difficult things; just as he did in giving us such a good harvest in the year of famine. I believe that that harvest was a simple answer to daily prayer."

This well-known missionary wife and mother entered upon life eternal December 9, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. Dr. and Mrs. Farns-Mrs. Wilson A. worth went to Turkey in 1852 where they established Farnsworth. work in Cesarea, serving the American Board for fifty years with devotion and success. They retired in 1903 and later went to live with a daughter in Glen Ridge, N. J. Dr. Farnsworth died in 1912 while visiting in Hanover, N. H. The presence of these two veteran missionaries at the great Centennial Meeting of the American Board in 1910 will be recalled by many.

Mrs. Farnsworth was an able helpmeet in all her husband's labors—wise, strong of character, untiring in good works. Her name is beloved

in the Cesarea station to-day. Four daughters and a son are living—Charles E. Farnsworth, professor of music at Teachers' College, Columbia University, Mrs. E. L. Gulick of Hanover, N. H., Mrs. W. A. Little of Glen Ridge, N. J., Miss Ellen S. Farnsworth of Lexington, Mass., and Mrs. James L. Fowle who, with her husband, was for so many years associated with her parents in the work at Cesarea, but is now detained in this country because of Mr. Fowle's health. Two grandchildren are missionaries in Turkey—Mary Carolyn Fowle at Sivas and Luther Fowle at Aintab. Another grandson, Theodore, is teaching in a technical college in Western China.

Mrs. Farnsworth was laid to rest beside her husband in Thetford, Vt. Services were held in the same little white church which witnessed his ordination in 1852 and the marriage ceremony immediately following.

The recently organized Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of the United States is to publish a regular semi-annual bulletin The Federation's which will give publicity to the purposes and plans of New Bulletin. the organization. The first number is to appear in March. It will contain, besides the plan and constitution of the Federation, notices of new text-books and of summer schools, etc. Letters from the Federation representatives, Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. Montgomery, who are now on a trip around the world, will also be included in the new bulletin. This will evidently be an interesting document to which we gladly call the attention of our readers. Its subscription price is only twenty-five cents a year, and it may be secured from M. H. Leavis, West Medford, Mass.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD

RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 18 TO DECEMBER 18, 1913

	For Regular Work.	For Buildings,	For Special Objects.	From Legacies.	Total.
1912	\$6,798.27 8,078.59	\$13,981.00 803.00	\$93.00 69.00	\$3,456.49	\$20,872.27 12,407.08
Gain Loss		13,178.00	24.00	3,456.49	8,465.19
	For Two	Монтня то	DECEMBER 18,	1913	
1912 1913	12,299.71 13,009.51	14,804.50 13,244.30	167.56 475.00	2,850.00 $5,062.67$	30,121.77 31,791.48
Gain Loss		1,560.20	307.44	2,212.67	1,669.71

## THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION

Probably the greatest gathering of students for religious purposes ever convened on this continent was that held in Kansas City, Mo., from December 31-January 4. This was the seventh International Student Volunteer Convention,—the last having been held in Rochester, N. Y., four years ago. These great meetings are held quadrennially that each student generation may come in touch personally or through the college delegation with the inspirational forces released on this occasion.

The official registration of students and professors at Kansas City was 3,984, representing 755 colleges and other educational institutions. Missionaries, Board officials and other specially invited guests brought the total registration to 5,031,—the largest attendance ever recorded.

The meetings were held in Convention Hall, which was seated for this occasion for 7,000, and at several sessions more than a thousand people were turned away, overflow meetings being held in the evening under the direction of Secretary Brewer Eddy. The hospitable homes and fine hotels provided physical comfort for the multitude of delegates without apparent effort, and the generalship of Dr. Mott was everywhere felt in the efficiency of his staff of lieutenants. For John R. Mott, the able chairman of this wonderful Student Volunteer Movement for the past twenty-five years presided at every session with that quietness and absence of stress which is the acme of power and which long ago won for him the title of "master of assemblies." At his slightest word of request a silence so absolute would fall upon the vast throng that one could almost hear one's neighbor's heart beat. There were no printed programs, no formal announcement of speakers from day to day, but there in the big, bright hall, decorated with the flags of all nations, in the midst of a great burst of melody, or stilled by the music of the men's quartette led by Mr. E. W. Peck, a plan of campaign was outlined before these thousands of young volunteers, as they faced the great map of the world on which was shown the numbers of their company who in the last twenty-five years have "pressed to the front," 5,882 in all,—1,466 having sailed since the Rochester Convention.

As no report can give any idea of the inspirational quality of the program, it would be invidious to enumerate the speakers. Dr. Zwemer came from Cairo to lend his aid to the Movement which from the beginning has owed so much to him. Dr. R. F. Horton of London emphasized most tenderly the need of intercessors for the coming of the King-

dom. Greetings were brought from the Christian students of Japan and China by members of those delegations, the presence of which was of great interest to all. These Oriental volunteers represent thousands of their own people, and they are preparing themselves to go to them with the watchword of the Movement,—"the evangelization of the world in this generation." The claims of the unoccupied fields of Moslem Africa and of the Latin lands were emphasized by experts. The intellectual preparation of the volunteers was faithfully presented by Dr. Mackenzie of the Hartford Theological Seminary. Social service as a tool in the hands of the Christian worker was strongly advocated by Professor Henderson of Chicago. G. Campbell White gave startling statistics as to the possibilities of money as a means of evangelization. Sherwood Eddy, that winner of men, pressed home the personal claim of the Christ upon each student. Dr. Barton spoke on "Statesmanship as a Force to Wield in Missionary Work," and many others of all denominations and typifying all phases of the work bore strong witness to the openness of the world and the unprecedented need of more workers. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, was the chief speaker at Convention Hall, Saturday evening, and from his wide experience as a traveler and Christian statesman, reinforced the witness of missionaries and leaders of the foreign missionary enterprise regarding the solidarity of the world and the unparalleled opportunity of the present for the service of Christian students at home and abroad. Dr. Robert A. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board, comrade from the beginning with Dr. Mott in this enterprise, gave never-to-be-forgotten messages, while the addresses of Dr. Mott himself were epoch-making in the life of many a student. Fortunately Dr. Mott's report of his world tour is in print and may be obtained from the Movement Headquarters in New York, 600 Lexington Avenue, and the complete report of this remarkable Convention or the Convention number of the North American Student may also be secured.

Sectional meetings of great interest were held each afternoon. The editorial section was presided over by Dr. H. A. Bridgman with Talcott Williams and Dr. MacDonald of the *Toronto Globe* as chief speakers. The Congregationalists had a fine meeting in the First Congregational Church, made historic by the National Council Meeting in October. Dr. Patton presided, the Woman's Board of the Interior was represented by Mrs. J. H. Moore of Chicago, acting president during the absence of Mrs. George M. Clark on a world tour, the Woman's Board by Miss Calder and the editorial secretary. Secretary Brewer Eddy spoke to the

students on the immediate need of recruits for the American Board, and the goodly number present had the pleasure of hearing from Dr. and Mrs. Tracy of Marsovan, Dr. George C. Raynolds of Van, Rev. C. T. Erickson of Albania, Dr. Sydney Gulick and Miss Howe of Japan, Miss Perkins of Foochow just arrived, Dr. Eleanor Stephenson of India on the eve of sailing, and Miss Matthews of the Balkan Mission.

The meeting for women Sunday afternoon was one of the most remarkable sessions. Miss Bertha Condé presided and various missionaries gave appealing testimony as to the need for more workers. Miss Una A. Saunders, general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of Canada, gave a clear and convincing statement as to "What Constitutes a Call."

Various group meetings and luncheons added to the enjoyment of the delegates and bound them more closely together. Notable among these was a dinner for the twenty-six Chinese and Japanese women students, over which Mrs. John R. Mott presided. Each Oriental student was taken in to dinner by an American companion and the circle around the table was another illustration of the truth that "in Christ there is no East nor West."

The echoes of one of the great Convention songs lingers and all who heard it must, it would seem, join in its prayer:—

"Make me Thy captive, Lord,
And then I shall be free,
Force me to render up my sword
And I shall conqueror be."

And as we listened to the Honor Roll, read by Dr. Ross Stevenson, vice chairman of the Movement, at the great closing session Sunday evening, we noted the names of nine of the American Board volunteers who since the last quadrennial convention have entered into the immediate presence of the Captain of their salvation,—Herbert M. Allen, Henry G. Bissell, Dr. I. J. Atwood, Alice Harding Churchill, Charles H. Holbrook, Alice McElroy Kingsbury, Theodore Storrs Lee, Jenny Olin, Martha H. Pixley and Maria B. Pool, and recalling their sacrifices, their labors and their victory, we solemnly repeat the words heard so often at the Convention, "God having provided some better thing for us that they without us should not be made perfect."

Me toil as comrades in the night, As laborers in the sun; Grant us the shining of Thy light Until the task be done.

#### A VISIT TO THE HAGUE AND TO AUSTRIA

BY REV. JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.

THE meeting of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee is an annual event, and one of rapidly increasing significance. The thirty-two members of that Committee who assembled at The Hague, in the large drawing room of the old Castle Oud Wassenaer, in the woods not far from the palace of Queen Wilhelmina, represented a dozen different and leading communions of Protestant Christendom. The fact that the members of the Committee have come to know and have full confidence in one another, adds enormously to its ability to do constructive work; and also is one of the reasons why the missionary societies at home and the missions abroad of all denominations turn to it for information, suggestion and counsel.

It was a thrilling moment after the first devotional service when the chairman said, "We will now receive a message from Her Majesty, the Queen of Holland."

Every member of the Committee arose to his feet as one person, and Mr. Gunning, one of the members, and the Secretary of several united Netherland Missionary Societies, read in English a truly significant message from the fearless Christian Queen of the Netherlands. This message was printed in full in the issue of *The Congregationalist* dated December 11.

It is significant that the Queen called Mr. Gunning to the palace soon after his return from the meeting of the Continuation Committee a year ago at Lake Mohonk, and asked him to tell her all about it, its personnel and its work. When she knew it was next to meet in Holland, she subscribed one hundred pounds toward entertainment, and volunteered to greet it with a message. This was written by the Queen in English, a language in which she is proficient, and then translated into Dutch for the Holland papers which printed it in full.

Again the good Queen's interest was manifest in her invitation to the Committee to come to Apeldoorn, her summer palace, for lunch and a prolonged audience. Apeldoorn was several hours from The Hague, and she provided a train which was run directly to the palace upon her private track from the town.

Again she revealed her deep personal interest in the Committee and its work by asking for extended statements from selected members, besides personal audiences with different members. To the two ladies of the Committee—Mrs. Creighton of England and our own Mrs. Peabody—she

was most cordial. The hearts of all were touched by the womanly simplicity of her bearing and the manifest personal interest she took in missionary work. She is the first crowned head to give the Committee such signal and distinguished recognition. There is an unusual significance in this, since Holland has for centuries stood so conspicuously for religious liberty. It is also worthy of special note that the first royal personage to take this step was a woman.

Mrs. Peabody, so well known to the readers of LIFE AND LIGHT, sat with the Committee for the first time at this session. She was accorded a most hearty welcome and revealed from the beginning her peculiar qualifications for this high service. Her long experience in missionary matters and her position of distinguished leadership in the Federation of Woman's Boards in North America, make her a true representative of woman's work for women from our continent.

In one of the more informal and public gatherings, Mrs. Peabody, together with three others—one of whom was the Lord Bishop of Winchester—made addresses. One of the American delegates said to an English lady who was present but not a member of the Committee, "Do you wonder that we are proud this evening of the speech of our American representative?"

The reply came back immediately, "Do you wonder that we are proud that the best address of the evening was made by a woman?"

The reception of the Queen at Apeldoorn closed at about 4.30 o'clock, but a section of the Continuation Committee was there detained for some four hours more of sub-committee meeting.

The Hague meetings ended, I took a train at once for Prague, Austria,—the center of our work in Bohemia, Moravia and Poland. Dr. and Mrs. Clark were in Scotland, but a large circle of Life and Light readers will remember Mr., and especially Mrs. Porter, who were home upon their regular furlough a little more than a year ago. Living in a four-room apartment on the fourth floor, in the midst of a great city with modern buildings, electric cars, steam connections and many, if not quite all of the facilities of a twentieth century city, is not quite like missionary life in the heart of Africa, or even in Kurdistan. If one should maintain that the work in Bohemia is as much easier as it is different, he would have a hard proposition to defend. The missionary in Austria confronts an official intolerance that is unknown in India, China, Turkey and Africa, and that is more trying to patience because it is in the heart of Christian Europe.

It is encouraging to note, however, that gradually the old persistent opposition is yielding and the evangelicals are finding a greater liberty in holding meetings and in distributing Christian literature, especially

the Bible. While it is still a crime to sell or give away a Bible, or a part of it, and licensed colporteurs are permitted only to take orders and deliver the books ordered upon a subsequent round, the officials are taking little or no note of the fact that preachers, colporteurs and evangelical Christians almost universally travel with copies of the Bible and of the Gospels upon their persons which they are ready to spare if necessary. This opposition comes from the Roman Catholic leaders, who, for some reason, do not wish the people to have in their possession the Word of God in the vernacular. Certainly Austria cannot afford to stand alone among the Powers of Europe as prohibiting the free circulation of the Bible among its subjects.

In over five hundred miles of travel among the Free Reformed churches in our Austrian Mission, I was impressed with the earnestness and ability



ENTRANCE TO CHARLES BRIDGE,
PRAGUE

of many of the wives of the pastors. There were cases where their influence seemed not second to that of the husband. If women could be regularly employed to go from house to house, teaching the Bible and carrying to the women who are not permitted to attend the services in the halls a little of the comfort and consolation that the gospel never fails to convey, it would be well. The signal service rendered by Miss Most in Weinberge for many years makes one feel that here is a line of work not yet developed to its full, or even adequately tested.

Sunday-school work is handicapped, since, by order of the government, children are not permitted to change their religion. They must remain in the religion in which they were born until they reach maturity. Sunday-school methods, so fruitful in most countries and so important,

are not permitted in this mission, and only the children of members of the Free church, born since the parents became members, are permitted by law to attend Sunday school. But here again the government officials, conscious of the unreasonableness of the law, are becoming more and more lax in its execution. In some places the Sunday school is becoming more and more a power for enlightenment.

The Bohemians are singers. It does one's heart good to hear an audience of one or two hundred sing in unison and with marvelous sweetness and power ancient Bohemian carols, to which words have been set by



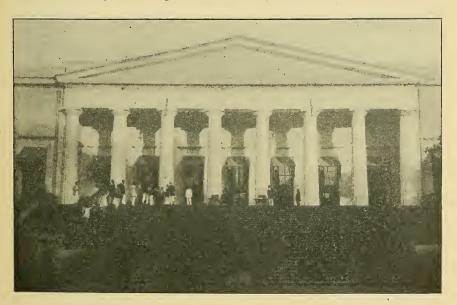
ONE OF THE PREACHING HALLS, PRAGUE

some of our own Christian poets, like Pastor Adlof of Prague and others. I wish some of these might be introduced into our own churches, but I fear only an expert choir would be able to do them justice. We would need to import the Bohemian audience to do the singing. Those churches have a wide field for service in singing the gospel of Christ into Bohemia, for the people are as responsive to music as they are capable of producing it. They are already planning for a new and enlarged edition of the hymn book which is now nearly out of print.

After visiting congregation after congregation of Bohemians, most of whom have come out of more or less severe persecution, one feels that it is a task well worth while to give them the simple gospel and to aid them in organizing gospel institutions to reach the entire populations with the same message. The expressions of appreciation and gratitude for what has been done for them have never been surpassed in any country. Had we not some forty years ago carried to them the gospel in their own tongue, and organized for its extension among them, so far as we can see they would have still been in utter ignorance of its meaning and power.

# THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION IN INDIA

FULL reports of the anniversary exercises in Bombay and Ahmednagar in November were received too late for publication in our January issue. The Deputation of the American Board consisting of Dr. Capen, Dr. George A. Hall and Dr. W. E. Strong, accompanied by Mrs. Capen and Miss Mary, Mrs. Hall and Miss Clarissa, also Miss Bodman and Miss Bridgman, arrived in Bombay October 31. The celebration in that city began November 7 with a great public mass meeting over which Sir Henry Proctor presided, and to which influential Indian gentle-



THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, WHERE OPENING EXERCISES WERE HELD

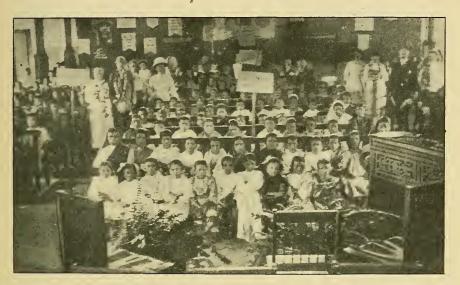
men brought congratulations. At this time Dr. Capen and Dr. R. A. Hume gave the addresses which have already become known to our readers. At a large fraternal gathering that same evening various sister Boards were represented and delegates from the Madura and Ceylon Missions were present. A great historical day with a Pageant, with twelve scenes illustrating the life of the mission, a communion service on Sunday, November 9, at which time thirty-two members were admitted to the church, and large meetings on Monday for women and children were among the prominent features of the occasion. The Indian Christians have entered most enthusiastically into the preparations for this great celebration and from every little group of Christians came generous gifts. These were presented at a great offering service and totalled 13,000 rupees. Then followed a choral service led by Mr. C. H. Burr at which a great choir of Indian and European voices set forth in musical form a review of the century's work. Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar presided at the woman's meeting, and addresses were given by prominent Indian ladies, by missionaries and by the friends from America.

At Ahmednagar beginning November 16 thousands of Indian Christians joined in the rejoicing and there was a repetition of the enthusiastic welcome to the Deputation, fine addresses, a great industrial exhibit, as was also true in Bombay. A distinctive feature at Ahmednagar was the greeting from two honored missionary women, Mrs. Bruce who has served the mission during half its lifetime,—fifty years,—and Mrs. Winsor, who went out in 1870.

The home letters from Miss Bridgman contain many interesting items regarding the wonderful welcome everywhere accorded them and the splendid corps of missionaries whose indefatigable labors have made all this possible. In one letter are these words, "Possibly God might have made a better set of missionaries than these men and women of the Marathi Mission but doubtless he never did." Traveling on to see some of the wonderful sights of India at Agra and Benares after the Centenary, she writes after describing the terrible rites of Hinduism at Benares, "One feels as if she must go through the streets crying out, 'This, this, is eternal life to know thee, the only true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." And this is what was done by the Pilgrims whose story is told on another page. Although the cablegram sent by Dr. Capen from Bombay has already been in print several times it may chance that some who read this have not seen it. It was as follows: "Centenary celebrations great enthusiasm. Offerings thirteen thousand

rupees (about \$4,333). Convey Indian Christians' deep gratitude to Board and American churches. Determination renewed for Christianizing India."

To Mrs. Lorin S. Gates, so long connected with the work at Sholapur, but now with her husband stationed at Barsi, where new work is being opened, we are indebted for the account of the young men who traveled so many weary miles to reach Ahmednagar. We also give extracts from Mrs. Gates' address at the woman's meeting at Bombay.



THE CHILDREN'S SERVICE, A FEATURE OF THE CENTENARY

#### CHRISTIAN PILGRIMS WHO MARCHED TO THE CENTENARY

Ten men started on Saturday, November 8, from Padoli in the Magalai intending to be present at the Centenary celebration exercises at Ahmednagar. The distance was one hundred and fifty miles, and on the morning of the fifth day they entered the city of Ahmednagar, footsore and weary with great welts on their feet. The way for a great part of the distance was over hilly, and even mountainous country, the stones cut their bare feet, or if they had shoes, the rolling stones caused the shoes to blister their feet. The story of their travels is interesting. They had been provided with six banners upon which was the cross which they were told should represent to them what they should stand for before the

heathen whom they should meet,—In hoc signo vinces. Much of their journey was through the Nizam's territory, and they were exposed to the taunts and sneers of the officials who have little respect for people.

At their first stopping place they were arrested by the zemindar and asked who they were and why they were traveling with banners. were told that nine of them would be held in custody while the tenth would be allowed to retrace his steps to Shiradhon twenty-four miles on the road already traversed and receive from the Government official in that place permission for them to proceed upon their journey. pleaded with the man to write and find out about them and not make one of their number take the long walk back again. While discussing as to what should be done and while they were much cast down in their minds, a Mohammedan teacher from the town who was passing by came near and joined in the discussion. He assured the Government official that what these people said was true, that he himself was from Ahmednagar, and he knew that the Christians of that place were having a great celebration in connection with their Centenary. He spoke a good word for Christian people and advised that these pilgrims should be let go and they were released. Before going on, they drew the people of the town together with their singing, preaching to them, and distributing tracts, and left after presenting the official who had arrested them with an Urdu New Testament.

At every village, as they entered, they gave the call,—"Khristh Maharaj ki jai"—*Victory to Christ our Lord*. People would at once gather and listen to the singing of the few simple hymns they had learned. A few words of explanation as to who they were and of their Master would be followed by the distribution of tracts, and with a final ringing call,—"Khristh Maharaj ki jai," they would proceed on their journey.

At most of the villages they were received with cordiality and with curiosity and were told, "We have never heard of this new religion,—tell us more about it." At Washe the people swore at them and reviled them and said they would not be allowed to travel farther. They kept them for two hours asking them questions and listening to their talk. At last a young man, hardly more than a boy, came along and became interested in the crowd that had gathered. He was from Shiradhon and had often seen the Christians there. He was a Mussulman as were also the men that arrested the Christians. He praised the character of Christians and said they should be allowed to proceed on their journey and again the Lord gave them deliverance in answer to their prayers. They were much

affected that through the influence of non-Christians they were set at liberty. After being released at this time they sat down to cook and eat their simple food, when another set of policemen came from a local magistrate and they were brought before him to answer for themselves. They asked that the young man be called and he again had a good word to say for the Christians so they were released.

In one small village or hamlet up in the hills they were received very kindly and the people insisted that they should eat of their food and detained them while a meal was cooked and they were called to the *chowdi*—resthouse—where they were bidden to sit down and eat. They said, "We know nothing of this Christ, tell us more about him." Their call as they would enter a village would bring out the people and they would have to answer the questions, "Who are you?" "Where are you going?" "What is happening?" "What is a Jubilee?" On coming within forty miles of their destination they found people who knew about Christians and who had heard of the Centenary celebration.

One of the ten men who came across the country as pilgrims is a Hindu and of a different caste but he was determined to become a Christian and he has been much helped by being in the great assembly at Ahmednagar.

The question was asked, "Are you sorry that you took such a tedious journey?" "Oh! no, our hearts have thrilled within us as we have been able to tell the heathen we met of Christ." They all feel that they have received a blessing while at Ahmednagar and the fruit of this pilgrimage will not end when they have reached their homes.

#### WHAT THE AMERICAN MISSION HAS DONE FOR THE WOMEN OF INDIA

From an address delivered by Mrs. Fanny Hazen Gates at the woman's meeting in Bombay.

When the first American missionaries came to India they found the women bound under a thraldom of centuries. Even the Parsi ladies who have made such strides in social life were in my childhood kept in purdah nah sheen. Women were treated as slaves with no ray of brightest to penetrate the darkest gloom. As in the time of Christ, the stone was rolled from the tomb for women, so his life and influence have rolled away the stone from the living tomb in which India's women were imprisoned. The first lady missionaries tried to get hold of the women and lift them to a higher level, but it was an uphill struggle which seems almost incredible when we think of India's women at the present day. We find schools with hundreds and thousands of girls studying. Women

come out and address public assemblies, even in the presence of their husbands when years ago it was a sin for a woman to express her feelings in the presence of her lord and master. Then it was unbecoming in a woman to be seen outside her house, now the beautiful ladies of the most cultured and highest families drive out or even walk or ride the bicycle for the sake of getting the air. Magazines are being edited by women. Many have taken up the calling of doctors and nurses that they may help their sisters. These forward steps which are being taken by the women of India are a result of the influence which the spirit of Christ exerts which comes to every community, even if it is not acknowledged on the part of those who have been lifted. It is Christ, and Christ alone who brings the glad, good day of emancipation to the women bound in the chains of superstition and ignorance. Where the Sun of Righteousness has not come there is still the blackness of despair on the faces of women. One hundred years ago a woman who could read was almost unfindable. Now in every village of any size the girls are coming forward demanding to be taught.

So far as I can learn, the first school founded for girls in Western India was in 1824. A girl by the name of Ganga had been taught by missionary ladies and she was given the task of teaching in this first school, and some English ladies and gentlemen offered to defray expenses. Cholera soon came and the faithful Ganga died of the dread disease.

In 1827 Miss Cynthia Farrar came out to India to help the women. She started a number of schools for girls in Bombay which were aided by kind friends among the English, and Indian gentlemen of high rank were induced to help as they saw the advance girls were making. Miss Farrar superintended some schools whose support was given by an English society. She loved her work and though she was offered chances for advancing in worldly good she put all behind her and with consecrated zeal went forward with her humble work. She was always anxious to be doing something for her Saviour. She said of herself, "I brought my labors feeble and almost worthless (as she considered them) and laid them at my Saviour's feet every night begging his acceptance of the offering." This was the spirit in which she labored. She was always full of enthusiasm for her work. Her pupils always remembered her with great affection and gratitude. In 1852 Miss Farrar received calls from native gentlemen in the vicinity of 'Nagar and in that city asking her to come and show them how to teach their families—the women. Ahmednagar were supported by Brahmins and continued till the Brahmin

teacher in one of the schools became converted and they were then closed by the children being withdrawn. A young man from Poona, having heard of Miss Farrar and her teaching, again returned to Poona to carry out the ideas he had gathered from seeing her work in the schools in Ahmednagar. Miss Farrar had the esteem of the native community to a high degree. They looked up to her as almost divine. The purity, devotion, holiness of life, benevolence of heart and active labors for women were altogether new to those who had looked upon woman as an inferior being. When she died, women came by hundreds to the funeral that they might for the last time look upon the loved features. When they came to the coffin, they did obeisance as to deity.

In 1830, so far as I can learn, the first woman was baptized and came out from Hinduism, and now eighty-three years later they are numbered by the thousands and hundreds of thousands. Sometimes Hindu women remained with their husbands after the latter were baptized. The wife of the Brahmin convert, Haripant, lived with him and even came to the chapel when their baby was baptized which was no small point gained. It was a matter of rejoicing that converts had children, for it was quite common for the enemies of Christianity to say they were cursed and would never have living children. At one time when the missionary had been obliged to leave a place with no one else to carry on the work, Awadabai, the wife of a Brahmin convert, Babaji, took charge of the poorhouse, the school, and looked after matters generally.

In 1834 three girls were baptized from the Ahmednagar school. This was the signal for a general attack on all operations of the missions. Nearly every girl was taken from the school. The girls who were to be baptized were approached in every possible way, appeals of family affection and ties were urged, threats made but nothing could shake the firm conviction of the brave girls who took the stand on the Lord's side.

Hospitals started to relieve the miseries of India's women have been duplicated by government so that now thousands of lives are saved which formerly would have been lost because of neglect in their hours of suffering.

In whatever way we look we see the enlightenment and advance of women, we see that it was because Christian hearts with the Christ love filling them had looked in sympathy and pity upon their forlornness that their condition is so much brighter now than formerly. It will probably not be conceded by those who do not appreciate the power of Christianity and who cannot look back at the beginning of things, but without doubt

the work done for women because of love to Christ has hastened the day of redemption and India's women are now rejoicing by the tens of thousands because others have been taught through the influence of Christianity to grant her a higher position and more liberty.

Many names come to us of those women who "labored in the Lord," and whose faithful service has been blessed by the Master on high and who have been the source of unnumbered blessings to India's women who have been helped by their loving ministries. A few of these names we would mention, but there is not time to speak of the many and of the vast work they accomplished in quiet, humble, tender ways. Mrs. Ballantyne, who with a delicate constitution, was still able so to husband her strength as to do good work. Mrs. Fairbank, her daughter, is still lovingly remembered as "Marybai." She was faithful "in season and out of season," and the great enlightenment of the people in the Wadale District must to a large measure be attributed to her hearty, earnest work. Mrs. Hazen, my own dear mother, was never weary in heart though her body suffered, as she went in and out among the women telling them of a Saviour's love. She could not sing and she was glad to have her twelveyear-old daughter accompany her to attract the women with her singing. It was there I learned how wonderfully my mother presented the gospel message. After several years of absence to carry on my education, I returned to India. At one time in a small village forty miles from Sholapur I was recognized and remembered as the "One who sang," and reference was made to my mother and her message. We recall the names of Mrs. Dean, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Edward Hume, with her wonderful executive abilities and her immense work for the young people.

But time fails and we can only mention one more name, that of dear "Mother Bissell" whose memory will long remain fragrant. Her fifty years of service for the Master, unwearied, untiring, persistent has left an impress never to be effaced.

# OUR MISSIONARIES ON ABAIAN IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS

BY MARION WELLS WOODWARD, ABAIAN

HAVE been well occupied these last months. Mr. Woodward was away six weeks in May and June reaching here July 5 on the John Williams. Since then he has made several short tours about this island and has now been ten days in Tarawa. I am expecting him any day but

he hopes to leave on the next steamer for a two months' tour of Butaritari, Makin and Maraki. The teachers need his presence and encouragement, for with Catholic missionaries on every one of these islands-while we are alone on these five islands-constant tours are very necessary. We both cannot go, for we now have over seventy in school; eighty-six on the small compound—counting babies and mothers not attending school. There are forty-two girls in school, counting the five Kusaien girls whom Miss Hoppin brought. These five girls are teaching and doing splendid work. I don't know what I should do without them, for all the others are untrained in many ways. A teacher and wife (Maria, a Kusaien trained woman, and Uatioa, her husband, a trained man now a pastor) live in a house near the girls and care for them under my direction. It needs constant vigilance to keep the school well in order and disciplined. I plan and look over all their work, teaching only English at present as I help with the boys. Twenty boys and girls are under fourteen so that family cares are numerous. The work is most interesting and their eagerness to learn is a joy. They do not learn easily and patience and tact are needed always. One must have constant help from above.

A woman is needed to take this girls' school for I ought to be free to do more outside work and to help more in the boys' school when Mr. Woodward is away, but I suppose the need will not be met at present. If Miss Hoppin can secure permission to take the more promising girls to Kusaie I shall be very glad. She is on Ocean Island now, I think, and we hope her report will be a favorable one. Kusaie is a fine place for a school and the girls need the personal oversight which a married woman cannot always give; in fact, can never give. The girls here have made good progress and I feel much encouraged. The whole spirit of the

school is good—so very different from when we came last year.

There are many difficulties here, not the least being the delay in receiving freight, also high cost of supplies bought from copra trading steamers. We have been waiting four months for some needed lumber and now the steamer is here without it. I bought yesterday a half bushel of potatoes for \$2.65, and some bacon costing \$8—per pound 50 cents! I felt we needed them, we get very little fresh food. Our bacon ordered from America was packed in a thin box and arrived "spoiled." We usually buy a half bushel of potatoes every two months when the steamer arrives, but the price varies from \$1.50 to \$2.65 per box containing that amount. Butter is over 50 cents a pound in tins, and everything else corresponds in price.

We are looking forward to Christmas and hope to have all the Christians of Abaian with us, and we hope to have the best Christmas in years. All are eagerly planning gifts in the school, of hats, fans and

other simple hand work.

1914

# CHRISTIAN GROWTH IN JAPAN

BY ALICE PETTEE ADAMS, OKAYAMA, JAPAN

I MUST tell you about the church dedication I attended yesterday in a village about forty miles from here. The trip there was the first thing of interest, as the narrow gauge railroad over the last thirteen miles had been running cars only two days. The workmen as well as the cars seemed new for we stopped at the stations with such a jerk that we were nearly thrown off our seats.

Ten years ago I went with one of our Bible women to hold a meeting in the village of Takaya. I was the first foreign woman they had ever seen and was asked to go for a walk by the two young men who were the only Christians in the village then. Just as we returned to my hotel the young men told me that so many people had had just a glimpse of me that there would be many out at the meeting to get a better look at me, and I realized I had been asked to go on the walk simply as an advertisement but in such a good cause I was willing to be the show. About two hundred came out in the evening and some of the things said of me were very amusing. This was ten years ago, and yesterday in this same village they dedicated their new church. The building is entirely paid for and nearly enough over to put up the parsonage on which they will commence next month. The wealthiest man in the village is a Christian and on the death of his child last spring decided they must build a church and gave the first \$500 himself.

The dedication service was most unique. Dr. Kozaki gave the address, but others made congratulatory speeches or read poems. One of the former was the priest of the Konko sect in the village. This Konko sect is a combination of Buddhism and Shintoism with many suggestions taken from Christianity. They are only thirty years old but are quite strong. The head man of the village could not come but sent a man who said a few words. The Christians were most enthusiastic, and indeed the whole village seemed proud of the church building, and Christianity is well respected there. The growth has been most surprising and shows what a few earnest Christians can do. I could not stay for the meetings to-day, but this afternoon there was to be a woman's meeting at which they expected an attendance of three hundred. These Christians have not only built their church but for two years have raised all the salary of their pastor. We wish more of the churches had this same spirit,

The first of this month I attended a meeting in Hiroshima for Christian workers of all denominations. The three days we were together differences in creeds were forgotten and we were all workers with the same purpose, that of saving Japan for Christ and doing it as speedily as possible. Plans were made to divide forces so as to do more effectual work and every meeting was an inspiration. All went home full of enthusiasm. From the Japanese side union is not difficult at all. Since coming home from Hiroshima we have had five days of special evangelistic meetings in the Okayama church. The meetings have been quiet but well attended and we feel much good has been done.

The Hakuaikai keeps right on in the same way, always trying by practice and preaching to show God's love to the people. The principal of our school attended the charity convention held in Tokyo for three weeks beginning October 16. This is under the auspices of the Home Department of the central government. October 23 we had our annual trustees' dinner and meeting. I always dread this but it passed off well and all seemed satisfied with what we are doing. November 9 came the golden wedding celebration of one of our trustees. I attended and was feasted with all sorts of Japanese delicacies and entertained with old Japanese music and dances. The whole thing must have cost over \$500.

I have a new man to work in the office who will make my duties lighter when he becomes accustomed to the routine of the work. He is a Christian and a man of good standing. He cannot take Mr. Kodama's place as he knows nothing of charity work, but he can do some of the clerical work Mr. Kodama did and I can get on until we find a suitable man for my assistant. With the exception of the doctors and principal of the school, all our workers are baptized Christians, and I feel that our

principal is a Christian at heart.

November 12 the committee of the prefectural woman's benevolent society came to visit us and we had quite an afternoon of it. Sixteen were invited but only eleven came. This committee is made up of the first women of the city. This society now gives us ten yen each month for the primary school hence their desire to know more of our work. All seemed well pleased. Thanks to our good friends we shall close the year without debt but there will be practically nothing left over for next year. I am leaving next year and its problems with God and trying to do my best now.

Think of what our girls in Japan, by kindergarten, home and school are accomplishing and how they are bringing freedom to those who sit in darkness, for though they are a great progressive nation, fully two thirds have never heard the gospel! Think of China's aggressive millions—one million teachers are needed to-day and only seven hundred are available!—Exchange.

# SOME MARWADI WOMEN

BY MRS. R. A. HUME, AHMEDNAGAR, INDIA

TWICE a year the Bible women in Ahmednagar meet for oral Bible examinations. The same day, in the afternoon session, they give oral reports of their six months' work. These reports are given by one of each couple which goes into the city for zenana work. Since June the theological students' wives have attended the Bible study classes, though their attendance has been more or less irregular on account of sickness among their children.

Our study has been the Major Prophets. There are no Marathi helps in Bible study aside from a small Bible Dictionary. So fuller study is effected by the missionary ladies giving information which the women write down in their notebooks. Every day the women are questioned on these notes and points not clear are explained. The lessons on Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel have been extremely interesting and helpful. Those prophets have come to be like living Christlike heroes and leaders and have given us all a real spiritual uplift.

Twelve classes for ignorant Christian women have been kept up. Two classes for educated Christian women and four classes for Hindu women in the city are also held. In these Hindu classes there are some 150 women. All these classes are taught by the Bible women and examined by the missionary lady semi-annually. The teaching of the ignorant women is done orally. They are taught verses and hymns, the commandments and catechism and the Lord's Prayer. By constant drill they get these well into their minds. This teaching of the ignorant women is hard work because some of the women are old and most are stupid. But two results are gained and they are essential. One is that the little light they have is kept bright and the other is that we keep in touch with the great mass and help them to live Christian lives. During the last six months some twelve women from these classes of Hindu women have been baptized and have entered into covenant with the churches in Ahmednagar.

Usually Indians live in cities and towns in communities according to caste. The money lenders and merchants of Western India are Marwadis. They are Jains in religion. The Jains have respect for life in any form even down to minute insect life. They believe that nearly everything has soul within its outward visible shape. Any injury done to "souls" is one of the worst sins. The priests fear to wash their

clothes or even their teeth for fear of injuring living things. Jainism has taken the place of Buddhism in India. Very gradually in the last few years the Bible women have been able to get an entrance into the homes of these Marwadis and the work among them is of an interesting character. The hospital has been largely the means of opening up Marwadi homes for Christian work.

/ The Marwadis in Ahmednagar live in large houses at least three stories high. The houses have flat roofs where the families gather in the even-



THREE YOUNG MARWADI WIVES

ings and where they can sleep in the hot weather. The Marwadi women wear very gay and rich clothing. Their clothes are bordered with gold and silver edgings which cost their weight in money. Their heads, ears, neck, arms, hands, ankles and toes are covered with ornaments. A rich Marwadi woman commonly carries thousands of rupees worth of ornaments on her person.

In one little short street of three or four blocks just by the new Ahmednagar First Church I have had very cordial invitations to come and visit the Marwadi women. I have known many of them for years

and can call them by name. I found three afternoons all too short in which to visit the numerous houses on that street. The Marwadi widows dress very plainly, wearing plain dark cotton clothes and almost no ornaments. Several of these widows especially attracted me on this visit and it seems fitting to tell you about them. For the most part these gaily and richly clothed Marwadi women have seemed to me to long for nothing more than that they have sons, many ornaments and rich clothes, but this visit has happily changed my opinions very much. Dagadubai, a widow of about twenty-five years, was one whose acquaintance I made on first entering a house. Her dress was plain, her face was intelligent and refined, her manner quiet. She extended a hand to me saying, "I have longed to meet you these many days." "Why did you want to meet me?" I said. Dagadubai replied, "I want to hear the story of good news from you." The Bible women then said, "Dagadubai sings the hymns with us. She enjoys them and she can sing you some hymns which will give you her idea of devotion." We sang an Indian hymn which showed how we might find God. She eagerly sang it with us and then followed a conversation about God and how to find him. She had the usual method of trying to find God by obtaining merit. She said, "I fast ten days in every month." One day of fasting being a period of thirty-six hours. She has worn herself to a shadow by her excessive fastings. Like thousands of others she believes that God comes and dwells with those who meditate on him during long periods of fasting. The idea that God dwells with those who long for him and who seek him with their whole hearts was new. Then she wanted to talk of service service for God! She first sang a long hymn in which the heart of a follower is expressing itself in a longing to do service! I said to her that God shows his people opportunities for service and that she would find it true. Service did not mean doing only religious acts but love to God would inspire her to deeds of kindness and to live a life of usefulness at home. Christ lived not for himself but for others and that those who follow him should follow his example. She wants to come to see me at the bungalow where she can talk long and freely. I told her to come whenever she could.

Another woman, a Marwadi widow, took my hands in hers and led me upstairs onto the flat roof where we could sit quietly and have our heart-to-heart talk on the matters that concern our souls. She had a summer house on her roof covered with creepers. She placed some chairs there and we sat and talked and prayed and asked God to give her light! I

believe these women are truly groping after God. They are hedged in by caste and custom but the griefs they have had to bear have brought them to long for God. But in that street not all the women who desire to know God are widows. Some of the very gaily dressed ones are longing

and feeling after God. These too have griefs for it seems almost as if sorrow was necessary to bring people to God. Women of the rich or poor in India all have common griefs which lead them to think of God. Not having children is a terrible affliction and another is having children who do not live. One very rich woman, young and beautiful, told me she had had ten children and only one of them was living. I talked with her in a practical way telling her some simple matters of health which any sensible intelligent woman could tell her and that she could well follow.

One of the older Bible women in her report told the story of an old, old man living in the city who is a very devout man. He said, "For



A RICH MARWADI WOMAN

twenty years I have had God as my friend. Just as a man writes his experiences of joy and sorrow to another friend so I daily send a letter to my Father—God. He supplies my soul's and body's needs." Even Christians might profit by this man's simple faith and experience.

In this centennial year we are thinking of what has been accomplished by the Bible women in this city and in the mission. An account of their work must be written after the centennial celebration in November. But aside from the work of the Bible women many a Christian woman has done noble work for Christ.

To see our calling, to accept it, to honor it, that is the truly godly and noble life! Every man is born to realize some purpose. Find that purpose out, and fulfill it if you would lovingly serve God. Our difficulty is to persuade a man that the lowliest lot, as well as the highest, is the appointment of God: that doorkeeping is a promotion in the Divine gift; and that to light a lamp may be as surely a call of God as to found an empire or to rule a world.— Joseph Parker.



# WANTED: RECRUITS!

A MATTER FOR LOCAL LEADERS TO THINK ABOUT

Congregational churches in the territory of the Woman's Board are failing to provide the missionaries for whom the Board calls. This means that opportunities for new work cannot be met, that even the vacancies caused by death and retirement are not being filled. Only thirteen new appointments were made the past year and of the thirteen workers but six came from our own 2,000 churches—and this in the face of more than twenty vacant posts still waiting to be manned! The situation is one to give Congregationalists serious thought.

There are many who feel that the root of this failure lies within the churches in the lack of a discussion of missionary work as a normal occupation for young men and women to embrace. In the majority of our churches for a girl to declare a desire to be a missionary sets her apart as "different." Leaders who have presented missionary programs year in and year out have been reticent about pressing, or even suggesting, personal missionary service.

This ought not so to be. At innumerable stations floats the recruiting flag for the United States army. On innumerable bulletin boards are posters intended to arrest the attention of possible recruits and set them thinking. These flags and billheads do not mince matters. They are not content with describing the work of the army or with mentioning the need. They go to the point at once: "Recruits Wanted." "Step in and Inquire."

If church leaders are modest about influencing young people in their choice of life work, not so leaders in other spheres. It is natural enough for a boy to become a doctor, or an electrician, or a journalist here at home. There is no mystic cloud obscuring these occupations. Is it not high time that the churches should speak more clearly also, and ask for doctors and teachers and preachers for the mission field; that the churches made it impossible for their young people to choose a life work without having "sensed" the job of the missionary as a natural and possible one for them?

But granted that this is so, when, how, by whom shall this recruiting be done? From the time of rompers and baby talk a child is concerned with the thing he is going to do when he grows up. It is never too early, therefore, to suggest the possibility of his becoming a missionary. The suggestion should not be pressed too far at any one time, but may rather tinge all the missionary teaching which he receives. "What would you do, if you were a missionary in this place?" "Perhaps some day one of you boys and girls will go to Africa, too." "Let's pretend that we are missionaries in China." So, bit by bit, the child will become accustomed to think of missionary activity in connection with himself, and when the time is ripe for a more definite presentation he will meet it without the prejudice which the "unheard of" always arouses.

James Chalmers received his first impulse to do missionary work when a Sunday-school superintendent, reading a letter from Fiji, added simply, "I wonder if there is a boy here this afternoon who will yet become a missionary and by and by bring the gospel to cannibals?" Twelve-year-old James responded in his heart, "Yes, God helping me, I will!" He forgot it for a time, as boys of fifteen and sixteen forget many things, but the purpose came back afterward, for the impression had been deep. The presence of many a missionary on the foreign field can be traced to a similar experience. Perhaps, after all, the most important, if least conspicuous part of our recruiting is this tinge of the personal woven into our missionary programs for the children.

As boys and girls grow interested in biography the paths by which missionary heroes become missionaries may be quietly emphasized. Visiting missionaries may be asked to explain the reason for their decisions. It is a long and obscure step from a Sunday-school boy of fourteen to the missionary of fifty, telling stories of his work in a faraway country; but the step between is suddenly illumined, when the hero stops for a moment to talk about "when he was a boy," and how he came to be a missionary.

A really definite presentation of missionary work as a life work may well be made in a Christian Endeavor program or a class hour at the period when boys and girls are deciding what to do after high school. The subject should be presented in a straightforward way by some one who has the confidence of the group, chief emphasis being laid on the opportunity and the glory of the mission field, rather than on the lack of workers and the difficulties. Youth responds to the appeal of the former more than to that of the latter. The emotional and sentimental should

be strictly guarded against and a clear statement made of the requirements of mission boards touching education and health. Of course, it should be understood by all that in most cases any important decision by boys and girls of sixteen would be unwise, that the talk is intended to furnish food for quiet thought by placing beside the call of other occupations the call of Christ for missionaries of his gospel. Probably no expression of purpose except that of a desire to do God's will should be encouraged at this age of enthusiasms, and the speaker should take care lest the impression be given that only he who is a foreign missionary can be a true Christian. Much of the value of this method of recruiting—as of all others—depends upon the leader in his or her way of giving the talk and of following up the response with which it meets.

Every teacher of boys and girls who has the well-being of our missionary work at heart may well make herself familiar with the conditions of missionary life and the requirements of our Board. Then she will be able to advise wisely, to encourage or discourage those who come to her. Correspondence with such leaders will be welcomed by Miss Helen B. Calder, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, and a further discussion of this subject will appear on this page next month.

Shall not we into whose hands is entrusted the religious training of boys and girls, and consequently the recruiting of the missionary army, think soberly and seriously how best in this respect also we may serve our King?

M. P.



A conference with Miss Elizabeth Perkins of Foochow Mission, who came in on the Mongolia, December 6, has given us a new conception Conference with of the scope and importance of the work in which it Miss Perkins. has been the privilege of the W. B. M. P. to share for a number of years, especially in the country districts of this Mission. Through her beautiful letters we had come to love Miss Perkins and to recognize her ability; it was a very great privilege to see her face to face, and feel the inspiration of her modest recital of the big work which has not staggered her, but to which she has freely given the strength of her splendid young womanhood.

New Headquarters. "Where shall we meet Miss Perkins?" telephoned Mountain View to San Jose. "At 417 Market Street, San Francisco, of course," was the immediate response, with a thrill of new happiness that W. B. M. P. is to have the headquarters, so long needed.

Kindergarten Work in Foochow. The great problems of the Training School for kindergarten work in Foochow, which Miss Ledyard is bravely facing, became very real as Miss Perkins opened them up before us: we were not surprised to learn that Miss Ledyard has taken them up with a vigor and enthusiasm that promises success.

A New Field Worker. Mrs. George B. Cowles will tour the Pacific Coast during the opening months of 1914, organizing study classes and auxiliaries. Write to the president of your Branch for particulars, and secure Mrs. Cowles for a lecture for your own field.

# WELCOMING NEW WORKERS

BY EDITH TALLMON, LINTSING, CHINA

At last Lintsing has her two ladies to carry on the woman's work and schools. Our new helper has been here two weeks now and is so bright and happy and busy. She is Ethel Long, and we decided we might as well say "Ethel" and "Edith" first as last. She is so much interested in every person and in the new things and new ways of doing things, I enjoy telling her all I can about them. We try to walk a little every day, but since I have the girls' gymnasium class each day at 4.30 we cannot always get in the walks. To-night we had a short one and watched the red fade out of the sky, and the black crows go flying home to roost on the domes of the Mohammedan mosques and in the evergreen trees near them. The wind was blowing from the south and they flew so low and irregularly, not at all like the usual swift straight flight, when the sound of their wings rustles over our heads only a moment and they are away and off beyond.

Miss Long plays beautifully and though she misses a piano is able to make the house full of music from the organ. She loves to play and I love to listen. She loves flowers and she and Susie can have pleasure planting them, and I won't have to be left out either.

It was nice to be at Pangkiachang to see Miss Mabel Huggins too. I was there from Friday to Monday and we were Monday and Tuesday coming home. We read aloud and watched the scenery and took pictures

and got acquainted a little. We laughed over our supper cooked over charcoal in an iron basin set on the brick floor where we spent the night, but the supper we had the next night at home tasted better.

Mrs. Ellis went Tuesday to meet Mr. Ellis to tour with him. He had been in the eastern field and she joined him for the western out-stations together. Mrs. Ellis is a lovely woman with a heart tender and big for every one's problems. The Chinese friends are as happy as we that she is here again.

It is now Sunday and 4 p. m., and I have a chance to sit down to my desk. I have been busy as usual, only that there were many women at the church who came from curiosity. They were poor people from the city who at this season are allowed to go out into the cotton fields and gather what they can of the last of the crop. I was so grateful for Mrs. Yü, the Bible woman, who talked to them, for Mrs. Ellis is away and I couldn't have made them understand even if I had not been busy in the children's class.

I must tell you under what difficulties I am writing. According to a promise I made, the schoolgirls have come to see if I can take them walking for a little time. I show them your letters and say I must finish this first. "We will wait," they say, "and we won't talk at all, or bother you in any way." So they are looking at my paper and commenting on the speed of writing English letters, and examining the pictures and books in the room.

We have only twenty girls in the school just now, but have sixteen studying at Pangkiachang. Yesterday one little twelve-year-old girl, whose ten-year-old brother is in the boys' school, came with him to ask if I could give her some scraps of cloth, for his warm garment had no buttons and they make them of cords of cloth. I found a little for her, and she whispered to him that he ought to tell me "Thank you." "Well," he said, "what shall I say?" "Say, Thank you, thank you, Tall Teacher." He bobbed his head and repeated the words exactly.

# FROM OUR MISSIONARIES

# Miss Hill writes from Kyoto, Japan:-

Some months ago I visited Higashi-Hongwanji, the largest and finest Buddhist temple in Japan, to see the annual services at the September equinox. There were throngs of worshipers going and coming all the time. They left their wooden shoes at the foot of the steps, and entered

the large and lofty audience room of the temple in their bare feet or with cotton socks. Here they seated themselves on the straw mats, clasped their hands before their faces, with rosaries made of colored beads hanging to one wrist, and prayed with their faces toward the huge altar, at the rear of which sat a gilt Buddha. Many, if not most of the people were from the country, or were of the lower classes. A large number of the priests were seated within the enclosure, near the main altar, and they kept up an irregular chanting service. Occasionally an attendant would go among the seated worshipers and sweep up into a wooden dustpan, the small copper coins left on the mats instead of being put into the huge wooden box at the entrance.

Finally I left the main temple, and in stocking feet, for I too left my shoes at the foot of the steps, wandered about through the immense corridors to an adjoining temple, or wing of the main building where there were not so many people. On the way I passed an immense coil of rope, which was placed upon exhibition, for it was made of the black straight hair of thousands of devotees, mostly, if not all women, who had nothing else to give to the temple. At the time of building the great structure, this rope was used in hoisting the heavy timbers to the roof, a heavy double roof with wide projecting eaves.

In the temple yard is a very large and handsome bronze basin, in the form of an open lotus blossom, into which a continual stream of water is flowing. Here the worshipers wash their hands, and rinse out their mouths before going to the temple to worship. As I left the temple and approached the gates which are magnificently carved and ornamented with bronze ornaments, for this edifice is supposed to have cost nearly \$500,000, I gave out some tracts which I had with me. All received them very politely, and some asked for more.

I sometimes go over to visit Mrs. Learned's kindergarten, which is not far from our school. I always come away inspired for further service and effort, after seeing the beautiful spirit of love and service displayed there. The good seed of the Kingdom is being sown by many hands in many ways.

Pray that the Spirit of God may be so evident in our lives, that many may be brought to know him, and to rejoice in his salvation. The girls have been very happy in school this term and I have enjoyed being at work among them.

Not merely to rear the temple of God, but to reveal the God of the temple. To be privileged to live to express to men what God is like; to show by word, by action, by a full life that God is righteous, but, above all, that He is Gracious, and infinitely Kind; these things are more than worth while, whatever the cost may have been.—A Congo Missionary.

# OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Miss Minnie Tontz writes from Mount Silinda, Rhodesia:-

I have finally arrived at Mount Silinda. It is far more beautiful here than I expected to find it. The forest of tall, stately mahogany trees is an unusual and beautiful forest.

At the mission meeting on Tuesday it was voted that I should have the next nine months for language study. I shall be with Mr. and Mrs. Orner at Fumbanda, where I can get out with the natives when I wish and practice the language on them.

I have not been sorry at all that I have come to Africa. The girls at the dormitory seem very interested to have a new *Inkosizana*. Their faces fairly beam as they greet me. They think I am very wise. It makes me feel very little because I realize that my knowledge is limited. But I am anxious to get hold of the language so I can soon begin work.

I met Mr. and Mrs. King in London and so I did not have to come to Africa alone. We had a very pleasant sea voyage. I enjoyed the journey of one hundred and sixty-five miles from Umtali to Mount Silinda, in a cape cart behind two mules, very much. The sun, red sand and dust were minor features in comparison to the beautiful mountains. We wound in, out and over mountains almost the entire journey so the scenery never grew wearisome. These passes and cuts were beautiful.

After our four and one half days' journey I am afraid we did not look very respectable. The red sand and the sun had given our dresses and skin a new shade, but we enjoyed the trip just the same. At night we would pitch our tent under some tree and near a stream. It was lovely to sleep outdoors with "Mother Earth" as our springs and mattress, a steamer rug for a sheet, and our raincoats for our covering.

If we were fortunate enough to pass a house in the afternoon we would outspan for awhile and take tea with the family. But we were not often so fortunate. The houses are rather scarce, although there are a few Dutch and English settlers scattered here and there on the way. One sees very few huts for the natives do not often build where they can be seen from the road.

The last two nights we spent at Dutch homes. Possibly it would have been better if we had slept outdoors. At one of these homes we were

given a room in which there was a small table and a bed. The bed was a large wooden one with longitudinal iron bars serving as springs and a floor matting serving as a mattress, but Mrs. King and I spread a steamer rug over the matting and so slept peacefully. I enjoyed the entire trip very much, but I am glad that I have arrived at Silinda. I am happy to be here.

I have witnessed two native Christian weddings since I arrived. The brides were very calm and not excited as an American bride would be. Both brides were dressed in simple white dresses, wore white shoes, white gloves, white veils and carried white parasols. As they marched in a procession to the school for the ceremony, they sang a hymn about the judgment! The natives seem to have little sense of appropriateness. After the ceremony the couples and their company marched about the mission singing all the while. Then they went to the country for a feast.

## Miss Adelaide Daughaday writes from Sapporo, Japan:

My house and furniture were swept away by fire in the early morning of November 29 (three a. m.). The cause was the burning of the mill next door. We have secured a Japanese cottage which will afford shelter until the summer when we can have a nice home that a Japanese friend has promised to build for me. Of course, this is a calamity, but is so mixed with blessings that my heart is full of thanksgiving. My little house held treasures, which I had been accumulating for years, and were dear to me but I had enjoyed them for a long time. They are not necessary to life or work. I can live without them. Some things were saved. It is beyond words to tell of the kindness of all, especially of my Japanese friends. I believe, take them all in all, the Japanese are the kindest people in the world, not even excepting my own beloved Americans. Mrs. Rowland has been like a dear and very helpful sister in this time of need and her home a place of refuge.

# Miss Isabelle Phelps writes from Paoting-fu, China:-

The lovely box which the Ladies' Missionary and Aid Society of your church sent out to our school arrived in good condition Saturday night. I sat up until midnight looking at the things, first with two of the other ladies and then alone, and just revelled in all the nice and pretty things. I shall wait until Christmas time to give out the presents, for I have been longing for just such a box to make happy the children of our station boarding school at that time and also to delight the hearts of the pupils of three country schools. It takes a lot of presents to go around but

yours is such a nice big box that there will be some things left over to help on next year's Christmas.

Now let me tell you something about our work. We have here in the compound a boys' and a girls' school. Out in our country field, which is nearly as large as the state of Vermont and much more populous, we have three schools, but these last are only day schools, not boarding schools like those in the compound here. The women's part of the work employs five young women as teachers and four women as Bible workers, two of these last being employed for only half time. We need many more, of course, with such an immense territory, but we simply do the best we can with the funds at our disposal, and pray God to multiply the effect as Christ multiplied the loaves and the fishes when on earth. costs us \$35 a year to support a Bible woman; from \$35 to \$48 a year for a teacher, and about \$16 a year for each one of our boarding pupils. I wish you could go with me on a trip and see how earnestly and faithfully our Bible women talk to the heathen women who gather around. I wish you might look with me into the bright eyes of our schoolgirls and see from day to day how much they appreciate the opportunity to get an education. Some come from districts many miles away and have to walk the entire distance because they are too poor to hire carts to carry them. In the fall there are so many flooded sections that they repeatedly have to wade through floods to get to school. There are at present only about forty girls in our boarding school (twenty-five boarders and fifteen day pupils) but I have had many more applications. New China is very eager to have the girls educated but many of our brightest pupils come from families so poor that they can help themselves very little, so we have to limit the number admitted.

I have charge also of our Paoting-fu city evangelistic work and it is very interesting to see how the lives of the women are changed as they learn more about the gospel. I called with our Bible woman one day last spring in a home where only the man of the house was a Christian and he was only a recent convert. His wife was opposed to and afraid of the doctrine. She didn't say a word to me when I called but the neighbors crowded into the room to see the foreigner and I spent my time talking to them, staying only a very short time. A few weeks later her mother-in-law insisted upon the young woman's going with her to call on me for the mother-in-law was very curious to see a foreign house. I did my best to be nice to them, showing them over the house, upstairs and down and serving them with refreshments. It apparently cured the wife

of her fear, for her husband declares that since that time she has loved me.

One of the dreams of my missionary life which I am most anxious to see realized is to open some rooms inside the city for work among such women as this little wife,—the better class, or rather the more well-to-do and aristocratic class. The people of this class are much harder to reach than the very poor. Whenever the Lord sends me the money for it I intend to rent a place in the city, make the rooms just as bright and attractive with pictures as I can, hire one of our brightest young women to give her full time to the work and give the time I can spare from other departments of effort. I should hire a college graduate, as such an one would be able to teach beginners' classes in English and this would prove a great attraction to induce the Chinese ladies to come. We would have mothers' meetings, lectures, sings, and just as soon as we dared would start Bible classes.

#### Mrs. Lorin S. Gates writes from Barsi, India:-

You will be astonished perhaps at the place from which this letter is addressed. My name has been for so many years connected with Sholapur, it will seem strange to all to think of my being at some other place. We were transferred to this place last June. There has been some kind of work carried on here for many years but no resident missionary.

It was a little hard to leave a place where we had labored for thirty-eight years and go to a new place and start in pioneer work, but there was no one else to go, and as we have been connected with this section even while working in Sholapur,—we had charge of this field from there and would tour here in the cold season,—we were more in touch with the people here than others and we were glad to be able to come. We have associated with us, a young missionary, Mr. Rose, and we are the only white people in the place.

The Bible women find a different atmosphere to work in here from what they have been accustomed to in Sholapur. There the people have had a good deal of instruction in the Bible and its story, but out here it is a comparatively new thing. I have brought out with me the three Bible women who were supported by the Bible Society, with the consent of the Secretary and the mother of our Mission Agent here who is also a Bible woman and so I have four women and am still responsible for two others in the Sholapur District. The women have visited the near-by villages that they could walk to or to which they could go in a cart. There is ignorance everywhere and much opposition. At one village

they went on the train and they met a worshiper of the god Vithoba who argued long with them, while many stood by listening. He finally consented that what they said was true but still went on arguing, to see what they would say in answer. Finally, Walubai said to him, "If Vithoba is true, as you say, and if Bhagubai, Satwa and all your gods are true, why are you constantly creating new gods, and why do you have so many—if Vithoba is true, why does not every one worship him?"

At Jambgaw while busy answering questions put to them, a man came near and after listening awhile said, "I believe in Christ, I want to bear testimony before all who are gathered here, that I truly with my whole heart believe that Christ is the Saviour of the world." His son who was with him also said, "Yes, we would like to come out as Christians, but our wives will not come; they oppose; what can we do, who will make our bread for us?" The objection is frequently heard, "If we become Christians, how are we going to live? You do not allow stealing in your religion and other things are forbidden. How are we going to get food to eat, if we try and live as you tell us we should."

We have a good school among the low castes but there is no house. It was held out in the open till we got permission to put up a roof near a man's house. As it is open on three sides, we have to endure the remarks that are made by interested onlookers.

I have a Sunday school in the same place where the day school is held, and men and women crowd about and add much in numbers though not in quietness to the Sunday school. After the opening exercises in which the people are very much interested as they hear the children they see every day playing about, reciting portions of Scripture or singing so many of our Christian hymns, the women are taken to one side and taught by a Bible woman; the men go the other side and are taught by our preacher. I take the children—about thirty. They have learned in these three months six or seven hymns which they sing without books, the 23d Psalm, the Commandments and the Lord's Prayer. I think this is not a bad showing for Hindu boys for three months of Sunday school.

One very delightful experience in our Barsi work is the trusting way in which the children are receiving us. I will speak to a child in arms and he smiles at me. The other day, while standing at a shop, I spoke to a ten months' baby and the father put him on my bicycle. The child looked up in my face with a smile and gurgled at me in the same fashion an American baby would do. Baby language is the same the world over! Instead of being frightened at my unaccustomed white face, he

was pleased to be with me as I held him on the wheel. Again, I was walking through one of the streets, and a Mohammedan boy of six perhaps, said salaam and put his hand to his forehead. I answered his salutation, and he came up to me and patted my hand in a loving way. It is very pleasant to have these manifestations of love, for it is generally the case that a child naccustomed to a pale face is frightened.



Dr. W. M. Morrison finds these conditions in Africa: The marvelous possibilities of Christian work in Africa are just beginning to be appreciated by the Church of God. Among the 2,500,000 of native Africans that are dependent upon our Southern Presbyterian Church for the knowledge of the gospel, there is a pathetic appeal for more teachers to bring to them the light of Eternal Life. In a community in Africa visited by Dr. Morrison some time ago, he found a chapel erected by the natives with a boy twelve years old as their teacher and minister. This boy had attended a Christian mission school for a brief time, and on being taken home by his parents, began to teach his little companions how to read by writing in the sand. The men of the village gathered around and stated that they could not allow the boys to learn something that they did not know; so the boy became the teacher of the men. Finally they said to him: "You be our teacher and leader and we will erect a chapel for you so that you can do the work as it is done by the Christian missionaries." Thus this young boy was teaching his whole village the knowledge of the gospel as he had learned it. There are hundreds of other villages where the people are just as anxious to know the Truth.

China's changed attitude toward Christianity is expressed by many of the makers of the new republic:—

- 1. President Yuan contributes \$1,000 yearly toward Christian missionary work. He has openly expressed his desire that the new China may be built upon the foundation of Christianity as the old China was built upon the foundation of Confucianism.
- 2. Vice President Li Yuan Hung, military leader of the revolution, and, with the possible exception of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the most widely beloved man in China to-day, has voiced his strong desire that more mis-

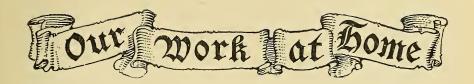
sionaries may come to China and penetrate into the interior provinces where yet they have not gone. "We will do all we can to help them," he has said.

- 3. Though not a Christian himself, the manager of the Kanking railway said recently: "Confucianism has supplied China with precepts in the past, but China imperatively needs Christianity to-day to supply her with moral power. Many leading men are turning toward Christianity as the hope of China; it is a sign of the times."
- 4. In order to accommodate the thousands of students who attended special meetings recently held in Manchuria, the governor of the province erected, at his own expense, a large auditorium which for several days was crowded to the limit with fully 5,000 government students and teachers. The provincial commissioner of education sat upon the platform throughout the meetings .- Spirit of Missions.

Persistent efforts are being made in China to establish Confucianism as the state religion. It is not unnatural that this should be the case. Although Confucianism has wrought untold damage to Chinese life, individual, social and national, it must be admitted that it has developed and preserved some sterling racial qualities. Dr. Chen, the leader of the present movement, has expressed the conviction that if China is to be saved from political ruin and moral anarchy, reverence for the country's sages must be restored. None recognize more clearly than our missionaries in China how desirable it is to preserve whatever may be good in Chinese belief and practice. The Confucian classics are used in our Christian schools in China because of their strong ethical teaching. But this is accompanied by the effort to show that whatever is good in the doctrine of Confucius is only completed and fulfilled by the teaching of our Lord. Even if the attempt to establish Confucianism should prove successful, it is probable that the fact would have no great influence upon the mass of the Chinese people. Whatever moral power Confucianism may have had has been hopelessly lost. As Dr. Graves said during the General Convention, "Confucianism is discredited in China." No one has recognized this more clearly than President Yuan Shih-kai, who said recently in conversation with Dr. Lowrie of Peking University: "I am not a Christian; I am a Confucianist, but only Christian ethics can save China. Our morality is not sufficient for the crisis."

The adoption of Confucianism as a state religion would undoubtedly hamper Christian mission work. It must be remembered, however, that the provisional constitution of the new republic provides for full religious

liberty. - The Spirit of Missions.



### AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

# A Far Financial Range

Our hopes were at last realized. We reached the goal and leaped a bit beyond—the \$120,000 goal for which we have striven as Branches since 1902. Now we can but pull up the stake and drive it in farther on.

How much farther on?

We want our friends in the circle about the Table to know how earnestly the Executive Committee has considered this stake-driving matter. A few wanted to drive it in at the \$159,000 range established by the Apportionment Commission. However, on the whole, it seemed better to drive two stakes—one for the far range, one for the nearer and more immediate aim. Ere this each Branch will have received word about these marks.

The far-away mark is for inspiration. It will arouse hope and a righteous ambition. It will remind us of the largeness of our missionary enterprise. It will be a call on ahead summoning us to our best.

The nearer mark is for the first definite step. One may plan a long journey and love to dwell upon the anticipated end and aim of it all. But the day by day itinerary must be planned, too, and that in a definite and advantageous way.

Shall we now take up the onward march, rejoicing in the 'zest of progress, eager to cover the ground, earnest to lay plans and call upon all our resources for the first step?

The far away range, \$159,000.

The nearer stake, \$132,000.

"Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers; pray for powers equal to your tasks."

# WAYS OF WORKING

#### At the Task in Vermont

BY MARY C. KIRKLAND

I have been asked to write about the inauguration and progress of the Honor Standard in Vermont.

A member of the Executive Board of the Vermont Branch led a meeting in her home church upon Problems and Policies, the last chapter in Mrs. Montgomery's Western Women in Eastern Lands. This chapter gives a suggestive Honor Standard and the How to Use gives another with a different set of questions. This idea was suggested to the Executive Board for our Branch. Although at first it did not seem to impress them, at a second meeting they decided to consider it and appointed a committee to frame questions which should be adapted to our needs. These were presented later to the Board and then to the delegates of the Vermont Branch at the annual meeting in September, 1912, and adopted. These are the questions.

#### Honor Standard for Auxiliaries

- 1. Do you have at least four meetings in each year devoted to foreign missions?
- 2. Do you have an average attendance of one third of your members at these meetings?
  - 3. Do you have programs prepared in advance?
  - 4. Do you have a thank-offering meeting for foreign missions each year?
  - 5. Do you reach your apportionment for the Vermont Branch?
- 6. Do you have subscriptions to Life and Light equal to one tenth of your membership?
  - 7. Do you answer letters from state officers promptly?
  - 8. Do you have foreign missionary work presented in your Sunday school?
- 9. Do you have a Young People's, a Junior or a Children's missionary organization in your church.
- 10. Do you send one or more delegates to the annual meeting of the Vermont Branch?

If you can answer "yes" to each of these questions in September you will rank as first honor. If to any eight, second honor. If to any six, third honor.

These Honor Standards were printed and sent at once to the president of each auxiliary. She was asked to read them to the auxiliary so the members might work for honors the ensuing year. Last August another copy was sent with the usual annual report blank to be filled out. Seventy-eight out of the 102 sent were returned. Four were able to answer "Yes"

to all ten questions. Twenty-eight had second honor, answering eight or nine questions in the affirmative. Twenty-seven had third honor, answering "Yes" to six or seven questions. Fifty-nine out of 78 had honors—or more than half of all the auxiliaries, which number 102.

A criticism we would make upon the form of our questions, which for the sake of euphony all begin with "Do you—," is that they admit of an indefinite answer, such as, "We usually do." Next year I shall add "Please answer all questions as though they read Did you in 1913–1914 have—?"

Several societies have shown an anxiety to attain honors by asking questions through the year. The feeling we have in regard to the scheme is that it will be an incentive to have a definite standard to attain, and we hope to be able to raise the averages and requirements as more reach this standard.

# A Progressive Meeting

One of the societies in the Old Colony Branch opened the fall campaign for the King's Business with a progressive program meeting. Over one hundred women were invited to three different homes and three speakers,—a pastor's wife from a sister denomination, the Congregational pastor, and a foreign missionary,—progressed from place to place, repeating their addresses. The homes were conveniently near each other and a social hour followed the last speech in each place. Much enthusiasm and pleasant rivalry developed in the course of the preparation for the meeting, as each hostess was naturally eager to have the largest number of acceptances from the list of women assigned to her as guests. Every woman in the church and parish received an invitation.

# A Practical Outlook

(An extract from a Brooklyn Auxiliary Report)

Our Women's Missionary organizations have a triple duty;—self-enlightenment,—alleviation of suffering,—pointing the way heavenward,—a noble work demanding the best from the best!

Our problem is—how to keep the interest of more than a handful centered upon this loftiest of altruistic movements, the redemption of the world. I want to offer a few deductions drawn from our experience. The strategic point is that handful of intelligent, interested workers. Place them all in responsible positions. Make them a circle within a circle which shall radiate to the outer rim the force and activity of the

society. Keep a warm, affectionate hold upon indifferent members—not by nagging inquiries about their deficiencies, but with tactful, loving concern, making them feel *greatly wanted*. This fellowship ideal is the hotbed for the propagation of altruistic interests. If need be, organize a fellowship committee to breed this togetherness.

Flood the services with the spiritual element, that depth of feeling which touches the inmost soul and makes each member feel the dignity and worth of the work. Do it by choosing gifted ones to conduct the Scripture and prayer service. Don't read long passages from the Bible, but *interpret short* ones, and so begin each meeting with a thoughtful bit of Bible study.

Ask persistently for prayer, but don't make the mistake that prayer must be audible to be fruitful. The co-operation of many an earnest woman is lost to the prayer circle because she feels the anathema on her inaudible heart petition. Silent participation in concerted prayer is not the sole right of the Quaker. Cultivate this unused force.

"If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

# OUR BOOK TABLE

Hepburn of Japan. By William Elliot Griffis, D.D. Published by the Westminster Press. Pp. 238. Price, \$1.50.

Dr. Hepburn is fortunate in his biographer, and Dr. Griffis is equally fortunate in having such a life to portray.

Dr. Hepburn lived to the great age of ninety-seven years. His portrait as frontispiece was taken at ninety-five and it might easily pass for a man twenty years younger. At ninety-three he could walk a mile with little fatigue. He believed that the modern student sacrificed study to athletics and that overtraining in college athletics is the surest way to shorten life, while light exercise taken regularly tends to longevity. Dr. Hepburn was fortunate in having, as his life companion, a sympathetic, capable wife. Dr. Griffis speaks of her as "almost as wonderful in her personality as the Doctor himself." Their first missionary venture was to China where they went in 1840, but the Middle Kingdom proved so inhospitable that they returned to America in six years.

From 1846-1859 Dr. Hepburn was a practicing physician in New York City. When the call came to him to go to Japan there was no hesitation on account of the hardships to be encountered, but, in middle life, this brave pair left the comforts of their home in a great city to go to the newly opened Sunrise Kingdom, and make their first home in a tumbledown, abandoned Buddhist temple. Here Dr. Hepburn spent thirty-three years of his life as teacher, healer, lexicographer and translator, while Mrs. Hepburn was a pioneer in the education of Japanese girls. Within twenty-five years from this beginning a million and a half of girls were under school instruction. Now the feeling throughout Japan is, "No village with an ignorant family and no family with an ignorant member." Dr. Hepburn was an indefatigable worker, rising every morning at five o'clock, and in the winter making his own fire. It is interesting to note throughout the early history of the human race as recorded in the Bible that many of the men who accomplished noteworthy deeds "rose early in the morning."

In less than ten years after reaching Japan Dr. Hepburn got out the first edition of his monumental work, the Japanese-English Dictionary on which all future dictionaries will be founded. Before 1870 Dr. Hepburn had translated the four Gospels into the vernacular. In 1880 the entire New Testament was ready for the nation and empire; in 1888 the translation of the entire Bible was completed. In the public celebration of this event Dr. Hepburn acted as Chairman, and he "offered it in the name of the whole body of Protestant missionaries in Japan, and of the whole Church of Christ in America and England as a loving present to the Japanese nation."

With the making of the dictionary and the work of translation his daily medical practice continued without cessation. He became very dear to the people to whom he ministered in things of the body, mind and spirit. They always spoke of him as *Kun-shi*, the superior man, the gentleman.

At last at seventy-seven years of age the time came for him and his wife to bid farewell to Japan. There was universal regret and many public expressions of the high appreciation in which these servants of God were held. Nineteen years were spent in the homeland before the summons came to the higher service of the Home above. The record of this life of achievement and self-sacrifice cannot fail to be stimulating to every young man who desires to make the most of his life.

The following "appreciation" of the book written by Miss Preston, at the request of the Central Committee on the United Study of Missions, will doubtless

find a ready response on the part of many Junior Leaders.—THE EDITOR.

Junior workers, one and all, let us express our sincere appreciation and heartiest thanks to Miss Mary Preston for her illuminating little book, Crusaders in Turkey. I for one of the many workers among the boys and girls in our Sunday schools and mission bands, am deeply indebted to her for the information and inspiration contained between the pages of this little book. To supplement Crusaders in Turkey, let me call attention to Brewer Eddy's stirring message which might well be called a challenge—What Next in Turkey? With this wealth of material at our disposal, we should be earnest and eager to awaken in the mind and heart of every child a live interest in the great missionary crusade of the twentieth century. FLORENCE MONTGOMERY, Rutland, Vt.

# WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from November 18 to December 18, 1913

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer

20 00

286 36

Friend, 10; Friend, 10,

MAINE.

Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Bangor. Foxcroft and Dover, Aux., 12; Penobscot County, Friend, 30,
Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland. Alfred, Ladies' Union, 7.50; Auburn, High St. Ch., M. B., 25; Bath, Winter St. Ch., Aux., 72.45; East Stoncham, Ch., 1; Fryeburg, Aux., 5; Gorham, Aux., 100; Hallowell, Aux., 12; Portland, Second Parish Ch., Aux., 585, State St. Ch., Aux., 25.70. Less expenses, 10.14, 244 36

Total,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Branch.—Miss Elizabeth A. Brickett, Treas., 69 North Spring St., Concord. Inc. Sarah W. Kendall Fund, Concord. Inc. Sarah W. Kendall Fund, 200; Friend, 3; Acworth, Ladies' Aid Soc., 3.50; Concord, Aux., Th. Off., 77.60; Derry, Central Ch., Aux., 20.25; Dover, Aux., 18; Exeter, Aux., 59.20; Greenville, Ladies' Cir., 3; Henniker, Ch., 25; Hillsboro Center, Ch., 3; Keene, Court St. Ch., Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Ellen M. Smith), 30; Kensington, Ch., 270; Portsmouth, Aux., Th. Off., 36; 2.70; Portsmouth, Aux., Th. Off., 36; Sanbornton, Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs. Alice Stone), 25; Tamworth, Ch., 6.75; Wolfboro, Golden Rule M. B., 5,

VERMONT.

Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Ascutncyville, Aux., Th. Off., 15; Bennington, Second Ch., C. E. Soc., 13.30; Brattleboro, Centre Ch., Aux., Th. Off., 56.27, S. S., 8; Brattleboro, West, Jr. Aux., 5; Burlington, First Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 71), 99, College St. Ch., Aux., Th. Off., 32; Castleton, Aux. (Th. Off., 15.55), 20.30; Corinth,

DAY, Treasurer

East, Aux., Th. Off., 15.55; Cornwall, Prim. S. S., 5; Dorset, Aux. (Th. Off., 21.92) (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. W. L. Haven, Mrs. E. H. West), 60.47; East Barre, Ch., 2; Essex Junction, Aux., Th. Off., 13.30; Greensboro, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Hardwick, East, Aux., Th. Off., 16, (18.35) (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. R. A. Hamilton), 16; Jeffersonville, S. S., 1.25; Ludlow, Aux. (Th. Off., 15), 21; Middlebury, Aux. (Th. Off., 15), 21; Middlebury, Aux. (Th. Off., 23.60), Norwich, Aux., Th. Off., 16.75; Orwell, Aux., Th. Off., 10.75; Orwell, Aux., Th. Off., 10.50; Royalton, S. S., 2.50; Rutland, Aux., Th. Off., 41.08; St. Johnsbury, North Ch., Aux. (100 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. George F. Cheney, Mrs. Clarence A. Forrest, Mrs. Clarence A. Forrest, Mrs. Clarence A. Stanley, Mrs. George F. Cheney, Mrs. Clarence A. Forrest, Mrs. Clarence A. Stanley, Mrs. George F. Cheney, Mrs. Clarence A. Forrest, Mrs. Clarence A. Stanley, Mrs. George F. Cheney, Mrs. Clarence A. Forrest, Mrs. Clarence A. Stanley, Mrs. George F. Cheney, Mrs. Clarence A. Forrest, Mrs. Charles A. Stanley, Mrs. George F. Cheney, Mrs. Clarence A. Forrest, Mrs. Charles A. Stanley, Mrs. George F. Cheney, Mrs. Clarence A. Forrest, Mrs. Charles A. Stanley, Mrs. George F. Cheney, Mrs. Clarence A. Forrest, Mrs. Charles A. Stanley, Mrs. George F. Cheney, Mrs. Clarence A. Forrest, Mrs. Charles A. Stanley, Mrs. George F. Cheney, Mrs. Clarence, A. Forrest, Mrs. Charles A. Stanley, Mrs. George F. Cheney, Mrs. Clarence, A. Forrest, Mrs. Charles, 2.59; Salisbury, Aux., 10; Saxton's River, Ch., 22; Townsend, Aux., Th. Off., 23.42), 25; Westminster West, Aux., 4; Wilmington, C. E. Soc., 7.91, King's Children, 2; Winooski, Aux., 3.50; Windsor Co., 6,

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. E. S. Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Lawrence. Off. at Ann. Meet., 25.53; Andover, rence. Off. at Ann. Meet., 23.93; Andover, Abbot Academy, 43.96, South Ch., Aux., 90.40; Lawrence, United Ch., C. R., 3.65; Lowell, Eliot Ch., Aux., 20, First Ch., Prim. Dept., 10, High St. Ch., C. R., 6.50; Winchester, Second Ch., Aux., 5.61. Less amount credited in October to Methers First Ch. Aux., 22, 22

thuen, First Ch., Aux., 23.87,

Barnstable Association.—Miss Carrie E.

Mitchell, Treas., South Dennis. Hatchville, Ladies, 6; West Yarmouth, South
Evang'l Ch., 2.61,

8 61

Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice, Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield. Off. at Semi-ann. Meet., 28.11; Becket, First Ch., 3, North Ch., 9; Dalton, Home Dept. S. S., 20; Housatonic, Mrs. M. S. Ramsdell, 100, Aux., 25.90; Middlefield, Aux. 10; North Adams. Aux. 9. Pitts	tonville, Mrs. D. Brewer Eddy, 500 wood, Mrs. John C. Lane, 25; Ro Imm. Walnut Ave. Ch., For. Dep Off., 2.50), 45; Roxbury, West, Evang'l Ch., Aux., 41.77; Som Broadway Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 17. Waltham, Friend, 10, Miss Corneli ren, 50; Watertown, Phillips Ch., 11; Wellesley Hills, Aux., 21.65, Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thon Babb, Jr., Treas, 18 Shattuck Worcester. Clinton, German C.
Pirst Ch., 3, North Ch., 9; Dalton, Home Dept. S. S., 20; Housatonic, Mrs. M. S. Ramsdell, 100, Aux., 25.90; Middlefield,	Evang'l Ch., Aux., 41.77; Som Broadway Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 17.
Aux., 10; North Adams, Aux., 9; Pittsfield, French Evang'l Ch., 2, South Ch., Aux., 10.40; Richmond, Aux., 1.25; Williamstown, White Oaks Ch., C. E. Union,	ren, 50; Watertown, Phillips Ch., 11; Wellesley Hills, Aux., 21.65,
liamstown, White Oaks Ch., C. E. Union, 2. Less expenses, 3.20, 217 46 Boston.—Alice W. Eells, in mem. of Mrs.	Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thom Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck Worcester. Clinton, German Cl
Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Nicholas C. Johnson, Treas., 300 Main St., Haverhill. Haverhill, West Ch., S. S., 10,95; Newburyport, Belleville Ch., Belleville Miss. Soc., 125,	212.64; Leicester, John Nelson Me S. S., 5; Petersham, Ladies' Uni Sturbridge, Ch., 4.50; Warren, A: Worcester, Lake View Ch., 2.22 month Ch., Woman's Assoc., 33.0 nuck Ch., Woman's Assoc., 16,
Soc., 125, Essex South Branch.—Miss Daisy Raymond, Treas , 120 Balch St. Reverly	nuck Ch., Woman's Assoc., 16, Ch., Woman's Assoc., 35,
mond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Beverly. New York City, Miss Emilie S. Coles (to const. herself L. M.), 25; Boxford, Aux. (prev. contri. const. L. M. Miss Lucie A. Peabody); Lynn, Central Ch., 25, Franklin County Branch.—Miss J. Kate Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield. Deerfield, South. Aux., 11; Erving., Prim.	Total,
Peabody); Lynn, Central Ch., 25, 50 00	Holyoke.—Lydia Farnum, by Nath
Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield. Deerfield, South, Aux., 11; Brving, Prim. S. S., 75 cts.; Gill, Ch., 2; Montague,	Avery, Admr.,  Newburyport.—Abby L. Pillsbury, by Woods, Extr.,
S. S., 75 cts.; Gill, Ch., 2; Montague, Aux., 9.56; Northfield, Aux., 16, Evening Aux., 9.74; Orange, Aux., 32.05, L. B.,	Springfield.—Mrs. Roxalana C. Kil Henry W. Bosworth, Extr., fina ment,
1.63; Shelburne, Aux., 22.35; Sunderland,	Worcester.—Harriet Wheeler Dame Frank H. Wiggin, Trustee, add'l,
Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Goshen, Ch., 7.84; North Amherst, Aux., 12; Northampton, Edwards Ch., Aux., 85.68, First Ch., Aux., (Th. Off., 190), 250, A. L. Williston, 200; Norwich, Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; South Hadley, Mrs. Rose, B. Robinson 1	Total,
wards Ch., Aux., 83.68, First Ch., Aux.	RHODE ISLAND.  Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grant
Norwich, Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; South Hadley, Mrs. Rose B. Robinson, 1, 590 52	Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., dence. East Providence, Hope (
Middlesex BranchMrs. Frederick L. Claffin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro.	Rhode Island Branch—Miss Gr. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., dence. East Providence, Hope C Kingston, C. E. Soc., 5; Providenc grim Ch., Aux., 20,60; Saylesville 15; Woonsocket, Miss Alice H. B
Claffin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro. Natick, Ch., 42; South Sudbury, Memorial Ch., 3.39; Wellesley, Wellesley College, Y. W. C. A., 300; West Medway, Aux.,	4, CONNECTICUT.
12, 507 59	Bristol.—Miss Harriet H. Hutchinso
Norfolk and Fugrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark McCully, Treas, 115 Warren Ave., Mattapan. Braintree, Aux., 12; Cohasset, Second Ch., 8.59; Quincy, Bethany Ch., Aux., Th. Off., 28.76, Mark Middler, Branch, Miss. Lulia S. North Middler, Branch, Miss. Lulia S.	Eastern Connecticut Branch.—Miss C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempster New London. Canterbury, Ch. and
	Soc., 5; East Woodstock, Clover C Griswold, C. E. Soc., 5; Groton, Th. Off., 16.50; Jewett City, Aux Off., 6.25; New London, First Ch.
Conant, Treas., Littleton Common.	Th. Off., 16.50; Jewett City, Aux Off., 6.25; New London, First Ch.
Scituate.—Income of Mary F. Perry Trust, 6 67 Spring field Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitch-	(Th. Off., 44.40), 66.25, Second Ch. (Th. Off., 162.05), 164.30; Norwich
field. Blandford, Prim. S. S. Cl., 2; Springfield, Mrs. H. F. Thayer, 1, 300	(Th. 0ff., 44.40), 66.25, Second Ch. (Th. 0ff., 162.05), 164.30; Norwich Elizabeth F. Pullen, 5, Park Ch., Th. 0ff. (Mrs. Osgood, 30), 58; St ton, Second Ch., Aux., Th. 0ff., Woodstock, Aux., Th. 0ff., 50, Pau
Suffolk Branch -Mrs. Frank G. Cook.	Woodstock, Aux., Th. Off., 50, Par Aux., 25,
Boston, Mt. Vernon Ch., Aux., 30, Öld South Ch., Aux., 24.50; Brookline, Har-	Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W.
den Ch., Abby M. Colby Club, 2.50, Leyden Ch., Aux., 60; Cambridge, First Ch.,	Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 112.50; I. Julia W. Jewell Fund, 40; Bristol, (Th. Off., 30.50), 36; Hartford, A Hill Ch., Aux., 15, S. S., Prim. Dep Farmington Ave. Ch., Girls' Miss. First Ch., Aux., 272; Manchester, S. Ch., 64.33; New Britain, South Ch. M. Hattie Rogers and Miss Sar Rogers, 50, Aux., 26, C. R., 1.85, S.
Soc., 4.75; Dorchester, Central Ch., Aux., 25, Second Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 59.84).	Hill Ch., Aux., 15, S. S., Prim. De Farmington Ave. Ch., Girls' Miss.
67.84, Village Ch., Aux., 5; Medfield, Second Ch., Aux., 30; Neponset, Trinity	First Ch., Aux., 272; Manchester, S Ch., 64.33; New Britain, South Ch.
Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge. Boston, Mt. Vernon Ch., Aux., 30, Old South Ch., Aux., 24.50; Brookline, Har- vard Ch., Abby M. Colby Club, 2.50, Ley- den Ch., Aux., 60; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 32, Wood Memorial Ch., Ir. C. E. Soc., 4.75; Dorchester, Central Ch., Aux., 25, Second Ch., Aux., (Th. Off., 59.84), 67.84, Village Ch., Aux., 5; Medfield, Second Ch., Aux., 30; Neponset. Trinity Ch., Stone Aux., 7; Newton, Eliot Ch., Woman's Assoc. (prev. contri. by Mrs. Lucy Trowbridge const. L. M. Mrs. Franklin W. Gause), 350, Helpers, 13, C. R. 11; Newton Centre, For. Miss. Dept.,	M. Hattie Rogers and Miss Sar Rogers, 50, Aux., 26, C. R., 1.85, S.
Franklin W. Gause), 350, Helpers, 13, C.	Plainville, Aux. (to const. L. M. M. Grant), 25; Poquonock, Au South Windsor, Prim. S. S., 2.50; V
R., 11; Newton Centre, For. Miss. Dept., 183, Maria B. Furber Soc., 25; Newton Highlands, Aux., 31.19, C. R., 12.07; New-	Center, Aux., 16.50; West Hartford 20,
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); Nor-oxbury, ot. (Th. South South derville, 10), 21; ia War-C. R., 1,639 27 nas E. Street, h., 10; Wilder, morial on, 42; .ux., 4; 5, Ply-19, Tat-Union 414 48 3,844 01 nan P. 2,069 31 y F.O. 245 60 bbe, by ıl pay-491 58 on, by 50 00 2,856 49 ace P. Provi-Ch., 5; ce, Pil-c, S. S., Bushée, 49 60 on, s Anna ad St., d C. E. Cir., 20; , Aux., x., Th. ., Aux. 3 00 , Aux. , Miss Aux., toning-12.50; nsy Jr. 433 80 Clark, Inc. on nc. on Aux. Asylum pt., 10; Cl., 40, Second ., Miss rah P. Mrs. J. x., 1; Vernon rerno... , S. S., 762 68

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\$12,407 08

10 00

New Haven Branch .- Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. Friend, 75; Miss Bessie L. Comstock, 5; Bridgeport, First Ch, Aux., 210, King's Highway Ch., Aux., 15, South Ch., Aux., 100; Brookfield Center, Aux., 15; Canaan, Pilgrim Ch., M. C. (to const. L. M. Mrs. Carrie Eldridge), 25; Centerbrook, Aux., 13; Cheshire Co. Conf., 10; Colebrook, Aux., 34.63; Cornwall, Second Ch., Aux., 12.25; Danbury, Y. L. M. C., 3; Guilford, First Ch., Aux., 100; Meriden, Center Ch., 12.25; Danbury, Y. L. M. C., 3; Guillord, First Ch., Aux., 100; Meriden, Center Ch., Aux., 89, First Ch., Aux. (300 of wh. to const. L. M'S Mrs. O. W. Bartlett, Mrs. Charles H. Buck, Mrs. Albert Chamberlain, Mrs. Edward Doolittle, Miss Grace Griswold, Miss Bessie Illingworth, Mrs. Mary Lissee, Miss Gladys Taylor, Mrs. Stanley White, Miss Ella M. Wight, Mrs. Albert Wilcox, Mrs. L. E. Wilcox), 380; Middlebury, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Mary A Tyler), 30.50, Mrs. Eli Bronson, 5; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 48.19 (prev. contri. by Mrs. J. H. Bunce to const. L. M. Mrs. Mattie Ashton Park), C. R., 3.81; Morris, Aux., 15; New Haven, Dwight Place Ch., Aux., 47.10; Newtown, Aux., 16.85, Norwalk, Aux., 25; North Greenwich, Aux., 7; Portland, Aux., 20; Ridgefield, Aux., 7.35; Saybrook, Aux., 32.50; Stamford, Aux., 27; Stratford, Aux., 32.60; Stamford, Aux., 27; Winsted, First Ch., Aux., 33.17, Second Ch., Aux., 49.20, Travellers' Club, 5; Woodbury, C. E. Soc., 20, 1,686 04 E. Soc., 20,

2,885 52 Total,

#### LEGACIES.

Hartford.—Mrs. Olive Gilbert Williams, by Lewis N. Gilbert, Winsted.—Mrs. Harriet M. Case, by Treas. of New Haven Branch, 100 00

600 00 Total,

NEW YORK.

New York State Branch.—Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn. Binghamton, East Side Ch., W. F. M. S., 10; Brooklyn District, 100, Brooklyn, Mrs. T. R. Davis, 50, Plymouth Ch., Woman's Guild, 50; Elmira, Park Ch., Miss. Soc., 50; Phœnix, Ch., 14.07; White Plains, Mrs. Emily W. McLaughlin, 100; Woodhaven, Christ Ch., 10,

#### PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. N. J., Glen Ridge, Mrs. G. W. Mead, 25; Westfield, Miss Emma L. Bridges, 50,

Fort Valley .- Miss M. F. Bassett, 5 00

ALABAMA,

Talladega .- Woman's Miss. Union, 6 00

\$8,078 59 Donations, Buildings, 803 00 69 00 Specials, Legacies, 3,456 49

Total, TOTAL FROM OCT. 18 TO DEC. 18, 1913.

\$13,009 51 Donations, Buildings, 13,244 30 475 00 Specials, 5,062 67 Legacies, Total, \$31,791 48

#### GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT.

Previously acknowledged, \$51,608 93 Receipts of the month, 803 00 Total, \$52,411 93

WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

Receipts for November, 1913

MISS HENRIETTA F. BREWER, Treasurer, 770 Kingston Ave., Oakland, Cal.

#### CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

Northern California Branch.—Mrs. E. V. Krick, Treas., 1433 Clay St., San Francisco. Mrs. Chas. D. Blaney, 75; Oakland, First, 50; First, Gift of Mrs. D. S. Curtes, 100, Plymouth, 20; Oleander, 6.75; Hydesville, 2.56; Saratoga, 10,

Southern California Branch.—Mrs. S. E. Hughes, Treas., 56 Worcester Ave., Pasadena. Claremont, S. S. Junior Dept., 12.50; Eagle Rock, 13, Work under Miss Ledyard, Foochow (special), 25; Hawthorne, Cradle Roll, 50 cts.; La Mesa, Central, 20; Los Angeles, First, 160,65, Messiah, 45, Park, 13.50, Trinity, 20; National City, 36; Ontario, 56.07; Pasadena, First, 50, First, S. S. Jun. Dept., (special) First, 50, First, S. S. Jun. Dept. (special) for deaf and dumb school, Marsovan, Turkey, 9.32, Philathea Class, 10, West Side, 25; Pomona, 50; Redlands, 55; Santa Barbara, Woman's Bible Class, 6.50; San Diego, First, 22.50, Logan Heights, 6,

Idaho Branch.—Mrs. W. L. Phelps, Treas., 111 W. Jefferson St., Boise. Weiser, 11 00 OREGON.

Oregon Branch.—Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas., 421 West Park St., Portland. Ashland, 20; Pendleton, 3.85; Portland, First, 22, 45 85

Utah Branch.—Mrs. Geo. H. Brown, Treas., Sandy. Woman's Miss. Union of

Washington Branch .- Mrs. Everett Smith, Treas, 1533 18th Ave., Seattle, Medical Lake, 5; North Yakima, 15, Sunday School, 7.75; Seattle, Green Lake, 7.50;

Plymouth, 7.60, 42 85 1.010 49

WASHINGTON.

Total, ROSA B. FERRIER, Acting Treas.



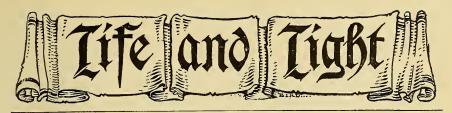


Fritcher Hall

BUILDINGS OF ANATOLIA GIRLS' SCHOOL



OFF FOR VACATION, ANATOLIA GIRLS' SCHOOL, HOMEWARD BOUND (See page 102.)



Vol. XLIV.

MARCH, 1914.

No. 3.

The friends of the American Board and many in other circles of philanthropic and educational work were shocked and saddened by the news Samuel B. received by cable January 29 of the sudden passing away in Shanghai, China, of Samuel B. Capen, the honored and beloved president of the Board since 1899, and a man who filled many important positions in the civic and religious life of Boston. Dr. Capen was in the midst of his world tour of the missions of the American Board, a project he had long desired to carry out. With the other members of the Deputation, and accompanied by Mrs. Capen and their daughter, Mary, Mr. Capen had attended the Centenary of the Marathi Mission, had visited the work in Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton and Foochow, and was on his way to the North China Mission when, after an illness of three days, he succumbed to pneumonia in spite of all that human skill could do. After a beautiful service the body was cremated. The friends of the Presbyterian Mission and other Christian workers in Shanghai, where the Board has no work of its own, did all that was possible to lighten the burden thus unexpectedly laid upon the wife and daughter, who will for the present keep on with the Deputation thus sorrowing and bereft. Dr. Capen was chosen to represent the World Peace Foundation on this tour—a cause to which he was thoroughly committed.

He was born in December, 1842, in Boston, and as a young man entered the business house of Wentworth & Bright, becoming a member of the firm in 1864, and continuing for many years as active partner in the business under the name of Torrey, Bright & Capen. His partner and warm friend, Mr. Elbridge Torrey, died January 2. Dr. Capen had been chairman of the School Board of Boston, was the chief promoter of the Boston Municipal League, and at the time of his death was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Wellesley College. It would be impossible to note in this brief space the many lines of activity to which he gave seemingly undivided attention. Among these must be mentioned, however, the Laymen's Missionary Movement, of whose Executive Com-

mittee he was chairman. His unfailing optimism and Christian enthusiasm were well known characteristics, and a member of the Deputation writing under date of December 31 speaks of his apparently unwearied enjoyment of the many occasions at which his words of wisdom and encouragement were so helpful to missionaries and native Christians.

Mr. Capen was ever a warm friend of the Woman's Boards and unstinted in his commendation of their methods of work, often saying that their organization was one of the most efficient of missionary bodies.

The passing away of so many well-known Congregational laymen just at this time, Mr. Frank Day of Newton, Mr. Elbridge Torrey, Mr. W. L. Greene and Hon. E. W. Blatchford of Chicago, for many years the vice president of the American Board, who died January 25 at the advanced age of eighty-eight, brings a pause of wondering awe to Christian hearts, as they ask the question, Where are the leaders to fill the places made vacant by the falling of such men as these?

Mrs. Capen has been a director of the Woman's Board of Missions since 1899, and is active in the missionary work of the Central Church, Jamaica Plain, where Mr. Capen's loss is most keenly felt. The only son, Dr. Edwin Warren Capen, is secretary of the Kennedy School of Missions at Hartford, Conn.

Miss Ellen M. Pierce who has been in failing health for several years passed peacefully away at Hanover, N. H., January 24. Miss Pierce Two Missionaries entered upon missionary service in 1874, going out Called. under the American Board to Aintab, Turkey, where she taught in the Girls' Seminary for many years, acting as principal during a long period. Because of impaired sight she withdrew from the work in 1904, and has since been tenderly cared for by nephews and nieces in Hanover. She kept to the last her deep interest in the cause to which she had given thirty years of her life and was always eager to see or hear from her missionary friends. She was a woman of strong personality, reserved and dignified but warm and true in her affections and devoted to her Lord's service.

News was received by cable of the death of Mrs. Henry S. Barnum of Constantinople, January 31. Mrs. Barnum (Helen P. Randle) was born in Wilton, Conn., 1842; was educated at the New Britain Normal School and married Dr. Barnum in 1869, returning with him to the Eastern Turkey Mission that year. After years of faithful work at Van they were transferred to Constantinople in 1885, where Dr. Barnum has been

associated with the publication and evangelistic work. The only son, Harry H. Barnum, is at present a tutor at Robert College.

One formerly associated with Mrs. Barnum in the mission writes of her: "She will be greatly missed in Constantinople; she did so much for the missionaries in the Interior in entertaining and giving them a real home. Very few knew of her work, but as I have spent several vacations with her I know she did a great deal though she never spoke of it. She had the women's prayer meetings, and always made them profitable and very helpful to the people."

Miss Zada Curtiss who went to Madura in 1911 for a term of three years to teach in the Madura Girls' School has received regular missionary

Missionary appointment. Miss C. S. Quickenden sailed from England Personals. January 2, returning to her work in Madura after a furlough spent with friends in England. Rev. and Mrs. Merlin W. Ennis are to leave soon for their field in West Africa but expect to spend some time in Lisbon studying the Portuguese language.

Miss Alice C. Bewer, who went to Aintab in 1907 to assist as a trained nurse in the work of the hospital, has announced her engagement to Professor Daghlian of the Central Turkey College, a graduate of Columbia University. The marriage will take place in Germany next summer.

Miss Luella Miner after a short furlough spent with friends on the Pacific Coast sailed February 3, returning to the North China Mission to resume her work in the Woman's Union College in Peking. Rev. and Mrs.- James H. McCann of the same mission are returning to their work in Paoting-fu after a prolonged furlough in America.

Miss Cornelia Judson of Matsuyama, Japan, returning for furlough, expected to be present at the Judson Centenary in Burma.

Some hint reaches our subscribers from time to time of the desirability of prompt renewals. In order to save the time and expense involved in

A Call to dropping a name from the mailing list in March, as is reRenewals. quired by the post-office rules in the case of unpaid subscriptions, and restoring it in April as has happened many times in the past,
it has been thought wise this year to follow the custom of the secular
magazines and advise patrons of the expiration of their subscriptions.
Consequently 1,500 postal card notices were sent out in January asking
for prompt renewals. Just this little jog to the memory has been sufficient to bring in scores of letters to the Subscription Department, enclosing the welcome sixty cents and sometimes containing a courteous

"thank you" for the reminder. It is hoped that much vexatious delay and interrupted service may in this way be saved our readers and the efficiency of this department promoted. N. B.—Please make all checks and money orders payable to Helen S. Conley, and not to the editor of the magazine.

Very successful Institutes have been conducted by Miss Calder or Miss Preston in Greenfield and Braintree, Mass., and in the Hartford and Institutes and Springfield Branches, with the assistance of Miss Blake, Other Meetings. Miss Daniels, Mrs. Knapp and Mrs. Ransom and various Branch officers. The attendance has been gratifying and the interest shown and the practical methods now to the fore speak volumes for the stimulus gained by the study of The King's Business. Other Institutes are now being planned for March and April. The United Missionary Campaign meetings have been going on quietly in Eastern Massachusetts with visible results. Mr. Charles E. Ewing of North China and Mr. Eddy, with a representative of the Woman's Board at some of the meetings, have been the Congregational members of the "team." A simultaneous Every Member Canvass is being definitely planned for in many of the towns visited.

This study of Child Welfare in Non-Christian Lands is the new text-book soon to be published by the Central Committee on the United Study "The Child of Missions. It is written by Mrs. Benjamin W. Labaree in the Midst." who with her husband was a missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Persia, where Mr. Labaree lost his life. The book deals with the various phases of child life and will afford a background for a fascinating study for young and old. It will be placed on sale in March.

A letter from Mrs. Annie O. Wright, now at Chihuahua, Mexico, tells of the conditions of our work there. Mr. Wright after a surgical opera-Missionaries in tion in California has returned to Chihuahua: "It is good to have Miss Long back and we are planning together in regard to the best development of the school and the church work. Misses Prescott and Dunning left for Parral December 26 to see how things are there and to arrange for the continuance of the school, but planning to return soon as our consul advised strongly against their remaining there at present. In spite of existing conditions the Christmas season was a joyous one. When the program was prepared for the Christmas entertainment, it was found to be quite lengthy, and as it is imperative that no one be on the streets late at night, it was deemed best to divide the program and give it on two evenings, with the result that both nights the church was filled full with an appreciative audience who listened attentively to the recitations and songs of the children. We had no new material so we used that of years gone by with good results, and it seemed to me that the joy brought by the contemplation of the coming of the Christ-child to earth was deeper and holier than when we have been in more normal conditions at this glad anniversary season."

### THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD

RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 18, 1913 TO JANUARY 1, 1914

	For Regular Work.	For Buildings,	For Special Objects.	From Legacies.	Total.
1912	\$8,336.61 8,006.13	\$71 00 2,955.25	\$32.60 173.00		\$8,440.21 11,134.38
GainLoss	1 990 40 1	2,884.25	140.40		2,694.17
	October 1	8, 1913 то Ј	ANUARY 1, 191	4	
1912		14,875,50 16,199.55	200.16 648.00	2,850.00 5,062.67	38,561.98 42,925.86
Gain Loss		1,324.05	447.84	2,212.67	4,363.88

The apparently great loss in receipts for the first month of 1914 as shown in the table below is explained by the fact that the period reported for 1913 covered the time from January 1 to February 18. It is to be anticipated that during the first half of February gifts will come in to counterbalance the loss shown here. It has been deemed wise to change the fiscal month of our Board to agree with the calendar month and our comparison for this year of transition may be expected to be more or less irregular.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 1, 1914

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO PEBRUARY 1, 1914							
	For Regular Work.	For Buildings.	For Special Objects.	From Legacies.	· Total.		
1913	\$16,546.40 9.893.11	\$2,275.00 9,568.93	\$777.00 143.75	\$6,328.76 975.58	\$25,927.16 20,581.37		
Gain Loss	6,653.29	7,293,93	633.25	5,353.18	5,35.479		
	OCTOBER 1	8, 1913 то F	EBRUARY 1, 1	.914			
1913	37,182.72 30,908.75	17,150.50 25,768.48	977.16 791.75	9,178.76 6,038.25	64,489.14 63,507.23		
Gain Loss		8,617.98	185.41	3,140.51	981.91		

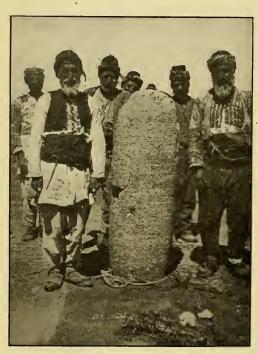
Lenten Offerings. A very attractive and suggestive Lenten Message, with envelopes to accompany it, has been prepared, and already Miss Hartshorn is having large orders for the set.

### A GARDEN SPOT IN TURKEY

BY CHARLOTTE R. WILLARD, MÂRSOVAN, TURKEY

(See Frontispiece)

A SIA MINOR is the land of history. It is a fascinating occupation to sit in the study hall of a big boarding school in the heart of Turkey, and let one's mind run over the history that is called up by the presence of one and another in the room. There are girls from Zile where Caesar wrote his message, Veni, vidi, vici; there are girls from Amasia, the center of Mithridates' kingdom where the ruins of his castle



A ROMAN MILESTONE FOUND IN VILLAGE NEAR

MARSOVAN

Raised to erect position by these village men.

stand and where there are magnificent rock-hewn tombs which Strabo wrote of as ancient in his day; there are girls from the strip of land along the Black Sea famed as the home of the Amazons and whose women of to-day are said to be of extraordinary stature and vitality; there are girls from Van under the shadow of Mt. Ararat; there are girls from the region of Boghas Keuy where there are splendid ruins of a city of the time of Moses: there are girls from Constantinople where he who will can spend a lifetime in reconstructing its historic events.

The Turkey we know today is a land of beautiful rugs, embroideries and laces, of rich archaeological relics, of wonderful scenery and wonderful climate, a land rich in fruit and

in all manner of natural resources which are as yet undeveloped. It is too, the land of tumult—swept by massacre, war and pestilence, and burdened with poverty, degradation and sin; its people—

a strange mixture of nations each keeping its own language, customs, education and religion while living side by side in home and business life. Such are the surroundings of Anatolia Girls' School which is in its fiftieth year of work. Its work began when there were very few women in the whole city who could read and when few could be found who wanted their girls to learn. For many years there has been a steady growth in the popular demand for education but within the past five years this demand has increased with surprising rapidity. Christians and Mohammedans alike are feeling that their daughters must be educated, and are thinking and planning not only every man for his own children but in broader ways to provide schools for the villages. All the teachers that we can possibly prepare are in immediate demand.

The country has for these many centuries lived in seclusion and under the absolute dominance of ancient custom and tradition, so that the present awakening is a shock. It is far from being true that all the influences entering in from the modern world are working for the purity and righteousness of the country. Skeptical and atheistic writings are being scattered, every Strong orwhere. ganizations working among the Christian population are mak-



COURT OF FRITCHER HALL

ing every effort to undermine all religious influence and would, if possible, turn churches into theatres and destroy the purity of home life. If ever an age or a country needed the moulding influence of Christian schools, Turkey needs it to-day.

The present enrollment of Anatolia Girls' School is 270. Every available spot is full and many applicants for admission are turned away for lack of room. The course of study covers eight years. During the first four years each pupil is taught in her own vernacular (whether Armenian, Greek or Turkish). The study of English is begun in the first year and during the last four years mathematics, science, Bible and history are all studied through the English language from English textbooks. The course is similar to that given in an American high school, but with much more work in modern language, for each pupil besides the work done in her mother tongue, acquires a very free use of English and a good knowledge of Turkish which is the government language. text-books are those used in American schools, such as Wentworth's Algebra and Geometry; Gilbert and Brigham's Physical Geography; Steele's Physics; Young's Astronomy; King's Rational Living. Training for efficiency in home life and in teaching are given increasing attention. South Hall, which was built in 1909, in addition to being the home and school of the older girls, contains a dressmaking department and domestic science kitchen. A trained nurse gives lessons in hygiene and in the care of the sick. There is opportunity for full nurse's training in Anatolia Hospital for those who wish to take it after graduation. The music department gives lessons in chorus singing to all. Those



CLASS IN DRESSMAKING

taking organ or piano lessons pay an extra fee for this. There are forty such music pupils the present year.

The nominal field of the school covers 30,000 square miles but pupils come from far beyond this limit. The purpose of the school is to lead girls into personal relation to Jesus Christ and to give them an education which will fit them for a true and happy life and for efficiency in Christian service. To this end the Bible holds the same place in the course of study as any other branch which runs throughout the course; there are daily devotional exercises at the opening of school in the morning; midweek meetings and Sunday services are open to all. A strong Y. W. C. A. for the older girls, and Junior Christian Endeavor Societies for the younger, carry on the organized student Christian work. Private prayer and devotional reading of the Bible are encouraged by the setting apart of a silent time for these each day.

In response to a question recently put to a group of the older girls of the school as to what the school was giving them, the first answer was that it has made a fundamental change in the whole life, outlook and thought. Then followed more definite short statements—knowledge of the Bible, ability to live with others, orderliness, kindness and courtesy, good comradeship with those of other nations, unity and power to work



KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN

together, through working in the Y. W. C. A. and literary societies, the ability to work in organizations and to submit to the majority, sympathy, independence, preparation in knowledge and in desire to teach the gospel to others. One added, "Those who have founded this school have obeyed the command, 'Go and preach the kingdom to others."

Of those who have studied here there are each year fifty to sixty who are teaching,—some in the American high schools of the country, others in Protestant, Gregorian Armenian and Orthodox Greek schools. Some of these are in large cities, others in small villages. Fourteen have taken nurses' training course in Anatolia Hospital. The majority have married and many of these are the leading women in their home churches and communities.

With especial view to meeting the needs of Turkish children the kindergarten connected with Anatolia Girls' School has this year adopted Turkish as its language, and because of the great demand for European languages among the official classes part of the work each day is done in

English and French.

In the winter of 1906-07 the neglected condition of the deaf mutes of Turkey was brought to the attention of Marsovan Station. With the exception of a small school in Constantinople for Moslem boys there was nothing done for the deaf in any part of Turkey or in Greece. It was estimated that there were not less than 13,000 of these people in Turkey alone. The condition of the deaf is pathetic in any country but in Turkey it was known to be wretched in the extreme. There was nothing to be done but to open a school. Difficult? Yes. There was no one in the country who could teach the deaf, there was no money, there was no



PUPILS IN KING SCHOOL

possibility that the Board could make a grant for this special form of work. But through the small gifts of many friends and a few larger gifts a little house and garden were bought, teachers trained, and four years ago the school was opened under the name of the Martha A. King Memorial School for the Deaf, the friends of Miss King having provided much of the needed money. Clark School for the Deaf has from the beginning been a very warm friend of this new school, having trained its first teacher and in each succeeding year sent a gift of money. As we see our King School children, who are the happiest children to be found, learning to read and write, speak and read the lips, learning handwork, sewing and other domestic arts, and the boys among them becoming skilled in carpentry, we say that for them at least the Turkish proverb is true when it says, "If God closes the wooden door he opens the golden one." Most of these children come from very poor homes where they would have had but small chance in life had they been hearing children.

The running expenses of the school are now provided chiefly through "calendar gifts," different people supporting the school for a day or more. The expense for one day is \$3. A copy of the King School

Calendar is sent to anyone who asks for it.

As we think of the growth of the work, of the opportunities for service which have long been prayed for and are now opening, of the impossibility of carrying on the work without larger resources and then of these words in our last letter from the Woman's Board, "I am enclosing the list of our appropriations for our work in Marsovan in 1914. You will look for increases, and it makes my heart sink when I think that they are not there. We have not been able to add to our appropriations for work," we call to mind the story of the test of gold as told by a Moslem preacher in a mosque. This is the story. Three men once said to Jesus that they would remain with him, but he said, "I am going on a tour to preach the truth." Still they insisted that they would go. On their journey they came to a great body of water which lay in their path, but by his miraculous power they easily passed over it-then they began to understand his greatness. A little further on they came to a great forest and lions came out against them, but the lions only smelled of them and went meekly away—then they understood more of his greatness. They came to an open field, and he changed that which was on the ground into a great heap of gold. He was ready to pass on to preach the truth, but attracted by the gold they expressed their determination to remain where they were, so Jesus went on his way alone. This is the story of the test of gold of which a professor in an American college said, "That is a most remarkable expression of what is going on in America to-day. Our material resources have been developed through the power of Christ as seen in Christian civilization. He has turned our stones into heaps of gold. The American nation is now meeting its test of gold,—its future depends on whether we can stand the test."

#### THE YEAR'S WORK AT TIENTSIN

These extracts from the annual report of the woman's work at Tientsin give only a partial glimpse of the wide and varied efforts of the faithful force there,—Miss Davis, Mrs. Chandler, assisted by Mrs. Evans.

During May and June of 1912, Miss Wyckoff continued the regular work of the year. She made several country trips, one of them in a pouring rain storm. During June she devoted herself especially to extra work with the highest class in the school, whose arithmetic has been deficient throughout their whole course.

Last summer the unusually heavy rains and the ultimate flooding of the compound, seriously interfered with the women's work. Miss Davis returned from Peitaiho to open school under such unusual conditions as a compound largely under water, a fallen wall on the west side of the school court, and the absence, through a misunderstanding, of the head teacher. The opening was delayed for a time, but school finally began with a larger number of pupils than ever before. Throughout the year there have been many applications. It has been heartbreaking to be obliged to turn girls away, not for lack of room or equipment, but because there is not enough money for running expenses. At least twenty girls have been denied admission. In the fall the rate of exchange told heavily upon this station, as upon all others. When the expenditure is always in advance of the appropriation, a difference of one hundred and fifty silver dollars because of exchange is ruinous. Add to this the fact that twenty-eight girls must be fed on the allowance which was never enough for eighteen, and that every article of food costs more than before, and you have a situation not calculated to produce the most restful sleep for the person who takes up the work for the first time. Indeed, about the middle of November it seemed there was no resource but to close the school. This situation was talked over with absolute frankness with the Chinese. At first, they did not grasp it. They had been familiar for years with the fact that at the end of the year the foreigners had always mentioned a lack of funds. Yet, somehow, the emergency had been met, and that without their aid. They were extremely doubtful whether it had ever been an emergency. It was Miss Davis who first had the courage to do what the others had approved in theory, and what has turned out to be excellent in practice—namely, to take the Chinese into her confidence, telling them the exact amount of the appropriation, the exact expense, item by item, and the exact width of the yawning gap between the two. Even then, they felt sure the deficiency would be made up in some way.

It was not until three of the little girls were actually sent away as a preliminary to the general breaking up, and the date for the return of the rest to their homes had been heralded by letters to the parents, that they realized the imminence of the catastrophe. Then a sense of sorrow was followed by a determination to do something. In fear, but in faith—a faith that was the result of sleepless nights of prayer—they started out without a word to the foreigners. We cannot deny that their theory, rather than "To whom much is given, of him shall much be required," ran "He who has already given a good deal will be the most likely person to give a good deal more." We must admit that we were not entirely proud to find that they had gone to members of other missions and represented in glowing terms the poverty of our own. But we can admire their courage and sense of responsibility; and we also admit that to their zeal we owe the possibility of continuing the school until the end of the year. The girls showed their appreciation of the situation by going without

their Christmas feast. Not all of the money came from foreigners, although several, especially of the Methodist Mission, contributed largely. Some individual Chinese gave. Fifty dollars was contributed by the Red Cross Society. The whole experience, though wearing, was very



WELCOMING THE "CHILDREN'S MISSIONARY"

sweet in the fellowship and understanding which grew out of it. Nevertheless, it is not the method by which one would choose to raise the school budget perpetually. It relieved the strain for one year; but what of the future? The same situation exists this year, and bids fair to exist for succeeding years. Is it to be the duty of the overburdened missionary herself to raise the money for the school? Is the school to be closed? Or is there, perhaps, some scheme by which the institution can be put on a firm financial basis? These are the questions that fill the hearts of all to whom the girls are dear—I say to whom the girls are dear, for the question is not primarily the success or failure of an institution, but a

matter of the mental and spiritual life of girls—girls who are to be the women of New China. It has been a much debated question whether the school must not remain closed in the fall. Such an event is no less than a calamity. The situation is only more painful because, aside from the question of money, there is nothing to interfere with the success of the school. Seven girls are to graduate in June. Four of these will go to Peking, as will also the successful teacher of the day school, who graduated two years ago. The tuition paid by the girls will be raised in the fall from four to six dollars a term. At present there are two girls who pay the actual cost of board. It is hoped that there will be an increasing number of such paying pupils; but there will always be those who cannot pay all and who yet deserve to be educated. For such some provision ought to be made.

The prosperity of the boarding school has been excelled even by that of the day school, which has risen to a membership of thirty. This year, English has been introduced into both schools. Miss Davis has taught the graduating class of the boarding school. Mrs. Aust of the Peyiang University has kindly given three periods a week in the day school, where an extra charge of thirty cents a month is required for English. The building at present used by the day school is most inadequate. A new building for day and kindergarten school is one of the imperative needs.

The country day schools are two in number. The one in Chien Ying has retained the same number of pupils as during the two preceding years. The Huo Chuang-tzu school has grown to the number of twelve. Though the teacher is not, perhaps, in the first ranks of pedagogy, it is evident that the little school is a leavening influence in the community. The people have expressed their willingness to build a schoolhouse next year, if the crops are good. One man has spoken of giving land for a church.

Last year Miss Wyckoff gave much time and strength to the village of Hsiku. Her visitations have been continued to some extent by Mrs. Evans, who has gone calling one afternoon a week during, at least, half of the year. There are a very large number of families, into which the Bible women have entrance, and where they are well known and cordially received. This is true to some extent also of the villages of Yu Chuang-tzu and Ti T'ou. The actual results to be seen and tabulated still seem small to our impatience, though there have been a few upon whom one could put one's hand and say, "This is a new convert." At

one time or another a good many women have come to the women's prayer meeting and to the Sunday service; but regular attendance is still limited. It is not perhaps fair to judge of the results by this easily measured gauge. How much of the truth enters into the hearts of the women, no one can say. "You think it has made no impression upon them," says the Bible woman, "they think otherwise. They say they believe and try to carry it out in their daily life. Perhaps at some future day there will be as the result a seemingly sudden religious movement in the villages, and then the effect upon those visited will be apparent."

There have been two lectures during the year. A large number of women attended them. The first of these was by Mrs. Evans, immediately upon her return from America. Mrs. Chandler has several times entertained groups of women in her own home. Always the Chinese, men, women, schoolboys or girls, find a welcome there. There is no doubt that this, the one missionary home in the compound, is a direct evangelistic agent in the life of the whole surrounding community. Mrs. Chandler has also helped the women with their singing. The schoolgirls, too, have very noticeably improved under her training.

The lack of a really suitable meeting place for the women has made work for them more difficult. This will be overcome to some extent by putting into the church the partition originally intended. The men who are now bending all their efforts toward securing the street chapel have in mind as their next object the fitting up of a women's building near the village gate of the compound.

# "A CHANGE FOR THE GOOD"

BY MARIAN MACGOWN EVANS

I SUPPOSE the most popular phrase on the lips of the people in China at the present moment is that written above, "Change for the good." At least this is true of the district around Peking and Tientsin among the different classes with whom the foreigner comes in contact. It is the "reform" part of the name of The International Reform Bureau and its widespread use is in large part due to the vigorous character and methods of the indomitable head of that organization. It is besides, in itself, a "catchy" phrase in Chinese and it has caught the popular imagination and spread just as such pithy expressions, breathing the spirit of the moment, fly from one to another in America. Here and there one hears

it, often in surprising places. One sometimes feels that the first half is truer than the second. No one can deny that change is in the air; whether it is all for the good is some question. Often it is in itself neither good nor bad.

"Do you wear red when you are married in America?" asked a little bride of me.

"No," I replied, "we wear white!"

"White!" said she, "we wear red. However," brightening, "we have changed for the good. We'll soon be wearing white."

Over and over again one hears it said that the common man in China knows little and cares less about the new Republic, and one must admit that there is some truth in the statement that so long as he is left in peace and the crops are good and business flourishing, the average citizen is content to let whatever powers may have the reins of government at the moment try any experiments that may happen to amuse them. There is no use in pretending that the ordinary inhabitant of either city or country can give an eloquent or learned treatise on the responsibilities devolving upon his shoulders from the fact that he now lives in a republic instead of a monarchy. Yet, when one has admitted all this without qualifications, one still knows that somehow things are very different from what they were two years ago. Understood or not, there is a Spirit abroad in the land, and old and young, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, in varying degrees feel its influence. "Kai liang," they call it, "to change for the good."

One expects in a city like Tientsin, noted for being in the forefront of any new movement, good, bad or indifferent, to feel the stirring of this restlessness, this desire for change, but one is not so prepared to meet it in the country. And, to be sure, there are villages where it has not yet been felt. I went to one, a very conservative town of a very conservative region, only the other day. There, although the Christians knew and cared for what was happening, the mass of the populace appeared to be untouched. But, from my experience of the week before, I should say that such was the exception, at least anywhere near Tientsin. Last week Miss Davis and I went to visit a village where a graduate of the Stanley Memorial School is putting all the lessons she learned there into practical service for her neighbors. She had been teaching a little school for two years. She now has fifteen pupils instead of the seven with whom she began. Two more from a near-by village appeared while we were there and there are persistent rumors of others to come. Four or five of the

littler ones are boys, the rest, girls. As they have to buy their own books, as well as use the time that might otherwise be employed to help out in the household economy, the fact of the presence of so many girls in itself indicates the new times, especially when we reflect that several of them come from non-Christian families. In fact, when the school opened, the only Christian family in the village was that of the teacher.

But, after all, girls, even from non-Christian homes, were beginning to go to school before the Revolution. The real difference in the atmosphere is indicated more by the attitude of the older people. A few weeks ago, the young teacher reported that several of the villages round about had invited her to go and preach to them and that she had gone. It is a new thing for a young, unmarried country girl to go about preaching, and that at the request of the villagers, rather than in the face of their severe criticism. It is a new thing to see a Chinese girl able to stand up, not in the protected precincts of a school, but in a strange place, among people whom she does not know, and with composure and modest dignity, speak to a company containing men as well as women. She took us with her to three different villages. In the first one her sister lived, so the simple service was conducted more or less under the auspices of a friend. the second the mother of the two new pupils had invited us and we held our meeting in the court of her home. Under the influence of our cordial reception in these two towns, our courage increased and we decided to go to the only other village near enough for us to reach in the limited amount of time at our command, although the teacher had not been there herself and knew the inhabitants only through the report of her brother and cousin, both theological students who spent much time last summer during their vacation in evangelizing the region around their home. We had a Bible woman with us, so our expedition was not unchaperoned. I find, too, that I have acquired a social position since I have been married. All the country about there is flooded so we were poled across in a boat. We landed and walked up the main street, not knowing how we should be received. I, who had always supposed that, whatever the men might do, a lady must wait to be invited before she could go to a new village, or, at least, must be acquainted with some one in it, was not at all sure we would meet with any success. Miss Davis, who has not been here so long, had greater faith and proved the better prophet. We had walked only a few steps when we were most politely accosted by some men who were threshing and who knew who the teacher was as soon as she mentioned her brother and her family. They invited us into their home,

where the women lost no time in gathering around us. We were the first foreign ladies they had ever seen. Indeed I think that the only foreign man who has ever been there is Mr. Chandler, and very likely the women did not see him. However, they showed no fear whatever but an immense curiosity and interest, as well as a great delight over these "outside nation people" who had come their way. They had no idea of being able to understand anything we said. Indeed one lady announced as soon as she came into the room, before we had had time to open our mouths, "I can't understand you."

"Can't you understand us?" I asked in Chinese.

"No," she replied with a beaming smile and a warm pressure of my hands which she held, "I can't understand you."

Then again slowly, "Are you sure you can't? Don't you know what I am saying now?"

Her eyes and her mouth opened wide, then, "Why, you're talking Chinese," she cried; "you're talking Chinese just like us." And then to the others, "She's just like us."

Their delight was contagious. We all laughed together as they plied us with questions. "How old are you? Do you understand that?" Then, when we told them, "They understand that. They are just like us."

"What is your name? Do you understand that? They understand that too." Then, when we had all talked together merrily for a time they wanted to hear what this doctrine was that we had come so far to preach, and showed by their intelligent comments and replies to our questions that they had some idea of what we were saying. We left them protesting that they would like to have us stay for a week. We told them we hoped to come again and that the Bible woman and the teacher would come constantly.

Afterwards we had a little open-air meeting on the wide street, where they had placed a table and benches for us. This too is an innovation. Miss Davis had suggested it the day before and we had done it successfully in one of the other villages. It is far easier than to be crowded into a room with women and children, particularly when the room is small and the method of ventilation not of the latest approved by science. The noise too is less wearying than indoors. The noisiness on this trip, however, was much less than usual. Only last spring, in the village where the school is, it took all the ingenuity one possessed to secure a long enough time of quiet to make three connected remarks. Last week,

to my amazement, they listened with scarcely an interruption. We were struck, too, by the class of women we saw, not the stupid old woman whom one expects to find allowed on the street in the country, but bright, intelligent-looking women of all ages. It would seem to indicate that there, as well as in the metropolis, women of the better class are beginning to go about more freely than of old.

Our last effort of the day might be called a vesper service. It was at the proper vesper hour and consisted mostly of singing. We held that in the court of the village temple in the village with the school. This temple has been used for two years and more by the two theological students for preaching services. It was offered to them by the villagers. One large room has been cleaned out and fitted up as a preaching place. In another room the father of the young teacher holds a little school for boys. The poor old idols ("false gods" the pupils gleefully informed us) are allowed the rest of the space. One priest cares for them. As we prepared to sing "Oh come to my heart, Lord Jesus," the bell of the temple boomed behind us and we were told that that meant the time for the evening incense burning. In a moment the priest came out with the joss sticks in his hand and stood by to listen to our song. I wish I could reproduce the scene for you—the Chinese temple with its graceful curving roof, the crowd around us as we sat on a cart that was stranded there and sang under the sunset sky of Him whose coming had brought peace to us and would bring peace to them. Some of you have heard me say that I was told before I came that missionary life was not romantic and that missionaries did very wrong to talk as if it were. For five years I have faithfully tried to persuade myself that it was not. I here with furl my colors, draw down my flag and unconditionally surrender. Also it is satisfying, and sometimes one even hopes it is useful. But as for the people they are just humans. Forget everything else I say but remember this—the remark of the family of whom I told you—a remark which I am constantly hearing nowadays. Turn it around and ponder it in your hearts. "They are just like us."

Be strong to suffer, be strong to dare,
Be strong to speak, let your words ring true;
Be strong the burdens of life to bear,
Be strong to wait and be strong to do.

# THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT IN TALAS

BY STELLA N. LOUGHRIDGE

WANT to tell you of our Thanksgiving meeting with the girls. Your letter telling of the plan for the Golden Anniversary of the W. B. M. had come a few weeks before and we thought this would be a good time to start the interest of the girls of the school in the work of the Board and in taking a part in raising the Anniversary fund. The girls and children of the three departments of the school met at eight o'clock in the morning in the big sunny schoolroom of our new building. After a hymn and the reading of a part of Psalm cv. the children of the primary school recited a Psalm in Armenian and sang a hymn in the same language. After the girls had been told something of the origin of the Woman's Board, its purpose and work, one of our teachers spoke of imaginary pictures at which she was looking. The first was the gathering of our home secretaries and workers in the Board Rooms in Boston, where they were discussing the work of the many fields. Next she saw many young women boarding trains and steamers with bag and baggage. On inquiring who they were and where they were going, she was told that they were missionaries of the Woman's Board starting out to their work as teachers, and nurses, and doctors, and trainers of Bible women and kindergarten teachers in many parts of the world. Then there were glimpses of these young women at work in their far-away fields, and of the other young women of those foreign countries, who, having received the training in the schools and hospitals of the Board, were going out to help other women. The last picture was Miss Lamson's office with its desk piled high with letters with foreign postmarks. Many of these letters told of the great growth of the work and the consequent need of larger buildings and more of them. One of these letters told of the joy in the new building of the Talas Girls' School, but the great need of finishing it to receive all those new girls who will come next year. This talk was followed by pictures cut from the Life and Light, Missionary Herald and Calendars, mounted and grouped. Some showed the faces of our secretaries in Boston; others the missionaries of the Woman's Board, old and new; board schools and colleges, and the girls and graduates of different lands; others showed hospitals, and modes of travel in different countries used by missionaries and native workers.

Just then there was a knock at the door and a little Armenian girl, an American girl and a Greek girl went to the door and ushered in our

visitors, Miss Lamson and Miss Day (impersonated by Miss Orvis and Miss Dwight, dressed in traveling attire), who had just reached Talas on their return journey round the world! They were accompanied by Dr. Karmarkar of Bombay (represented by one of our native teachers in costume of Indian lady) and several little girls from our schools in China, Japan, India, Africa and Turkey. This visit was a real surprise and the girls listened with great interest while Miss Lamson and Miss Day told of their journey and work. Their speeches were translated by Dr. Karmarkar, who happened to know Turkish as well as many other languages! Miss Lamson introduced the little girls from foreign lands, telling something of their country and customs and then asked Dr. Karmarkar to tell of her life in India (taken from LIFE AND LIGHT). Then Miss Day told of the ways in which the money for all these schools and hospitals is raised in America, and of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund of \$250,000 which the Board is trying to raise. She ended by asking the Talas schoolgirls to help. A collection was then taken and two liras (\$8.80) was given as our thank offering, and as a beginning of our Fiftieth Anniversary Contribution. We are glad to send it and we hope we may send much more before November, 1917.

Our Monastir School. School opened on September 15. Not many of our old pupils were able to get back to us but little by little new ones came in until now we have fourteen boarders. We miss our old substantial girls with their strong influence over the little ones. Our boarders are younger, taken as a whole, than they have been before. What we lack in boarders has been more than made up in the number of day pupils. Never before have there been more than ninety as the total enrollment for the year. Now we have over a hundred and fifty. I have had to turn away numbers. There are no seats, no books, no teachers. Every corner is full to overflowing. One morning there were a hundred in the schoolroom for prayers. Such a mixture you never saw. There are Greeks and Jews and Roumanians, but of course the majority are Bulgarian.

We have had to feel our way along very slowly. After we had been in session a whole month, the government notified us that we must have permission to open! Then we were informed that we must drop all Bulgarian from the curriculum. This we have done except in the matter of the Bible lessons and there we hold that it is a matter of religion with us and that the Bible must be taught in the language the children know.

So far there has been no objection made to this arrangement.

—DELPHA DAVIS.



## PREPARATION FOR MISSIONARY SERVICE

BY HELEN B. CALDER

"I should not like it, were you fitted to be a missionary, that you should drivel down into a king." How many local leaders who read the article on this page last month are ready to make these words of Spurgeon's their own and press home this message to the young people whom they are teaching in Sunday school, mission circle or Endeavor Society? For all such leaders, who have grasped the significance of their responsibility as recruiting agents for the Board, this second article is written.

A natural question arises in the mind of the boy or girl who has been led by a normal presentation of the life and work of the missionary to consider whether he or she may not be the one who should choose this form of life work,—"What ought I to do to fit myself for missionary service?" The following suggestions will help the leader to answer that question.

If the boy or girl is under twenty he or she should be urged to take a regular college course. This is not an absolute requirement, but the equivalent of a college training is always demanded. For some young people this will mean years of financial struggle but it is worth all the effort if the laws of health are obeyed. Many notable missionaries as well as men and women who have achieved success in this country have obtained a college education at a great price and value it proportionately.

Under ordinary circumstances the Board appoints as missionaries candidates between 25 and 30 years of age. Exceptions are frequently made but this is considered a good standard. As the average college graduate is 22 or 23 years of age, from three to eight years are available after college for further preparation.

Those who have special ability in science and who have felt the importance of medical missions should plan for a four years' medical course with at least a year of hospital experience. Both men and women physicians are urgently needed. The position of the trained nurse on the mission field is one of great importance and attractiveness. A young

woman who wishes to fit herself for such a position should have a three years' course in a first class training school for nurses. A thorough high school training is essential as the foundation of this course, and if she can have college training also it will be a great help. This, however, is not demanded. She should bear in mind the necessity for fitting herself to take charge of a training school for nurses when she reaches the foreign field.

So few workers are sent from America to the mission field that those who are privileged to go should be trained as leaders. For this reason a normal course is invaluable for all who are planning to do educational work abroad. They should be prepared not simply to teach but to train teachers—the future leaders of the Orient. If a young woman is not able to secure a college course she may yet fit herself for efficient missionary service by taking a course in a teachers' college or normal school. College graduates will do better work in the educational missions of our Board if they have had courses in pedagogy either in college or normal school.

Among the educational missionaries needed by our Woman's Board are kindergartners, primary school supervisors, boarding school teachers and principals, superintendents of normal departments and college instructors. We need young women with special training in domestic science and music. The mere mention of these positions will suggest the necessary preparation. In addition to the preparation of the class room a few years should be spent in teaching, preferably in a public school under a good supervisor, and in studying the public school system in this country.

One class of mission work is technically designated as evangelistic though the evangelistic aim must permeate all forms of missionary activity. To prepare for service as an evangelistic missionary a young man should have a theological course. A young woman should secure a systematic knowledge of Christianity and some training in religious pedagogy. She should also have experience in Christian work. A course in a theological seminary, Bible school, or School of Missions is valuable preparation not only for the evangelistic worker but for all missionaries, for all must teach the Bible and be active in Christian work.

But all of this may seem a far cry from that girl in your Sunday-school class or mission band who has told you timidly of her desire "to be a missionary when she grows up." You cannot crush her new born desire by such a weight of advice. But you can keep before yourself the

high standards of our Board which needs and must have our very best young people with all the training they are able to secure. In this way you may help them step by step toward the goal which you have always in sight.

Your first answer to the question of the girl in your band, "What must I do to be a missionary when I grow up?" must be very simple. Tell her that the things she must do to-day, to-morrow and every day are first to study her Bible and find there the messages which need to be carried to girls who have never heard them, and second to live those messages in her own home and school so that she may be a helpful missionary here and now. She may even now be fitting herself to meet the strict health requirements of the Board by careful, regular habits of living, being temperate in eating, working and playing, remembering that her body is the temple of God's Spirit. Tell her that all she can learn by faithful study in school, by conscientious practice of her music lessons, by devoted performance of home duties, by whole-hearted service in church will be the best possible preparation for missionary service on the foreign field as for Christian service anywhere.

Note.—Leaders will find much help from Dr. Arthur J. Brown's book, *The Foreign Missionary*, also from a series of pamphlets on the Preparation of Missionaries to be published within a few months by the Student Volunteer Movement.



Semi-annual Meeting. The Semi-annual Meeting of the W. B. M. P. is being planned for Seattle in April. A fine program is assured, and it is hoped that delegates from all our Branches, especially from the interior states, Idaho and Utah, can accept the hospitality of Washington.

"A red-letter, violet-scented day" was January 14 at our head-quarters, when we had the pleasure of a "heart-to-heart talk" with Mrs.

World Clark, the President of the W. B. M. I., and with Mrs. Travelers. Elliot, also of that Board, and with her daughter, Miss Elliot, about to embark on their way around the world following a path all their own. Among the guests that day was Mrs. Celia F. Peck, from Tientsin, China, the loved and efficient president of the W. B. M. P. from 1900 to 1904. After visiting on the Coast for two weeks, Dr. and Mrs. Peck again sail for the Orient.

Studying Turkey. Our Field Secretary is having much success in forming study classes and in interesting groups in Central California in What Next in Turkey?

The form of the marriage ceremony used thirty-nine years ago in Connecticut when Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest was herself a bride, was

A Doshisha the one that made her daughter, Louise Hyde DeForest, the Wedding. wife of Mr. Robert Kelsey Veryard, upon December 3, 1913. The place was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cary, in Kyoto. There were Doshisha roses in the bride's bouquet, and her bridal veil was fastened with a Doshisha pin, the gift of her associates in the Doshisha Girls' School, giving silent testimony to the high regard in which they hold her. Mr. and Mrs. Veryard will live in Tokyo, where he is Secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. And who now will be the fortunate one to take the place in the girls' school left vacant by this gifted teacher of music?

A Suggestion from Japan. Miss Hill's Sunday-school class of missionary children made some small booklets with Bible verses and ornamented them with appropriate pictures, and gave them as presents at Christmas time.

#### THE GOLDEN RULE IN BROUSA

BY ANNIE T. ALLEN

For the last few days we have had some very cold weather; on the mountains just above us, we can see quite a little snow. I think every time it rains now we say, "How glad we are the moving is an accomplished fact and that we had such perfect weather."

The boarding department of our school is now settled on the west side of the city. The renewed building is very fine, but I hope I will not discourage you when I say it is not big enough. Mrs. Baldwin was over here to call at our house Thanksgiving evening, and she was telling about the pleasant Thanksgiving they enjoyed over there at the boarding school, but she added, "How they were packed in!" Yes, it is remarkable how the school is growing!

As we have about one hundred children here on the east side, in the day schools in our old building, we decided to have our service separately, and such a nice time as we had! One little girl said to me, "I could not sleep at all last night thinking how nice it was going to be." When I tell you what we did, you will understand how their little hearts responded

to the thought, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The departments which are in the old building are the primary, both Turkish and Armenian, the preparatory first and the kindergarten. The kindergarten now occupies the big schoolroom on the lower floor. How they do enjoy that big room! We had our exercises in this room. We asked the children two days before if they would like to bring something to give to the poor on Thanksgiving just as the children did in America; they were to ask their mothers and bring us word. We prepared songs and psalms for the services. The food which they were to bring, we decided to give over to our society, which I organized this fall, which is caring for the poor of the city. The children asked if we were to have any guests, so that the idea thus occurred to us to invite the committee to be present. How pleased the children were with this! It does not take much to make children happy, and that reminds me,—the day before, the children in the primary had asked me if they might choose a color and wear a little bow. The A class chose pink and the B class blue. I made a little bow combining the two colors and wore it over. How perfectly delighted they were when they saw it. "She has put on both colors," they said, "so as not to break any one's heart."

At nine o'clock we all gathered in the schoolroom. In the middle of the room we had a basket which Miss McNaughton had decorated. This was put on the table. Just as we were all ready, the committee arrived, and we soon began our service. We had Psalms in Armenian and in English, some of the Commandments in Turkish by the Turkish children, and songs in Armenian and in English. The majority of our children are Armenian, but we try to avoid too much of the use of that language on account of the Turkish pupils.

After singing a hymn about helping the poor the children came one by one and placed their offering in the basket and all over the two tables. Our faith had provided one basket, but the children brought enough to fill four large clothes baskets. I told the children a little about Thanksgiving and then gave them a story. When the story was done, we had the boys take the baskets, two to each basket, and go with the ladies of the committee, to the house from which the gifts were to be distributed. Some were given out that day and some kept for emergencies when we have sick people to care for. When all was over, we went for a walk up the mountain where we played games. The very littlest children could not come, so they stayed with their teacher and played games in the schoolroom.

#### Miss Henrietta Brewer writes from Athens regarding the work in Brousa:

There is not a shadow of doubt in any of our minds as to the pity of it that we cannot go right on and put up the new building on the new land at Kaya Bashi. I asked Miss Jillson to write you fully of the plans and needs and figures, and to send sketches of both plans, the first one, and also the smaller one made out when it was sadly realized that W. B. M. P. could not pledge the full amount. Our feeling is that we ought to put up the larger one when we do build, as the smaller one would mean cutting out valuable rooms from the first, and entail a new building after a short time, if the school grows as it seems sure to do. Also it seems foolish to contemplate a building without a proper bath for the girls,—who have now to go in relays Saturday afternoons to a public bath,—and without a central heating plant which can easily be arranged in connection with the bath, and without a lighting plant, probably acetylene, as electricity does not seem imminent in Brousa.

After discussing various modifications, Miss Brewer continues:-

What they need is that new building, and it is wonderful, I think, that to carry out this plan with all the modern improvements, three floors and a basement will not cost much, if any more, than the original building did without the floor and improvements just added! I know they had hoped against hope that we had come with permission to go ahead and they were bitterly disappointed.

The new land is a sightly piece with an abrupt slope large enough for the new building to be placed behind and between the other two and not cut off their sun. When their walls are up and the new approach made to the street above, all will be much more accessible, and carriages and heavy loads can be driven right to the building. Now they have no entrance, save a steep and rocky narrow alley, we should call it, so that carriages deposit their load down below on the street, and one has to toil up this hard path for about six minutes. The new land was a part of Mr. Baldwin's mulberry grove, and has several large fig trees and several plane trees upon it, so even without any buildings it will make a good playground, and a place for drying clothes in good weather. Mrs. Baldwin is a born worker with flowers and left a beautiful garden on these grounds, which the teachers and the girls enjoy very much. . . .

I think we have a fine plant at Brousa with a splendid outlook for a great work. I do hope the way will open for the new building very

soon, so that we shall be equipped for the great awakening everyone feels is coming quickly to that benighted land.

We have also a fine corps of workers; and the Greek and Armenian teachers are good and faithful, of great help both to the American faculty and to the girls. The girls themselves appreciate their privileges very much, are faithful in their studies, and are all ambitious to do well and to go to college, some of them planning now for professional life. While a uniform dress, a simple sailor suit for example, would improve their appearance, they have the wide brows and lovely liquid eyes of the peoples of this part of the world, and they rejoice in names like Araxie, Eunikee, Eudora or Theodora. We found them friendly and ready to talk, and when I gave them a talk on girls in Japan, I was surprised at the intelligence of their questions.

Miss Jillson is anxious to raise the course of the school and works away at it as she can without making too radical changes. She has quite a class of Turkish girls, two classes in fact, for there are several in the primary department. Mrs. Marden and Mrs. Bowen are most enthusiastic in their work for Turkish women and girls.

# OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

# Mrs. Emma D. Woodside writes from Ochileso, West Africa:-

Our daughter Mabel came out three years ago and received her appointment a year later. Her marriage to Dr. Stokey took place on May 30 of this year. It does not fall to the lot of everyone to have a wedding so unique as was hers. The law requires a civil marriage and the official to whose district we belong lives seventy-five miles from us, or a four days' caravan journey. Some one aptly remarked that it was a wedding march of four cantos. The conventional Lohengrin was in this instance set aside for one in two step to the tune of an African caravan, which is full of rhythm and many a chorus. Arriving in camp, a pleasant wooded place near a stream, about twenty minutes walk from the Fort, we were met by some of the Chisamba friends, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and Mr. Cattell, who had come a two days' journey to attend the wedding. The following morning the Kamundongo friends arrived at the wedding camp; their journey was one of only four hours; Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Miss

Stimpson, Miss Bell, who was at Kamundongo on a visit, and Dr. Hollenbeck; also Mr. Figg of the English Mission came from Ocilonda. At ten o'clock the religious ceremony took place, performed by the father of the bride assisted by Dr. Sanders. The bride and groom stood under a hastily improvised canopy of green boughs and wild flowers. The bride dressed in a simple white gown wore orange blossoms in her hair and carried an armful of beautiful roses fresh from the Kamundongo gardens. Immediately after the ceremony the party (fourteen white people) were served with tea and cake, as they sat about on camp stools or bundles of grass. The cake had made the journey packed in Dr. Stokey's helmet case and carried by a lad. At eleven o'clock we started for the Fort. Mr. Woodside on his mule, a few on wheels, others in bush carts, and still others in lipoias, and dozens of natives running along between, in front, behind, making the most comical wedding procession one could imagine. The civil ceremony consisted of reading a few pages of Portuguese law on the subject, answering of questions, and signing of papers as we all sat around in the office of the Chefe of Belmont, Fort Bibé. From there we proceeded to the leading hotel of the place where we breakfasted together. We then took leave of the friends as they departed to their various stations, possibly not to see some of them again for months or even years. You may be sure we made good use of those few hours together in visiting for there was much to talk about. Four days more brought us back to Ochileso. The newly weds spent their "honeymoon" in camp on top of a mountain near by, a beautiful spot and in plain sight of the village. Daily communication was kept up by letter as we sent fresh provisions to the camp, and occasional heliographic messages. In case the doctor was needed we signalled to him by placing a shirt on the wire netting fence, when with his wheel which he kept in a little house at the foot of the mountain he could get here in ten minutes.

In July we had the annual meeting here and a very pleasant occasion it was. Last Wednesday afternoon the Ochileso women had their little thank-offering service. They had just finished harvesting their corn on which they have been at work for days and days. Such an abundant yield they have not had for years. Last year they began the custom of bringing a thank offering of corn at the end of harvest. The bell rang at three o'clock and the women assembled in the church, each bearing a basket of corn on her head which she deposited on the platform. After a short service of prayer and song, we measured the corn and wrote the value of each basket. It was decided to give at least part of it to the people who come

here for medical aid and are too poor to buy food or medicine. A case in point is here now—several of them in fact. A woman with four small children had a dreadful sore on her foot that had to be operated on. Another charity patient is a poor epileptic woman who literally crawled here on hands and knees a distance of ten miles. Soon after she came she fell into the fire and burnt herself dreadfully on the back and side. Epilepsy is a disease most feared and dreaded by these people because they firmly believe it is contagious—smallpox is a small matter compared to it. This poor woman was abandoned by her people and made to live in a little hut in the woods with her two children. In her extremity she made her way to the mission station, taking two days to get here,—the little three year old walking the entire distance. These two are samples of the many who are constantly coming to the mission stations for help. You would



GIRLS POUNDING CORN IN WEST AFRICA

hardly expect our medical departments to be self-supporting with so many of this class

Mr. Woodside is at present away from home on mission business, securing concessions and titles for the various stations and the Institute. He is also staying some of the time at Dondi, guarding the property and getting things going there. We hope with each mail to hear that a man has been secured for the place. The

Bells will be returning but there ought to be another family at once.

Here at our station we are rejoicing over our new mill which Mr. Neipp has just completed,—a stone mill run by water power,—a splendid piece of work, especially difficult because everything was constructed from material in the rough, even the immense grinding stones chiseled into shape. A sawmill to be run by the same power is now under construction. The mill makes possible the boarding schools which we have so long planned for, on a self-

supporting basis. We have a large number of promising boys and girls in the schools. Ruth, who came out with me last year on a visit to the land of her birth, has taken hold of the schools with great interest. Her brightest pupils (generally young boys) she is training as assistants. For them she has a training class every morning from 7.30 to 8.30. She is busy in the school-room practically all day. Ruth has the advantage of the rest of us, having lived here till she was thirteen years old. After an absence of ten years, she comes back and takes hold at once without any study of the language. She has been a great help and comfort to us all this year and we shall be loath to give her up next year to return to America.

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, now a missionary of the Presbyterian Board in China, has recently been elected president of the union college for women to be located in Nanking. Six denominations are co-operating to found this higher educational institution for women in the Yangtse Valley. In her family letters Mrs. Thurston describes in a charming way her Christmas visit to friends in Hwai-yuen.

We left here about seven Saturday morning and were ready to sit down at supper there about seven. There is a three hours' ride in a steam launch from Beng-pu, the railroad station up to Hwai-yuen, along the Hwai River, which is the river without a mouth and responsible for most of the bad floods in that badly drained region. The scenery at Hwai-yuen is very attractive. The city lies at the junction of the Hwai and Go Rivers, and there are mountains behind the city and across the Hwai. They are called East and West Mountain and are about as high as Tom and Holyoke. We climbed part way up West Mountain on Sunday afternoon and on Friday climbed to the top of East Mountain. They are bare rocky hills but have a kind of rugged beauty of their own. In spring they are green.

The Christmas service was well attended—a good many came out of special curiosity on a special day and the service was planned to give the Christmas story and the simple meaning of Christmas to those who heard. One wonders about Chinese how much people understand from merely hearing. There are so many possibilities of confusion through the limited number of sounds and the women have such vacant faces and spend most of their time looking around—the heathen women who drop in. When they get tired they get up and walk out, sometimes calling to a friend to come along.

Our Christmas dinner was in the family—eight of us. It was a good dinner and good company. The main course was pheasant which is very

good eating. The dessert was plum pudding and chocolate ice cream served together—a Baltimore way of serving it and a very good combination.

The schoolboys gave a Christmas entertainment at five-thirty to which church members and inquirers were admitted by ticket. The thing was repeated the following night for the friends of the boys. It was in the form of a play. It was very interesting and well played,—the Chinese are born actors.

Friday morning a party of us climbed East Mountain, across the river. It was a fine sunshiny day but rather hazy. We were back in time for a late lunch which I had with Miss Ward (a sister of Mrs. Harlan P. Beach). Friday afternoon the schoolgirls gave an entertainment in one of the hospital wards, emptied of patients for the occasion. It was a simple little series of songs and recitations with a kind of tableau of the Ten Virgins and the Shepherds. The girls had made very pretty costumes out of paper and the room was decorated with Chinese lanterns. There were one or two excitements when lanterns caught fire but everybody kept cool and no harm was done. The lantern blazed up in a most alarming manner.

We had a rather unpleasant experience between the river and the station at Beng-pu with a crowd of beggars who were very rude, to say the least, snatched at our clothes and small bags and hindered our progress by coming in front of us kneeling and begging. One could never give anything to such people for they would only mob you for more if you began. I breathed more freely when we were safely at the station where station guards kept off the crowd. The presence of such creatures is a sign that conditions are not normal. In fact there are a good many strained situations in China just now and something may blow up anywhere. Nanking conditions are very peculiar. Djang Hsun has been replaced by Feng Gwo Djang as Dudub (spelled Tutub) but he goes on living in the official yamen and refuses to leave the city though he got \$300,000 Mexican to pay off his soldiers and clear out. Some of his long-haired soldiers still hang around but the city is filled with Feng's men who are a little better type. No one seems to know anything about anything, past, present or future. But there is no particular cause for foreigners to be anxious for themselves and we go about freely in and out of the city, no questions asked. The Chinese are pretty closely watched and streets at night are quite deserted, save for the soldier police who are really fine, clean looking men.

# Elizabeth W. Pettee writes from Okayama, Japan:-

Five Sunday schools in Okayama have had beautiful celebrations with prizes for good attendance, Christmas trees, dialogues, recitations and songs by the children and of course bags of candy and oranges for all the visitors.

One evening Miss Adams and I dressed nine shepherds, an angel, Joseph and Mary and the innkeeper—and such fine tableaux as we had. While I was dressing the seventh shepherd, one of the other little girls said, "Teacher, they did not know how to dress in Judea as well as we do, did they? What funny clothes they wore!" I managed all right on Judean shepherds—though they did wear "funny clothes," but I confess my knowledge of how to fasten wings onto angels was rather limited and it took some time to get them to stand out properly! But the Hanabatake slum children thought they were fine and I'm sure you would be lenient with me. That same evening mother was at another Sunday school in Okayama City dressing the wise men and Herod, so you see at least a part of this big city knows more of its Bible than it did a week ago.

Yesterday I had to stop and get ready to go to Hayashima for the Sunday-school celebration as they wanted an English speech from me. Mother and I had a half hour's ride on the train and on reaching the village were met by the Sunday-school superintendent and two assistants and there at the exit of the station were two jinrickshas and their pullers, bowing low as we stepped into the jinrickshas, then they started running down the road pulling us after them. Mother being the older went first so I had the fun of smiling at and talking to the little boys who ran along as our rear guard—they had been given special permission as members of the Sunday school to meet the foreigners and escort them to the house. We were taken to the home of a wealthy member of that small Christian community which is doing so much good in that village. Our host had a bountiful supper of rice, shrimps, boiled chestnuts, fish, peapods, lily bulbs and tea without cream or sugar. Our host and my interpreter ate with us and of course they being Japanese men did the most of the talking and we "women folks" kept rather quiet! After supper our hostess and the children came in and made their low bows to the floor, welcoming us to their "poor, unworthy house and very poor food"—that was what they said to be polite; in reality everything was exquisite and the food deli-cious. But etiquette requires one here to speak disparagingly of one's own things and to exalt all that belongs to the one to whom you are speaking. I am enclosing a program so will not take time to describe it, but I will say that the children behaved beautifully even when I was talking in English.

I'll be at home another week and then go back to Tokyo for my second term in the language school. I can talk a little more fluently than I could in September on my arrival from the United States but there is much to learn yet (!) and I know the school is helping me.

Miss Ruth Razee of New Haven, Conn., sailed for Constantinople in October, 1913, under appointment for five years, her support being assumed by the Hartford Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions. After an interesting account of her voyage, Miss Razee writes as follows of her first months in Adabazar, where she is temporarily located:—

Although three days late in arriving at Constantinople, I was welcomed at the wharf by Mr. Peet and Miss Kinney. The next morning at the new station, we took the eight o'clock express (?) and arrived, after a ride of eighty miles, at Adabazar at two p. m.! Miss Kinney was such good company, and the scenery so novel, that the time passed very quickly. For most of the way, the track follows the winding shore of the Gulf of Nicomedia, with its beautiful islands, and rugged hills on the opposite side. Sometimes we rode through village streets and very near to the mysterious latticed windows of Turkish houses, then again through the fields where women were gathering the abundant crops of purple olives. Occasionally we saw clusters of soldiers' tents and met freight cars full of villainous-looking recruits. At Arifié, despite the drenching rain, we were met by Mr. Alexanian, Dr. Jerjizian, Miss Holt and three other teachers. At the school a most cordial welcome was extended by the girls, who were lined up by classes under banners of Mount Holyoke blue and white and sang very sweetly, while they scattered flowers before us. Saturday evening a reception was given by the school, and I must say that, although this was the first experience of the girls who presented, they were exceptionally easy and graceful. Two poems written by Miss Holt for the occasion were much appreciated. A few days later, the trustees called and the speech of one of them was translated as follows: "We wish to see the images of the teachers painted upon the faces of our

On Thanksgiving Day our schoolroom was decorated by the seniors with festoons of greenery and fruit, and at the place of each teacher an appropriate card and tiny pumpkin. In the afternoon, with two other teachers, Miss Holt and I, behind the jingling bells of a span of horses, rode to the Sakaria River. Here we left the carriage and strolled through the open fields along the river banks. From the yellowish appearance of the water, one can hardly believe that the silt contains the cleansing properties for which it is so highly prized. The color evidently did not trouble a group of Turkish women who were washing their clothes in the muddy waters.

When the school is in session, I teach English, music and gymnastics, and have three lessons a week in Armenian. Although I taught only a short time before our enforced vacation, I enjoyed the work exceedingly, and found the pupils very bright and attractive. Now, of course, I am devoting most of my time to Armenian and find it extremely interesting.



# AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

# A Bit of Home Landscape

We come upon it in the third chapter of our text-book, by progressive steps. There is the broad sweep of view suggested by the first chapter. From the heights of privilege, as Christian women of America, we gaze upon the vast, compelling enterprise of foreign missions, note its looming responsibilities and the human resources which watch them.

A nearer view is then presented. Perhaps some have seen it through the entertaining medium of a model Board meeting,—a view of Christian womanhood responding to the appeal by means of organized Mission Boards. The eye now falls upon a bit of near-by, commonplace land-scape, viz.:—

## OUR OWN LOCAL AUXILIARY AFFAIRS

Is it worth while to pause and gaze at such an ordinary view? We have passed it over a hundred times. We have chosen to delight our eyes on larger and more picturesque objects in the missionary world—the strange peoples, their curious customs, their grotesque religions, their heart hungers. And so we have received fresh inspiration continually for our task. But we have been led to discover so great a discrepancy between the proportions of this task and the efficiency with which it is prosecuted, that we must now consider a new theme. We must look at the dull bit of near-by landscape or we fail at the most vital point of the year's opportunity.

# The Heart of Efficiency is Located in the Auxiliary

Let us take the third chapter so seriously as to bend our best energies in the devising of a program for its presentation and of methods for its practical application in extensive work. We note with joy that there are signs on every hand of our constituency showing a due appreciation of this definite, local study, accompanied by definite outward activities.

Policies and Standards of Excellence are to the front. Let those who have achieved help those who may achieve.

The following outline in brief may be suggestive to some at this juncture.

T

The Program: Motto; Know Thyself.

Eye-features; A Branch Chart, an Auxiliary Chart.

Some attractive way of presenting facts—a symposium, a debate, an impersonation.

Draw out from the dark the old figures.

Hold up the new Ideals.

Launch a Standard of Excellence.

Present your own Pledged Work by such a choice selection of incident as to make missionaries, Bible women and schools take on a new and vivid interest.

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Outside: Motto; Every Woman.

The Membership Committee becomes active.

The careful canvass is promoted.

The Home League helps.

The solicitor aims for the half ideal in her subscription list.

A What-and-Why folder of your own society facts will help women to know and join you.

Prayer: Motto; "Go Forward on your Knees."

We will count all this as worthy of prayer as if we were interceding for souls in the mission field. Indeed these needs are so directly related to those souls that if we supply them thoroughly, a new thrill of vitality runs through the whole structure of our work.

Let the committees meet to pray.

I like to lift my eyes often to a tiny landscape from the brush of a friend. The rocks, the white birch, the little stream reflecting autumn foliage, are but ordinary details. Yonder picture of the far-stretching hills is grander. I am glad to have both scenes upon the wall.

Do not falter at the third chapter.

M. L. D.

This Society is for Everywoman and needs Everywoman's interest. If Everywoman does not join, who will? If Everywoman joins heartily the Society will be a success.

From Program of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 1st Congregational Church, Meriden, Conn.

# WAYS OF WORKING

### HOW ONE SOCIETY DID IT

BY CAROLINE H. ADAM

Time, the autumn after the Jubilee. Scene, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Two women from each of the missionary societies in all the Protestant churches met together and discussed that much-talked-of thing—an every member canvass. Just what an every member canvass would prove to be nobody knew. The ideal before us was to ask every woman member of each church to join the missionary society in her church. Would she do it? A definite week in October was decided upon when the attempt to win her should be made, when, singly or in pairs, for the most part singly, we would sally forth with our invitations. All reports were to be returned by November 1.

But whatever we did not know, of one thing we were certain—that there would be objectors and objections. We must be armed for the fray. So it was suggested that after further conference with the missionary women in each church, those who were ready to start on the crusade should meet again for instructions, and that Miss Stanwood should be invited to come and address us and teach us what weapons to use and how to use them. Miss Stanwood came and we met one rainy Sunday afternoon. We met in spite of the rain for we were not to be daunted by mere rain. We knew how to provide against that. And we separated in serious mood,—each church to plan in detail its own work and to report in November at a common meeting what we should have accomplished.

The story now centers in the church and auxiliary to which the writer belongs. We had in our church a society of about eighty members. The first step taken was the giving up of the regulation membership fee of a dollar and a few cents more, on the ground that the gift of a dollar was prohibitive to a number of church members; that no bar however low should prevent anybody from belonging to the missionary society and that there were many who could and should give many times one dollar. In short it was left to the conscience of the individual to determine how much she could and should give.

The next move was to ask about thirty of our members to be willing to go a-visiting and to arrange the list of those to be visited. The list that first

year included only church members who belonged to neither of the two church auxiliaries nor to the Mission Band. It was a long list. When the list and the visitors were ready they were brought together. The list was read aloud name by name and each visitor took those whom she would like to see and could see to advantage, -no large number for any one. And then we visited. We visited everybody, the sick and the well, the old and the young. Our friends apparently were glad to see us for not many refused to join the ranks. The objections did not appear; they melted like hoar frost before the sun. Our swords had been whetted in vain. made many new friends whom we had known little or not at all. sufferer, bedridden for forty years, said she was glad to be remembered and counted in. She sent her contribution regularly as long as she lived. It was a deep religious experience for those who had a part in it and its influence was felt not only in the missionary society but in the whole church life. Contributions were not asked for, but our newly acquired standard as to gifts was set forth. Each visitor was asked to report in writing to the secretary of the society the result of her efforts. When all had been heard from the society numbered two hundred and eighteen. The canvass was made in the autumn, gifts were collected in the spring. The total contribution at the end of the year was \$429, against \$283 the previous year. The smallest gift had been five cents, a precious five cents, and the largest fifty dollars. Before the year ended, a missionary supper was held at the church for all our members, new and old, when Secretary Patton of the American Board talked about Africa. His address was open to the public.

The second year we were more ambitious and included in our list for invitations all women members of the congregation. Pittsfield has a more or less shifting population so that when the second year all vacancies were filled and our total membership was carried to two hundred and twentynine and our gifts to \$457, we congratulated ourselves on the result. It should be remembered too that a second auxiliary in this same church raises ninety dollars a year for the Woman's Board and carries the banner record—is it not a banner record?—of holding twenty-two meetings a year.

This third year again every newcomer has been seen; all the women belonging to the church are accounted for. They wish to join the society or they do not wish to join it, but the latter are few. The present membership is 269.

The church has been fortunate in having a set of women who have stuck to this canvass year after year. They have lost no ground by letting up for even one year. They have not been weary in well-doing. They have taken no backward steps. The work has been done by personal visits, not by sending envelopes through the mail, which is easy but not so effective as it might be. The invitation to belong has been kept months away from the invitation to give. It would interest the Pittsfield church to know if there are other societies which have been equally persistent, painstaking and thorough. Williamstown has done the same kind of work. An experience meeting is in order. Who else has found equally good or better results? When some such plan is tried in every church the \$159,000 which is asked of the Woman's Board will be raised without trouble.

The auxiliary in Watertown, Mass., is taking account of stock by sending this letter to every woman in the parish:—

January, 1914.

### DEAR FRIEND :-

It is the earnest wish of the officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to make the society thoroughly efficient in every way. In order to do this it is necessary to know our resources—to take account of stock. To do this well, we need the co-operation of every woman in the church. Will you not help us by telling us what you can and will do as your share in the activities of the society?

If you are not already a member of the society will you not join us?

If you are a member you can help us in some of the following ways:—

Attendance at meetings.

Assisting in program. By giving a brief address.

By preparing a paper.

Assisting in the musical program.

Leading a study class.

Joining a study class.

Joining a reading circle.

Joining a prayer circle.

Acting on some committee-Social, Music, Literature, Chart.

Doing clerical work.

Helping financially.

Check with an X your preferences, or if you are unable to do anything tell us so frankly.

Pie	ase fill	out an	d return	before	February	3 to	

## GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT

The Annual Meeting in Springfield gave a new impetus to the Golden Anniversary Gift. Friends present pledged contributions from themselves and from their Branches and went home to arouse in others something of their own enthusiasm. The fact that the need at Mt. Silinda was all provided for at the meeting, and that a single gift of \$10,000 was reported there made the great task seem much nearer accomplishment.

Many Branches are now entering upon an active campaign to raise the money for particular buildings, thus shouldering a part of the burden and giving themselves the pleasure of striving to attain a definite goal. Reports of success are already beginning to come in and we shall follow their further efforts with great interest.

The table below shows how the Gift stood January 1, 1914, and the Branches from which the money has come.

Andover and Wobu	rn		\$301.25	Norfolk and Pi	lgrim		\$50.00
Berkshire			3,031.00	North Middlese	x		140.00
Eastern Connecticu	t.		6,318.00	Old Colony			1,000.00
Eastern Maine .			1,001.00	Philadelphia			386.00
Essex North .			37.00	Rhode Island			159.00
Essex South .			100.00	Springfield			304.00
Hampshire County			1,262.00	Suffolk .			2,618.42
Hartford			2,892.16	Vermont .			2,260.00
Middlesex			299.00	Worcester .			2,521.16
New Hampshire			120,00	Miscellaneous			25,669.22
New Haven .	·		3,587.97				
New York	•		1,310.00	Total,			\$55,367.18
INCW TOTA	•	•	1,010.00	1 otal,			400,007.20

s. E. K.

# MRS. HENRY B. REED

The many friends of Mrs. H. B. Reed of South Weymouth, Mass., were grieved to learn of her sudden passing away January 29 after a brief illness. Mrs. Reed was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. N. G. Clark and was prominent in missionary and educational activities in her home town. She was elected a director of the Woman's Board last November and her willingness to serve had already made itself manifest. Sincere sympathy in the loss of so bright and useful a life in its prime is extended to her mother, a vice president of the Woman's Board, and to her husband, her children, and other relatives.

# OUR BOOK TABLE

Mission Work in Madura. By John S. Chandler. Pp. 471. Published by the American Madura Mission.

This full, faithful and painstaking account of seventy-five years in the Madura Mission has been done with such thoroughness that while there may be additions as the years go on, there will need to be no further rehearsal of events from 1834-1909.

There is a map of the Madura District, a detailed table of contents, illustrations, illuminating appendices, and an Index. Moreover one is helped in examining the book by the subjects being given at the top of each page. So much for the typographical excellence of the work.

The dedication to Rev. Dr. E. E. Strong will be gratifying to Dr. Strong's numerous friends the world around. He is spoken of as "Editorial Secretary, who has watched with sympathetic interest the larger missionary movement of which this history is a part, and Loving Friend who has inspired and cheered many a missionary guest in his hospitable home in Auburndale, Mass."

Mr. Chandler quotes a remark of Secretary Anderson of the American Board when the Madura Mission was only a year old, and makes it the text of his account of the early history. Secretary Anderson wrote: "We have to do much of our reading by candle light," and urged the missionaries to make their letters plain. More than thirty years before the Woman's Board was founded and special work begun for girls and women, the need was felt by the wives of missionaries for the education of Hindu girls, and the first girls' day school was opened in Madura in 1835. A native Christian is quoted as saying that one educated Christian woman could accomplish twice as much as two men.

Pictures of the missionaries are given both singly and in groups and brief biographical sketches. Here we read the account of Mrs. Capron's pioneer work in taking teachers and pupils from her girls' school every Sunday afternoon to visit Hindu women in their homes. In 1869 the first Bible woman was appointed,—the forerunner of a large class of native workers who have accomplished great good throughout all non-Christian lands.

Dr. Pauline Root was the first lady doctor sent to the mission. She

went in 1885 and although her term of service was short she did splendid work, and her enthusiasm pushed through the undertaking of a woman's hospital at Madura. The author says: "When others were skeptical about the advisability of the mission's undertaking to conduct a woman's hospital Dr. Root had the vision and was obedient unto it; and who shall say it was not a heavenly vision?"

This history of the Madura Mission is a decided addition to missionary literature and Mr. Chandler, the son of distinguished missionary parents, the father of missionaries in various parts of the non-Christian world, has done an important service in giving us this record.

The Immortal Seven. By James L. Hill, D.D. Published by American Baptist Publishing Society. Pp. 151. Price, 50 cents.

The two brides, Ann Hasseltine and Harriet Newell, who went with their husbands, Adoniram Judson and Samuel Newell, on their pioneer journey to non-Christian lands, make the seven in Dr. Hill's intensely interesting account of Judson and His Associates. As a long-time resident of Salem Dr. Hill magnifies and rejoices in all the historic pre-eminence of that old town.

The book is enriched with illustrations and the absorption of its contents made easy by sub-titles. The literary style is graphic, dramatic and sympathetic with the actors whom he portrays. The book is selling so rapidly that a second edition must be issued at once. A letter received by Dr. Hill from a missionary in Burma shows how this life of Judson is regarded by his successor in the Burmese field:—

HSIPAW, N. SHAN STATES, BURMA, 10th November, 1912.

THE REV. JAMES L. HILL, D.D., Salem, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Hill: You do not know me and I do not know you. That is neither here nor there. You can write and I can read. You wrote an article, story, inspiration or whatever you may wish to call it—for that Full Moon called Missions. I read it. That was one of the finest things I ever read.

Who dips his pen in morning light, And writes in music sweet and bright, Should scratch away with all his might.

Any Christian man that can make such a graceful use of his pen as you can ought to make a large use of it. I refer to the article, "The Seven Immortals" of Salem. Most cordially yours,

W. W. COCHRANE, Missionary of the A. B. F. M. S.

As one rides down Fifth Avenue and Broadway dazzled by brilliant and fantastic electrical display in advertising signs and shop windows nearing Washington Square one sees an illuminated cross which looks like a constellation in the heavens. This is the crown of the spire of the Judson Memorial Church over which the son of the missionary has presided. Contrasted with all the display of things that minister to the earthly and perishing this cross is a refreshment to the eyes and to the spirit speaking as it does of the supreme self-sacrifice of the Lord and Master of us all and of service done for humanity in the lives of his followers.

The last fifty pages of Dr. Hill's book are devoted to an account of the Centennial celebration in the Tabernacle Church of Salem in 1912 and

to Salem as a center of pilgrimage.

Judson the Pioneer. By J. Mervin Hull. Published by the American Baptist Publishing Society. Pp. 187.

The hundredth anniversary of the ordination of five foreign mission-

aries was held in Salem in February, 1912.

This centennial celebration has led to the publication of biographical sketches of these first missionaries to go from our shores to non-Christian lands. This review of Judson's life from his exceptionally bright boyhood until his death at sea, with all the dramatic and tragic incidents of his career in Burma, makes fact seem stranger than fiction and holds the interest of the reader from the opening pages to the solemn scene of the burial at sea.

The Book of Babies. By Mary Entwistle. Published by London

Missionary Society.

The text of this little pamphlet is good, but the pictures of the babies, black, brown and yellow who dwell in missionary lands, are charming beyond all words. G. H. C.

# WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from December 18, 1913 to January 1, 1914 MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer

MAINE.

MAINE.

Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude
Denio, Treas., 346 Hammond St., Bangor. Bangor, All Souls Ch., S. S., 25;
Calais, Ch., 31, Aux. (Th. Off., 25), 38;
Greenville, Aux., 10; Madison, Mrs. Dinsmore's S. S. Cl., 1, 63; Masardis, Ch., 2;
Norridgewock, 1; Ox Bow, Ch., 1; Skowhegan, Island Ave. Ch., Ladies, 5,50;
Squapan, Ch., 1; Steuben, Ladies' Miss.
Soc., 4; Thomaston, Aux., 14,
Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F.
Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland.
Benton Falls, Ch., 3; Bridgton, Aux.
(Friend, 5), 20,75; Dixfield, Ch., 1; Farmington, Aux., 4; Gorham, C. E. Soc., 10;
Kennebunk, Aux., 7,50; Lewiston, Pine
St. Ch., Aux., 50; Minot Center, Ch., 25;
Norway, Aux., 10; Otisfield, Aux., 5;

Portland, Bethel Ch., Ocean Pebbles M. B., 5, State St. Ch., Aux., 174.20, Williston Ch., Aux., 10; Woodfords Ch., Aux., 37.25, S. S., 1.02; Westbrook, Ch., 2.25, Warren Ch., Aux., 25; Wilton, Ch., 7; York, Aux., 35. Less expenses, 15.30, 417 67

Total.

551 80

25 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Friend New Hampshire Branch.—Miss Elizabeth A Brickett, Treas., 69 North Spring St., Concord. Andover, Ch., 2; Bethlehem, Aux., 10; Bradford, Ch., 99 cts.; Brent-wood, Aux., 11; East Andover, S. S., 2; East Sullivan, Ch., 3.16; Gilsum, Ch., 9; Greenfield, Ch., 15; Hanover, Dartmouth

College, Ch. of Christ, 139; Harrisville, College, Ch. of Christ, 139; Harrisville, Ch., 1; Keene, First Ch., Aux., 50; Littleton, Aux., 52.10; Mont Vernon, Ch., 5.50; Nashua, Miss. Outlook Soc., 17.45; Nelson, Ch., 3; Pembroke, Ch., 3; Plaistow and North Haverhill, Ch., 9.90; Raymond, Aux., 10; Rye, Ch., 16.65; Somersworth, Ch., 14.50; Sullivan, Ch., Ladies, 2; Swanzey, Aux., 8.50; Temple, Ch., 3; Tilton, Aux., 13; Wilmot, First Ch., S. S., 5.

406 75

Total, 431 75

### VERMONT.

Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Barre, Ch., 26.07; Bradford, Ch., 11; Brattleboro, Aux., 7.28; Brattleboro, West, First Ch., S. Cl., 5; Briadport, Aux., 4.75; Chelsea, Aux., 7.28; Brattleboro, West, First Ch., S. Cl., 5; Bridport, Aux., 4.75; Chelsea, Aux., Th. Off., 20.30, C. E. Soc., 10; Chester, Aux., 25; Cornwall, Aux., 6; Danville, Aux., Th. Off., 16; Dummerston, Aux., 3; East Brookfield, Ch., 5.60; Fairfax, Aux., Th. Off., 5; Franklin, Aux., 16.31; Glover, West, Aux., Th. Off., 3.10; Greensboro, Ch., 5; Ladies' Miss. Soc., 10; Hartland, Ch., 9; Hinesburg, Aux., Th. Off., 5, S. S., F. Miss. Soc., 5; Irasburg, Ch., 5; Lunenburg, Ch., 1; Manchester, Aux., 27.97; Marlboro, Ch., 150; Middletown Springs, Aux., Th. Off., 13; Milton, Aux., Th. Off., 10; Morrisville, Aux., 17.50; Newport, Aux. 3; North Craftsbury, Ch., 5; Pawlet, Ch., 6; Richmond, Aux., 12, C. E. Soc., 2; Royalton, Sarah Skinner Mem. Soc., in mem. of Mrs. Cornelia A. Kenney, by Mr. mem. of Mrs. Cornelia A. Kenney, by Mr. A. W. Kenney, Lakewood, N. I., 1,250; St. Albans, Aux. (Th. Off., 10), 15.50; St. Johnsbury, South Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 4), 8.80; Salisbury, Aux., 2; Sudbury, Ch., 12.74, Aux., 9.50; Thetford, North, Ch., 4; Hardschill 1, 200, 2, 10; Well, Rich, C. 4; 12.14, Aux., 9.90; I hettord, North, Cn., 4; Underhill, Aux., 3.10; Wells River, C. E. Soc., 20; West Charleston, Ch., 3.45; Westminster, Ch., 35 cts., C. E. Soc., 5; Westmore, Ch., 3.70; Whiting, Ch., 3; Windsor, Aux., 11.35; Wilmington, Kanxi Camp Fire Girls, 3; Winooski, Ch., 3.86, 1,666 79

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. E. S. Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Lawrence. Friends, 151.25; Andover, West Ch., 21.76; Lawrence, United Ch., 21.35, Lowell, First Trinitarian Ch., 42; Melrose Highlands, Ch., 94.61; Montvale, Ladres' Scot. L. Stonebown, Ledies' Research Soc., 1; Stoneham, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 16; Winchester, First Ch., 13.95, S. S., 28.72, Second Ch., 1; Woburn, Friend, 3.80,

395 44 Barnstable Association.—Miss Carrie E. Mitchell, Treas., South Dennis. Centreville, South Ch., 13,56; Chatham, First Ch., 3.70; Hyannis, First Ch., 6,25; North Falmouth, Ch., 9,65; North Truro, Chris-

tian Union Ch., 2, Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice, Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield. Great Barrington, First Ch., 135; Lee, Second Aux., 132; Lenox, Ch., 54 cts.; Monterey, Aux., 20; New Boston, Ch., 3; New Marlboro, Southfield Ch., 2.34; North Adams, Ch., 15. Less expenses, 62 cts., Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Nicholas C. Johnson, Treas., 300 Main St., Haverhill. Friends, 37; Merrimac, Ch., 6.96, tian Union Ch., 2, 35 16

**43** 66

Essex South Branch .- Miss Daisy Raymond, Treas, 120 Balch St., Beverly, Beverly, Second Ch., Woman's Union, 4.46; Gloucester, Trinity Ch., C. E. Soc., 5; Pigeon Cove, Ch., 5; Saugus, Ch., 6; Swampscott, Aux., 1.50,

Franklin County Branch.-Miss J. Kate Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield. Charlemont, Ch., 10; Erving, Ch., 1.25; Leverett, First Ch., 13.50, Moore's Corner Ch., 1; Millers Falls, King's Dan., 5; New Salem, Ch., 5; North Orange, Ch., 2.15,

Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet J. K neeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Amherst, Second Ch., 10; Hatfield, Wide Awakes, 5; Northampton, Edwards Ch., Aux., 11.51, S. S., 11.58; Worthington, Ch., 9.30,

Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Claffin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro. Framingham, Plymouth Ch., Prim. Cl. S. S., 25, Saxonville Ch., 7.80; Natick, Aux., 5.20; Northboro, Prim. Dept. S. S., 10; South Framingham, Miss Elizabeth Merriam, 50, Th. Off., 47; Wellesley, Miss Elizabeth P. Whiting, 15, Newtonville.—Mrs. D. Brewer Eddy, Warfell, and Pilegrin Branch.—Wr. Mark.

Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch .- Mrs. Mark McCully, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mattapan. Abington, Aux. (Th. Off., 33.50), 50.31; Braintree, South, Dau. of Cov., 5; 50.31; Braintree, South, Dau. of Cov., 5; Brockton, Porter Ch., Aux., 5; East Bridgewater, Aux., 16.35; Easton, Aux., Th. Off., 28; Milton, Friend, 5; Plympton, C. E. Soc., 7; Randolph, Aux., 25; Rockland, Prim and Jr. Depts. S. S., 2.47; Sharon, Aux. (Th. Off., 23.50), 28; Prim. Dept. S. S., 8.35; Stoughton, Aux., Th. Off., 16.11; Weymouth and Braintree, Aux., 3.50; Weymouth, Heights, Aux., 5; Weymouth, North, Pilgrim Ch., 17.65; Weymouth, South, Old South Ch., Friend, 5. Union Ch., Aux., 5; Whitman, C. E.

5, Union Ch., Aux., 5; Whitman, C. E. Soc., 10; Wollaston, Aux., 25, North Middlesex Branch.—Miss Julia S. Conant, Treas., Concord, E. N. P., Littleton Common.

Concord, E. N. P., Old Colony Branch.—Miss Frances J. Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River, Fairhaven, First Ch., 24.70; Fall River, Y. W. M. S., 10; New Bedford, Aux., 40; Raynham Center, Ch., 4.49; Taunton, Trinitarian Ch., Aux., 24.77; Wareham, W. M. S., 10; West Tisbury, Ch. 9 96. Ch., 9.96,

Ch., 9.96,
Spring field Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springfield. Holyoke, Mrs. O. D. Allyn, 5;
Monson, S. S., Prim. Dept., 27, Home Dept., 12; North Wilbraham, Mrs. H. Willis Cutler, 5, Grace Union Ch., Aux. (to const. L. M. Miss Maria Ann Symnes), 25; Palmer, Second Ch., Aux., 22.50; Springfield, Miss Mary M. Atwater, 35, Mrs. Harriet S. C. Bırnle, 75, South Ch., S. S., Kinder. Dept., 5; Westfield, First Ch., S. S., Prim. Dept., 13,
Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook,

Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge. Arlington Heights, Park Ave. Ch., 10; Boston, Mt. Vernon Ch., Guild, 30, Old South Ch., Mizpah Cl., 40, Shawmut Ch., Aux. (prev. contri. by Mrs. Sarah W. Dewing const. L. M. Miss Helen Stoddard Morrison); Brighton, Aux., 132.50; Cambridge, First Ch., Shepard Guild, 90, North

21 96

37 90

20 00

224 50

Ch., 101.88, Pilgrim Ch., 60.58, Wood Memorial Ch., 8.79; Chelsea, First Ch., Prim. Dept. S. S., 5.80; Dorchester, Central Ch., Aux., 3, Second Ch., Y. L. M. S., 25; Faneuil, Ch., 4, Aux., 32.50; Jamaica Plain, Boylston Ch., Aux., 25; Mansfield, Woman's Union, 42; Newton, Eliot Ch., 112.86, Helpers, 3; Newton Centre, First Ch., Aux., 35; Roslindale, Woman's Union, 20; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Aux., 30, Highland Ch., S. S., Inter. Dept., 7.85; Somerville, First Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 48, Prospect Hill Ch., Aux., 45, Winter Hill Ch., Miss. Dept. Woman's Union, 70; Walpole, East, Union Ch., 5; Waltham, First Ch., Aux., 60; Waverley, Ch., 21.36, 1,069 12 Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E.

21.36, I Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck Street, Worcester. Ashburnham, First Ch., 13; Baldwinsville, Ch., 2; Douglas, First Ch., 3; Gilbertville, Trinitarian Ch., 30.11; Leominster, Ch., 20,85, Prim. Dept. S. S., 10; Millbury, First Ch., Miss. Study Cl., 18; Oakham, Ch., Miss Emily K. Dean, 5; Sutton, First Ch., 10; West Boylston. Ch. 19, Cashiam, Ch., Miss Emily K. Dean, 5, Sutton, First Ch., 10; West Hoylston, Ch., 4, Aux., Th. Off., 11, Mrs. Cummings' S. S. Cl., 4; Worcester, Central Ch., Woman's Assoc., 226,69, Lake View Ch., 7,90, Mrs. John L. Sewall, 2, 370 55

Total. 3,149 60

> 35 00 25 00

### RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Branch .- Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Kingston, C. E. Soc., 10; Peacedale, Ch., 446; Providence, Mrs. P. B. Whitmarsh, 5; Seekonk, Ch., 4,

### CONNECTICUT.

Friends, through Miss Laura Smith,

Berlin.—S. S.,
Berlin.—S. S.,
Bestern Connecticut Branch.—Miss Anna
C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St.,
New London. Abington, Ch., 5; Col.
chester, Aux., Th. Off., 22; Danielson,
C. E. Soc., 5; Eastford, Ch., 7.41; Hampton, Ch., 3.53; Hanover, C. E. Soc., 5,
Jr. C. E. Soc., 9, S. S., 5; Lebanon, Aux.,
Th. Off., 9; Montville, Ch., 13; Mystic,
C. E. Soc., 5; New London, First Ch.,
Aux., 2.10; Norwich, Martha A. Morgan,
1.40, First Ch., C. E. Soc., 3, Jr. C. E.
Soc., 6, Park Ch., Aux., Th. Off., Add?l,
2; Old Lyme, Aux., 51; Plainfield, C. E.
Soc., 5; Preston Chapel, C. E. Soc., 5;
Putnam, Aux. (Th. Off., 53.50), 58; Stonington, Second Ch., C. E. Soc., 5; Wauregan, C. E. Soc., 5; Windham, First Ch.,
41.85,
Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark

274 29 Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Friend, 1reas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Friend, 100; Berlin, S. S., Prim. Dept., 2; Bound Brook, Ch., 8.27; Bristol, Aux., 12; East Hartford, First Ch., 34.30; Hartford, Wethersfield Ave. Ch., S. S., 27.40; Mansfield, Ch., 10; Tolland, Mrs. Samuel Simpson, 25; West Hartford, Aux., 24.32, New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. Inc. of Fullerton Fund, 25; Friend, 5; Branford, Aux., 50; Bridgenort, Olivet.

Branford, Aux., 50; Bridgeport, Olivet Ch., Aux., 42.50, C. R., 3, Second Ch., Mrs. J. H. Van Tassel, 100, South Ch., Aux., 7.45, West End Ch., Aux., 20;

Brookfield Center, Aux., 5; Canaan, Pilgrim Ch., Y. L. M. C., 25; Cheshire, Aux., 34; Darien, Aux., 60; Fair Haven, Ch., 86.74; Falls Village, Ch., 8.77; Goshen, C. E. Soc., 25; Harwinton, Aux., 2.50; Kent, Aux., 20.18; Killingworth, Aux., 24; Livefeld, Aux., 24; Li Kent, Aux., 26.18; Killingworth, Aux., 9 75; Ivoryton, Aux., 24; Litchfield, Aux., 9 75; Ivoryton, Aux., 24; Litchfield, Aux., First Ch., Aux. (25 of wh. from Friend to const. L. M. Mrs. Charles Brainard), 36,75; Naugatuck, Aux., 29; New Haven, 76; Naugatuck, Aux., 29; New Haven, Friend, 100, Center Ch., Louise W. Farnam, 25, Aux., 82.62, Ch. of the Redeemer, Aux., 96.05, City Mission Mothers, Aux., 15, Humphrey St. Ch., 62.50, Welcome Hall, S. S., 21.79; Newtown, Ch., 71.715; North Haven, Aux., 76; Norwalk, Aux., 6; Redding, Aux., 10; Ridgefield, Aux., 10; Seymour, Aux., 10; Sharon, C. E. Soc., 20; Sherman, Aux., 30.15; South Aux., 10; Seymour, Aux., 10; Snaron, C. E. Soc., 20; Sherman, Aux., 30,15; South Canaan, First Ch., 10; Southport, S. S., 30; Stony Creek, C. E. Soc., 10; Torrington, Center Ch., Aux., 117, First Ch., 10; Whitneyville, Aux., 23, 1,471 02

2,048 60

NEW YORK.

New York.

New York State Branch.—Mrs. F. M.
Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave.,
Brooklyn. Branch Funds, 1,000; Aquebogue, Aux., 28; Arcade, Aux., 10.88;
Berkshire, Aux., 35; Binghamton, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 5; Blooming Grove,
Kyle Miss. Soc., 30; Brooklyn, Miss
Josephine L. Roberts, 5, Bushwick Ave.
Ch., Aux., 40, Central Ch., Aux., 166.68,
Ch. of the Evangel, 12.50, Lewis Avc. Ch.,
Aux., 25, Ocean Avc. Ch., Jubilee Aux.,
20; Park Ave. Branch, Aux., 20, C. E.
Soc., 6, Park Slope Ch., Aux., 13.64, South
Ch., S. S., 30, Tompkins Ave. Ch., Aux.,
5; Buffalo, First Ch., Aux., 100, Bancroft
Aux., 30, Plymouth Ch., Woman's Soc.,
5; Canandaigua, Aux., 285; Churchville,
Aux., 8; Deansboro, Dau. of Cov., 15;
East Rockaway, Bethany Ch., 5; Fairport,
Aux., 40; Flushing, S. S., Prim. Dept.,
147; Gloversville, Aux., 25; Harford, Pa.,
Aux., 134; Honeoye, Aux., 21; Ironde-Aux., 40; Flushing, S. S., Prim. Dept.,
1.47; Gloversville, Aux., 25; Harford, Pa.,
Aux., 7.34; Honeoye, Aux., 21; Irondequoit, 28; Java, Aux., 10; Mount Vernon,
First Ch., Aux., 35; Middletown, North
Ch., Aux., 19; Newark Valley, Jr. C. E
Soc., 1; Newburgh, Aux., 15; New
Lebanon, Ch., 13.50; New York, Mrs. M.
P. Augur, 10, Forest Ave. Ch., Aux., 5,
Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Manhattan Ch., Guild,
20; Ontario, Earnest Workers, 15; Oxford,
Aux., 17.05; Paris, Ch., 10; Patchogue,
Aux., 60; Pitcher, 2.80; Port Leyden, 3.69;
Poughkeepsie, Aux., 25; Prospect, Aux.,
8; Rensselaer, Aux., 15; Richford, 4.20;
Schenectady, Piigrim Ch., Miss. Study
Club, 10; Seneca Falls, Memorial Ch.,
8.95; Spencerport, Aux., 32.90; Susquehanna Assoc., 5.07; Walton, Aux., 99,
C. R., 5; Warsaw, Aux. (25 of wh. to
const. L. M. Miss Laura D. Jenks), 123,
Miss Jenks' S. S. Cl., 9; Wellswille, Ch.,
6.50, Aux., 12.50; West Winfield, Aux.,
25; White Plains, Chatterton Hill, Aux.,
5. Less expenses, 250,
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.-Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. D. C., Washington, People's Ch.,

Donations,

Buildings,

Specials,

2,955 25

\$11,134 38

\$55,367 18

173 00

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1.28; Fla., Cantonment, Ch., 25 cts., Jack-		
sonville, Phillips Ch., 6, Aux., 25; Key		
West, Ch., 9; St. Petersburg, Aux., 10;		
West Palm Beach, Ch., 16; West Tampa,		
Cuban Ch., 1.20, Union Ch., 6; Ga.,		
Atlanta, Central Ch., Ladies' Union, 27.61;		
N. J., East Orange, First Ch., Aux., 75,		
Sunbeam Soc., 10, Trinity Ch., Aux., 23.25;		
Montclair, Watchung Ave. Ch., Aux., 55;		
Upper Montclair, Aux., 83.10; N. C.,		
Southern Pines, Ladies' Aid Soc., 13; Pa.,		
Braddock, Slovak Ch., 1.25; East Smith-		
field, Ch., 2.04; Ebensburg, First Ch., 15;		
Philadelphia, Central Ch., 15.19; Williams-		
port, First Ch., 5; Wyoming, Woman's		
Miss. Federation, 5,	405	17
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Donations, Buildings, Specials, Legacies,	·	\$21,015 16,199 648 5,062	55 00
	Total,	\$42,925	86
GOLDEN	ANNIVERSARY	GIFT.	
Previously acknow		\$52,411 2,955	

Total,

Total,

TOTAL FROM OCT. 18, 1913 TO JAN. 1, 1914.

IOWA.

Charles City .- Mrs. Malcolm Dana, 6 00

# WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

Receipts for December, 1913

MISS HENRIETTA F. BREWER, Treasurer, 770 Kingston Ave., Oakland, Cal.

### CALIFORNIA.

Southern California Branch.—Mrs. S. E. Hughes, Treas., 56 Worcester Ave., Pas-Hughes, Treas., 56 Worcester Ave., Pasadena. Corona, 5; Eagle Rock, 5; Glendale, 5; Highland, 25, S. S Prim. Dept., 7.70; La Jolla, 25; Long Beach, 54, S. S., Philathea Cl., 30; Los Angeles, Bethlehem, 7, East, 23, First, 103.76, C. E. Soc., 25, Olivet, 3.65, Pico Heights, 5, Plymouth, 62; Onconta, 4; Ontario, 25; Pasadena, First, Jr. C. E., 15, S. S., 13, Lake Ave., 15, North, 10, West Side, 10; Perris, 5; Redlands, 85, S. S., 15.90; Rialto, W. Soc., 10; Riverside, 52.86; Santa Ana, 50; San Diego, First, 62.50; Saticoy, 25; Sierra Madre, 8; Whittier, 75,

Southern California Branch for Special Work Girls' School in Sivas, 164.80, Student in Madura, 25, Work in Albania, 1,

Idaho Branch.-Miss Cora B. Russell, Treas., 1904 Eastman St., Boise. Boise,

First Cong'l, 15; Bruneau, 1; New Plymouth, 4,

### OREGON.

Oregon Branch.—Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas., 421 West Park St., Portland. Elliott Prairie, 4.07; Eugene, 25; Forest Grove, 31; Hassalo, 4; Hillsboro, 10; Portland, First, 20.50; Scoppoose, 6; Mrs. H. C. Shoob, 1; Sunnyside, 11.75, 113 32

Washington Branch.—Mrs. Everett Smith, Treas., 1523 18th Ave., Seattle. Mullan, North Idaho, 1; Priest River, North Idaho, 2; Wallace, North Idaho, 5; Kellogg, North Idaho, 5; Seattle, Brighton, 1, Pilgrim, Prim. S. S., 7.50, Plymouth, 30.25; Spokane, Pilgrim, 11.85; Seattle, University, 42; Walla Walla, 141, Washouyal, 7.20. 253 80 Washougal, 7.20,

1,445 29

Total. R. B. FERRIER, Acting Treas.

# WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from January 1 to February 1, 1914

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer

91 15

### MAINE.

Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Bangor. Bangor, Forest Ave. Ch., Ladies' Miss. Soc., 2.62, Hammond St. Ch., Ladies' Miss. Soc., 19.80; Bar Hurbor, Aux., 30, Jr. Soc., 8.40; Bremen, Ch., Ladies, 3; Dedham, Ladies', Aid Soc., 1; Searsport, C. E. Soc., 17; Skowhegan, Island Ave. Ch., Ladies, 9.33,

Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland. Auburn, High St. Ch., S. S., 5; "Harpswell Center, C. E. Soc., 2, Jr. C. E. Soc., 75 cts.; Portland, State St. Ch., Aux. (Th.

Off., 123.09), 152.09, Williston Ch., Mrs. Hooper in mem. of Carl Putnam Hooper, 20, Aux., 57.14, C. E. Soc., 12. Less expenses, 9.95,

Total,

330 18

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Brauch.—Miss Elizabeth A. Brickett, Treas., 69 North Spring St., Concord. Inc. Mary A. Hadley Found, 88.66; Kingston, Ch., 9; Langdon, S. S., Prim. and Jr. Depts., 1.25; Lyme, Aux.,

239 03

### VERMONT.

Vermont Branch .- Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Barton, Aux. (Th. Off., 19), 37; Bellows Falls, Prim. S. S., 12, C. R. Dept. S. S., 6.50; Benning-S. S., 12, Č. Ř. Dept. S. S., 6.50; Bennington, Second Ch., 15; Burlington, College St. Ch., Aux., 25; Jericho Centre, Aux. (Th., Off., 22.75) (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Martha M. Whitney), 40, Jr. S. S. Cl., 3; Middlebury, Aux., 24; Pittsfield, Aux., 2; Poultney, East, Ch., 4; Rochester, Aux., 5; Rutland, Aux. (125 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Arthur Howe Bradford, Mrs. James C. Dunn, Mrs. Walter C. Dunton, Mrs. Carrie L. W. Gary, Mrs. O. C. Waterhouse), 137.87, Earnest Workers, 10, Sr. S. S., 10; Wilder, Ch., 1.80; Less amount credited by error in December to Windsor Co., 6, ber to Windsor Co., 6,

327 17

5 00

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. E. S. Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Lawrence. Andover, Ch. of Christ in Phillips Academy, 80, South Ch., Aux., 18.25; Bedford, United Workers, 6; Lawrence, Trinity Ch., Aux., 8.01, S. S., 20; Lexington, Hancock Ch., Assoc., 109.54; Lowell, Highland Ch., Aux., 10, Jr. S. S., 5; Medford, Mrs. and Miss Wilcox, 250, Mystic Ch., Aux., 50; Winchester, Second Ch., 10.

Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice, Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield. Dal-

Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice, Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield, Dalton, Wm. H. Dedge's S. S. Cl., 5; Hinsdale, Aux., 14.36; Lanesboro, Ch., 1.80; West Stockbridge, Aux., 15; Williamstown, Aux., 350. Less expenses, 11.53, Brookline.—Mrs. Emma J. Hoyt, Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Nicholas C. Johnson, Treas., 300 Main St., Haverhill. Auxiliaries, 7; Amesbury, Union Ch., C. E. Soc., 2.50; Bradford, Aux., 11.64; Georgetown, First Ch., W. M. S., 60; Ipswich, First Ch., Ladies' Miss. Soc., 16; Newburyport, Belleville Ch., Miss. Bankers, 2.06, Central Ch., Aux., 50. Essex South Branch.—Miss Daisy Raymond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Eeverly, Beverly, Dane St. Ch., Friend, 30, Aux., 170; Gloucester, Lanesville Ch., 2, Trinity Ch., Aux., 11; Lynn, Central Ch., Aux., 20; Salem, Tabernacle Ch., Friend, 50; Saugus, Cliftondale Ch., Aux., 4, Frankli'a County Bravch.—Miss J. Kate Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield. Conway, Aux., 6; Greenfield, Aux., 19; Heath, Aux., 13.50; Montague, Aux., 11; Northfield, Aux., 29, Hamshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet

149 20

287 00 78 50

Northfield, Aux., 29, Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Amherst, Aux., 59.20; Belchertown, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. E. P. Kelly), 35; Hatfield, Real Folks, 50; Northampton, Edwards Ch., Aux., 23.35; South Hadley, Mt. Holyoke College, Y. W. C. A., 357, Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Claflin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro. Framingham, Mrs. E. H. Bigelow, 200; Natick, Aux., 5,

205 00

Natick, Aux., 5, Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.-Mrs. Mark McCully, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mattapan. A Minister's Daughter, 200; Friend, Th. Off., 1; Braintree, Aux., Th.

Off., 10; Braintree, South, Aux., 10; Brockton, First Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 10), 63,50; Philathea Cl., 5, Mrs. Allen's S S Cl., 1.50, Porter Ch., Aux., 50; Campello, Aux. (Th. Off., 30,57), 135,12; East Bridgewater, Aux., Th. Off., 5.70; Hingham, Aux. (Th. Off., 33,65), 38,65; Holbrook, Aux., Th. Off., 58,30; Marshfield, Aux., 16; Milton, Aux., Th. Off., 18, C. R., 6; Plympton, Aux. (Th. Off., 12), 15,50; Quincy, Bethany Ch., S. S., 50; Randolph, Aux. (Add'l Th. Off., 15), 7,25, S. S., Prim. Dept., 3; Rockland, Aux., Th. Off., 11; Weymouth and Braintree, Aux., 4; Weymouth, East, Aux., 30, S. S., Jr. Dept., 3; Weymouth, South, Old South Ch., Aux., Th. Off., 10; Wollaston, Aux. (Th. Off., 61), 93, C. R., Add'l, 1, Old Colomy Branch.—Miss Frances J. Rannels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall

Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River. Attleboro, Friend, 50, Aux., 75; Fall River, Aux., 110; Middleboro, M. B.,

10, Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., 40; field. Long me adow, First Ch., 40; Springfield, First Ch., Women's Assoc., 100, Hope Ch., Aux., 100, South Ch., Aux.,

100, Hope Ch., Aux., 100, South Ch., Aux., Miss Carrie Lyon King, 15, Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge. Allston, Woman's Assoc., 59,36, C. E. Soc., 15; Arlington, Bradshaw Miss. Soc., 120; Arburndale, Aux., 60; Boston, Mt. Vernon Ch., Aux., 83,92, Old South Ch., Aux., 931,50, Friend, 250, Friends through Miss. S. L. Day, 150; Park St. Ch., Y. W. Guild, 60, Shawmut Ch., Aux., Mr. Frank Wood, 500; Brookline, Harvard Ch., Aux., 150, Leyden Ch., Aux., 30, Mrs. E. L. Barker, 100; Cambridge, Prospect St. Ch., S. S., 25; Charlestown, First Ch., 16,20; Ded-100; Cambridge, Prospect St. Ch., S. S., 25; Charlestown, First Ch., 16,20; Dedham, Aux., 9.72; Dorchester, Harvard Ch., Woman's Benev. Soc., 25, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 14, Romsey Ch., Always Faithful Cir., 2.50, Prim. Dept., S. S., 2.50, Second Ch., Aux., 52,79; Faneuil, Aux. (prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. Helen M. Parker); Franklin, Y. L. F. M. S., 10; Hyde Park, Aux., 90, C. R., 4.56; Jamaica Plain, Central Ch., Aux., 90; Newton, Eliot Ch., Woman's Assoc., 220, Eliot Guild, 50; Newton Highlands, Aux., 20.61; Newtonville, Central Ch., Woman's Assoc., 80; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Aux., 25, Assoc., 80; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Aux., 25, Imm.-Walnut Ave. Ch., Y. L. F. M. S., 6; Roxbury, West, Anatolia Club, 20; Somroxluty, west, Alaatoria Clin, 20, Somerville, Broadway Ch., Aux., 91.10, First Ch., Aux., 35.50, Winter Hill Ch., Dau. of Cov., 60; Somerville, West, Aux., 20; Watertown, Phlllips Ch., Aux., 66; Wrentham, W. M. S., 36, ... Wr

Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester. Athol. Evang. Ch., 26.11, S. S., 5; East Douglas, C. E. Soc., 5; Lancaster, Jr. Dept., S. S., 1; North Brookfield, Mrs. Josephine C. Whiting, 5; Spencer, Jr. Dept., S. S., 15.25, Prim. S. S., 7.59, Kinder., 2, Jr. C. E. Soc., 3; Golden Rule M. B., 412; Sturbridge, Jr. C. E. Soc., 1; Westboro, Aux. (Th. Off., 1.05), 12.05, C. R., 2; West Brookfield, Cir., 12.78; Worcester, Old South Ch., Woman's Assoc. (to const. L. M's Mrs. Fred E. Goddard, Mrs. Jennie E. Haskell, Mrs. G.

Goddard, Mrs. Jennie E. Haskell, Mrs. G.

144	Life ar	nd Light
E. Leavitt, Mrs. Thomas Thomson), I Little Light Bearers, 11.65, Park C Woman's Assoc., 10, Pilgrim Ch., Wo an's Assoc., 101.09, Little Light Beare 8.50, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Piedmont Ch., Lit Light Bearers, 21,	00, ch., om- ers, ttle 359 14	Mrs. H. J. Pr Prudden, 5; I Ansonia, Aux Ch., Aux., 15 Curtis, 10, M Misses Ethel
Total,	7,639 60	Miss Mary W 10; Colebrook M. C., 10; Cr
LEGACIES.		
Harwich.—Miss Mary G. Underwood, John H. Paine, Extr., and Treas. of Ba stable Assoc., Newton.—Mrs. Maria B. Herring, by E. Strong, Trustee, add'l,	by rn- 25 00 E.	Higganum, V Litchfield, Dai Meet., Friend, Aux., 22.11, M South Ch., Go
		Plymonth Ch., United Ch., M
Total,	225 00	1 10. Yale Colle
RHODE ISLAND, Friend, Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Pro dence. Friends, 50; Mrs. W. L. Ada 10; Mrs. Harriet N. Lathrop, in mem. Miss Helen S. Lathrop, 5,000; Miss Lt N. Lathrop, in mem. of Miss Helen Lathrop, 2,500; Barrington, Bays Gleaners, 60, Prim. and Beginners' Del S. S., 13,13; Chepachet, C. E. Soc., Pawtucket, Smithfield Ave. Ch., Kind Dept., S. S., 3; Providence, North C Violet Guild, 5, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., Plymouth Ch., Prim. Dept., S. S., 438,	P. ovi- tm, of acy	Aux., 102; W brook, Aux., We Can, 4; T Warren, C. F First Ch., Au Aux., 25, Seco cott, Ch., 10; Alpha Cl., 6.36
Gleaners, 60, Prim. and Beginners' Deg. S. S., 18.13; Chepachet, C. E. Soc., Pawtucket, Smithfield Ave. Ch., Kind Dept., S. S., 3; Providence, North C. Violet Guild, 5, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., Plymouth Ch., Prim. Dept., S. S., 4.38,	pt., 12; ler. 2h., 14, 7,671 51	Correction.—Ch ported in Fel New Haven I ited to New H
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CONNECTICUT.  Eastern Connecticut Branch.—Miss Ar		son, N. J. Pa
Eastern Connecticut Branch.—Miss Ar C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead; New London. Chaplin, C. E. Soc., Danielson, Aux., 10.14; Groton, Au Th. Off., add'l, 2.25, S. S., 8.26; Lisb Newent C. E. Soc., 2.50; New Brita First Ch., S. S., 23,69; Norwich, Secc Ch., Aux., 70; Pomfret, Searchlight Miclub, 5; Stonington, First Ch., Aux., Thompson, Aux., Th. Off., 14; Hartford Brauch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Cla Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford, I Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 212.50; Inc. Ju W. Jewell Fund, 67.50; Berlin, Aux., Enfield, Ch., 14, Aux., 25, Ladies' Ben Soc., 25; Hartford, Asylum Hill CAux., 210, Prim. Cl., 1, First Ch., S. 44.41, Warburton S. S., 16.16, Park Ch., Y. W. F. M. S., 40, S. S., 30; Hockamu Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; Kensington, S. S., New Britain, First Ch., Aux., 140, Soc Ch., C. E. Soc., 100; Plantsville, S. 26.28; South Manchester, C. E. Soc., South Windsor, Y. L. M. C., 30; Suffic Aux., 34; Talcottville, Jr. C. E. Soc., Terryville, Y. L. M. C., 10; West He ford, Aux., Miss Elizabeth F. Hubba 10, New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Wools	ina St., 2; ix., on, iin, ond iss.	Talas.—Gitls' S Trebizond.—Re
Thompson, Aux., Th. Off., 14, Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Cla Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford, I	148 84 rk, nc.	Kobe.—Kobe Co
Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 212.50; Inc. Ju W. Jewell Fund, 67.50; Berlin, Aux., Enfield, Ch., 14, Aux., 25, Ladies' Ben Soc., 25; Hartford, Asylum Hill C Aux., 210, Prim. Cl., 1, First Ch., S. 44.41, Warburton S. S., 16.16, Park Ch.,	dia 80; ev. Ch., S., 60,	Donations, Buildings, Specials, Legacies,
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New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Wools Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. M. P. Hinsdale Fund, 525; Off. at Bran Mect., 17.75; Friend, 265; Friend, Mrs. H. P. Beach, 5; Miss H. Millard,	ey, ary ich 30;	Previously ackn Receipts of the 1

rndden, 5; Miss Lillian E. Miss Laura C. Smith, 4.50; Miss Laura C. Smith, 4.30; Ixx, 51; Bridgeport, Park St. 50, Second Ch., Mrs. L. F. Mrs. Edward Sterling, 60, el and Carol Sterling, 57.75, V. Hawley, 10; Canaan, Aux., k, C. E. Soc., 5; Cornwall, Fromwell, Aux., 57.20; Danger Mrs. 55; Cares Aux., 58; Cares Aux., 58. 19.15; East Canaan, Aux., 35; Willing Workers, 11 cts.; alisy Chain, 65; Litchfield Co. d. 2; Middletown, First Ch., Miss Hazen's S. S. Cl., 25, Good Will Soc., 5; Milford, D., Aux., 12.50; New Haven, Montgomery Aux., P. S. A., lege Ch., Aux., 15; Norfolk, Whatsoever Band, 10; Say-10.10; South Canaan, What Thomaston, Prim. S. S., 10; E. Soc., 15,33; Waterbury, ux., 210; Winsted, First Ch., ond Ch., C. E. Soc., 15; Wol; Woodbridge, S. S., Delta, 30, 9.15; East Canaan, Aux., 35; 1,987 80 Total,

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### NEW YORK.

tate Branch.—Mrs. F. M. as., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Renssalaer, S. S., 4 00

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Branch.—Miss Emma Fla-312 Van Houten St., Patera., Potterville, Ch., 3 00

TURKEY. 8 93 School, ev. and Mrs. L. S. Crawford, 15 00 23 93 Total,

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THE AINTAB HOSPITAL AND ITS WORK
(See page 155.)

Vol. XLIV.

APRIL, 1914.

No. 4.

# An Easter Message

By Mrs. S. B. Capron



HE RETURN of our Lord Iesus to his earthly friends from whom he had been cruelly driven was silent and majestic. It would seem as if Heaven alone was to have the vision of that mighty victory over the power of darkness. When he returns to earth again he will come with all the magnificence of the King of kings and Lord of lords. Wonderful as was the hiding of the divine glory during his lonely walks in Galilee and Judea, still more wonderful it was that he should clothe himself with mighty restraint on his resurrection day, and tarry yet forty days before going to the glory which he had left and which awaited him. He did not hasten to take up all the activities of bringing the whole earth within the reach of his redeeming love. He chose rather to delay that he might assure his faithful followers down the ages to come that he was the comprehending, personal friend as well as a great Redeemer. We

enter into the appearances of our Lord to his own chosen ones, and, straining our spiritual vision to behold the veiled divine glory, we are silent in wonder and adoration at the tender and exquisite touch of each manifestation. We see love and love only breaking through each unerring comprehension of personality and beautifully winning the return of faith and trust. These are the gifts which he seeks, and for our sakes also did he tarry those forty days. It is when we place ourselves beside the Lord Jesus that we enter into the depth of meaning of these scenes. They carry a sacred solemnity on to joyful adoration. We, too, say, "My Lord and my God."

The Lord Jesus knew, how well he knew, that many a troubled spirit would fail to trace him when he should have returned to his glory, as being too far away. In sweet, winning attractiveness he tarried. Tears of longings, doubtings, sorrow over bitter defeats and temptations, eager service and searching for truth—all melted away into the great revelation of this very same Jesus.

In the beautiful morning scene on the shore of the Sea of Galilee the Lord has revealed to us his comprehension of our material needs and the adding of his helpfulness in providing for them. How winsome the quiet waiting on the water edge while he watched the response to his cheery counsel. And then, as if in quick sympathy with that naturally eager desire to know the gains, he quietly waits till all the fishes are counted. It is not without intent that we have this sidelight of our now great and glorious Master, that the record of an hundred and fifty and three fishes has been written. We are to know and believe that he cares for the details of our daily lives. He will wait until we have done our daily duties and then we shall find ready his "Come and I will refresh you." The fish on the fire of coals and the bread, and the asking one evening for a remnant of the meal that he might eat before the startled disciples are seals of his humanity. It is a condescension that should assure us of his untiring effort to make himself a living reality. He asks in return our love and our service.

Then came the beautiful Ascension. Giving his great commands and the assurance of his continued presence, God's dear Son passed out of sight of the gathered faithful and is still the very same blessed Lord Jesus.

And do not fear to hope. Can poet's brain
More than the Father's heart rich good invent?
Each time we smell the autumn's dying scent
We know the primrose time will come again;
Not more we hope, nor less would soothe our pain.
Be bounteous in your faith, for not misspent
Is confidence unto the Father lent;
Thy need is sown and rooted for his rain,
His thoughts are as thine own; nor are his ways
Other than thine but by their loftier sense
Of beauty infinite and love intense.
Work on! One day, beyond all thought of praise
A sunny joy will crown thee with its rays;
Nor other than thy need, thy recompense!
—George MacDonald.

## FRANCES E. WASHBURN

WORDS are inadequate to portray the beauty of the soul that dwelt within that modest exterior. The soft voice, the gentle manner, the self-forgetful spirit, demanded no attention, and never gave a hint of possible omission if others were oftener brought to the fore. True to her heritage and Mount Holyoke training, it seemed natural that in her girlhood she should choose the foreign field, and in 1872 she went to Turkey, where for eleven years she was associated with Miss Fritcher in the Marsovan Girls' Boarding School. Not a born leader, she always acknowledged the precedence of those appointed as guides, and with untiring faithfulness carried out their plans in which she cordially co-operated. She loved to teach, and the warm place which she made for herself in the hearts of her pupils proved itself in the fruits of her influence. She was a well-beloved member of the missionary circle, and they all especially valued the prayers in which her voice led.

Having returned to this country in 1883 for rest and the recuperation which was slow in its coming, she bravely faced the final decision that her work henceforth must be here. She was not, however, to put off the old armor, and the door which she saw ajar in the Woman's Board Rooms one day swung wide open, and she entered to bless ever after her associates there with her beautiful ministrations. The secretary whom she especially aided can never cease to be grateful for the loving devotion of the twenty-one years that followed, and recalls with hearty appreciation the faithful diversified assistance which made her burdens lighter. It was a most helpful work, especially in furnishing to the constituency the information which they needed and sometimes clamored for. She knew where it could be found and readily gave it shape. Although the daily round may sometimes have been tedious it never brought a frown to her face or a cross word from her lips. It was beautiful service to those she loved, in a cause very dear to her heart, and was all done as unto the Lord.

One night she went home expecting to come again the next day, but the privilege never returned, and now for nearly four years she has accepted the restrictions of invalidism, grateful for the untiring sisterly devotion which blessed her pleasant home and waiting for what might come. Sunday morning, February 15, she met the fulfillment of her unshaken faith, and joined the ranks of the innumerable company of friends from Turkey and America who had gone before. The service in the Medford home on the following Tuesday was conducted by Rev. Henry F. Smith, son of Marsovan missionaries, who in his boyhood, with other missionary children, had known and loved her as "Aunt Fanny." Our ears seem to catch the echo of a blessed "well done" to which a host of loving hearts make glad response.

E. H. S.

Letters regarding the last days of Dr. S. B. Capen, the news of whose death in Shanghai has caused wide-spread sorrow, are being received with

Letters Regarding each mail at the time of this writing. The first word came in a letter from Miss Bridgman written to her Dr. Capen. brother, Dr. Howard A. Bridgman. Members of the Deputation arrived in Shanghai, January 24, after a comfortable journey, and on Sunday morning, the 25th, Dr. Capen delivered a stirring address at the Union Church. "He never spoke better," says one writer. He was taken ill Monday morning with a fainting spell and high temperature, and on Wednesday, for better care, was removed to the Victoria Nursing Hospital. Symptoms of pneumonia appeared Thursday morning but he was not considered critically ill. Thursday afternoon he spoke of the trip as "the Lord's trip," and said that all would be for the best. On the evening of that day the heart faltered, he became unconscious and a little after 1 A. M. on the 30th he peacefully passed into life eternal. A service conducted by Rev. Wyun C. Fairfield, assisted by Bishop Bashford of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly a minister at Jamaica Plain and a warm friend of Dr. Capen, was attended by about forty-five friends. Of this service Miss Bridgman writes:-

"It is one thing to sing, 'Peace, perfect peace, with loved ones far away,' when seated in your own New England home or church. It is quite another matter when over in China, with thirty-five or forty others all far from the old home; if the voices faltered, who can wonder? But after Bishop Bashford's strong, tender prayer, 'For all thy saints' rang out in triumph the closing hymn. He likened Dr. Capen to a warrior who has died at the front, and gone to his reward, where even now in those two days he may have learned about the ultimate coming of the Kingdom for which he fought and worked here."

Flowers beautifully arranged by Mrs. Elwood G. Tewksbury, formerly of the American Board Mission in Tung-chow and by other friends, covered the casket. The cremation of the body followed this service and the wife and daughter with wonderful courage and faith planned to go on with the friends to the end of the tour. Dr. Strong was in Shansi and the Halls in Peking, but Miss Bridgman and Miss Bodman who were in Nanking returned on the 30th to be with Mrs. Capen and Mary. If present plans are carried out, the party will probably arrive in Boston about the last of April.

A memorial service was held in Shanghai February 1; one at Broadway Tabernacle in New York, Sunday, February 22, and another at the Old South Church in Boston, March 7, where Dr. George A. Gordon pre-

sided and Rev. Chauncey A. Hawkins assisted in the devotional service; Dr. Barton represented the American Board; Mr. Edwin Mead, the Peace Movement; Bishop Lawrence, Wellesley College; Colonel Halford, the Laymen's Missionary Movement; and George S. Smith, the Chamber of Commerce.

The Missionary Herald for March gives striking testimony from various sources of the many-sided, whole-souled service of Dr. Capen in the multiform Christian activities of his life. There is a sense in which such a coronation on the field of battle seems a most fitting ending for the earthly life of this great and greatly beloved man.

Miss Cornelia Judson of Matsuyama, Japan, has arrived in this country and is making her headquarters with family friends at Stratford, Conn.

Missionary Dr. and Mrs. Robert Ernest Hume, to the regret of their Personals associates, have terminated their work with the Marathi Mission and are now on their way to New York, where Dr. Hume has accepted a professorship in the Union Theological Seminary. They will spend some weeks in Europe en route.

News of the serious illness of Mrs. Stanley Emrich of Mardin, Turkey, also of the older son, Duncan, from malarial fever, has been received. The many friends of this family will sympathize with them in this trouble and will be glad to know that later letters bring news of convalescence.

It is now definitely planned to remove the American College for Girls from its present inadequate building in Scutari, Constantinople, to its beautiful new quarters in Arnaoutkeui in April.

Letters sent in December to all senior auxiliaries, asking that a solicitor be appointed to secure new subscriptions for LIFE AND LIGHT, and to urge

The Honor the prompt renewal of old subscribers, met with hearty reRoll. sponse from many, and scores of letters assuring us such an
officer had been or would soon be appointed gave the Editorial Committee
much satisfaction. In this letter it was stated that all societies reporting
by March 1 one half of their membership as subscribers would be placed
on an Honor Roll, to be printed in the April magazine. Up to date six
societies have so reported. They are as follows:—

Auxiliaries.		,	Members.	Subscribers.
Auburndale, Mass			55	29
Dudley, Mass			13	7
Hingham Centre, Mass.	•		16	9
Spencer, Mass			28	15
New Canaan, Conn			25	16
Plainfield, Conn			35	22

There are doubtless many other societies entitled to a place on this roll, among them Central Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., with a club of one hundred subscribers; Second Church, New London, Conn., with nearly one hundred; and possibly two of the New Haven churches. Additions to this Honor Roll will be welcomed and will be published in the July number.

The March Friday meeting was of special interest. Mrs. Herbert W. Boyd of East Bridgewater presided; Mrs. M. W. Ennis of West Africa, Miss

Meeting and Perkins of Foochow, and Dr. Katherine Scott, recently Other Meetings. returned from a year of service in the Madura Hospital, gave the missionary addresses, and Miss Lamson took up current events, dwelling especially on the lessons connected with Dr. Capen's death.

The Suffolk Branch held its annual meeting March 3 in Eliot Church, Newton, with a good attendance and program. The treasurer, Mrs. F. G. Cook, reported \$18,940 as the receipts for regular work during the year "The Standard of Excellence" presented by Mrs. S. L. Blake, gives opportunity for much righteous competition for the "points of honor" during the year 1914. Missionary addresses by Miss Perkins and Miss Daniels were full of interest. Mrs. John Howland led the beautiful Service of Intercession. The closing address was given by Mr. Kasai of Kofu, Japan, a Harvard student, on "The History of Christianity in Japan." Mrs. E. S. Tead presided throughout the day. The young ladies of Suffolk Branch met for their annual rally with the Guild of Mt. Vernon Church, Saturday afternoon, February 28. After a dainty luncheon they listened to a splendid program arranged by Miss Florence Davis of West Roxbury, secretary for the young ladies' societies in Suffolk Miss Perkins spoke on "China's Undeveloped Resources," which being interpreted proved to be China's Women. Miss Feng Liu, a Chinese Wellesley student, reported the Kansas City Convention, and Dr. Raymond Calkins gave a strong address on "God's Need of You." Miss Loraine Washburn gave a report which showed the progress made during the year by the Junior Societies. Mrs. S. L. Blake led the Covenant Service.

The midwinter meeting of the Worcester County Branch held with the West Boylston Church, February 26, was encouraging in point of numbers and interest. Addresses were made by Miss Calder and Miss Perkins.

Plans are making for a conference of Branch officers and a Golden Anniversary Gift luncheon to be held in Boston, April 22 and 23. Details will be given the Branches by letter.

The dates of the Northfield Summer School for 1914 are July 10 to 17.

Circulars giving particulars may be obtained by application to Miss Helen B. Calder.

The semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Board will be held May 14
Semi-annual with the Congregational Church of Concord, Mass. Luncheon
Meeting. served at 25 cents. The time, place and program to be
enjoyed should insure a large attendance from all this section.

A recent article by Dr. Harlan P. Beach—see Missionary Herald for March—gives much information of the recent action of Yuan Shih Kai in Confucianism ordering the Administrative Council to re-establish Con-Re-established. fucianism as the state religion of China. Dr. Beach says: "Until further details are received, no positive judgment nor certain prophecy is possible. Certainly many of China's leaders feel the need of some religion. Since the modern educational movement began, and particularly after the revolution, Buddhist and Taoist temples have quite generally been used as schoolhouses, and in many cases the idols contained therein have been destroyed. The priests of those faiths realize that their occupation may soon be gone, and are attempting to rejuvenate their tenets and ritual practices. Moreover, the new doctrine of liberty has given them hope, and Taoists, Moslems and Buddhists alike desire religious rights."

In the current number of *The Missionary Review*, Dr. Arthur H. Smith discusses the same question under the title, "A State Religion for China."

The lectures on the Hyde Foundation at Harvard for 1913-1914 will be given by Dr. John R. Mott on the general theme, "Forces to be Used Lectures by for the World's Evangelization." The dates are March 25-Dr. Mott. April 1, and the lectures will be given in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, at 4.30 p. m., and are open to the public.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD
RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO MARCH 1, 1914

-	T	77.	Б		<u> </u>
	For Regular Work.	For Buildings.	For Special Objects.	From Legacies.	Total.
1913 1914		\$2,753.20 1,400.67	\$101.25 108.27	\$285.00 8,050.00	\$8,133.96 17,640.63
Gain Loss		1,352.53	7.02	7,765.00	9,506.67
	Остовек	18, 1913 то	March 1, 19	14	
1913		19,903.70 27,169.15	1,078.41 900.02	9,463.76 14,088.25	72,623.10 81,147.86
GainLoss		7,265.45	178.39	•4,624.49	8,524.76

## **OUR STEWARDSHIP**

BY MRS. FRANK GAYLORD COOK

A STEWARD, our lexicons tell us, "is a person entrusted with the management of estates or affairs not his own; one who manages or disburses for another." Such were the stewards of whom Christ speaks in the parable of the Faithful and the Unfaithful Servants (Luke 12) and the parable of the Unrighteous Steward (Luke 16). When we look, however, for the lesson our Lord would teach in these parables we find him saying: "He that is faithful in a very little is faithful also in much; and he that is unrighteous in a very little is unrighteous also in much." "To whomsoever much is given of him shall much be required; and to whom they commit much, of him shall they ask the more." Faithfulness in the whole conduct of life and not simply in the management of an earthly estate is the truth our Lord would inculcate.

As we turn the pages of our New Testament to the Epistles we find the word steward several times, but not once is it used in the sense in which we most frequently use it to-day. Of what, then, do these writers tell us we are stewards? St. Paul says that necessity is laid upon him to preach the gospel because he has a stewardship intrusted to him. (I Cor. ix. 16) Again he says: "Let a man so account of us, as of ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." (I Cor. iv. 1.) St. Peter says: "According as each hath received a gift, ministering it among yourselves, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God." (I Pet. iv. 10.) Stewards of the gospel; stewards of the mysteries of God; stewards of the manifold grace of God. What does this mean but that God has entrusted to us, not simply the management and disbursement of his silver and of his gold, but that he has entrusted to us the management of his whole kingdom upon earth? Our study of The King's Business this year is simply another way of saying that we are studying how best we may fulfill the stewardship our King has committed to us.

We do well, it seems to me, to linger and to ponder over this comprehensiveness of our stewardship. Surely the lack of a sense of stewardship of the divine mysteries, the lack of a sense of stewardship of the manifold grace of God is too often lacking in our midst. Is it not true that many who call themselves Christians take the gospel simply as a gift and not as a trust? They are thankful for the comfort and for the edification which it brings to them, but they have no thought of sharing its blessings. One's imagination likes to play with the question of what would happen if every-

one who has consciously accepted salvation from Christ felt that he had something not simply to enjoy but to share.

Why is it, then, if stewardship is thus inclusive that the word stewardship almost invariably suggests the thought of money? Is it not because our money is so much a part of us? The way we expend our means betrays our interests; our use of our money interprets our personality; our stewardship of temporal things is likely to indicate our attitude toward our stewardship of divine things. Or, as Christ says in the parable above referred to: "If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon who will commit to your trust the true riches?" (Luke xvi. 11.)

Confining ourselves now to this most limited but common use of the term stewardship we can touch only briefly upon two or three points which may help us as we try adequately to administer this trust. In studying the subject of money-giving one naturally turns to the eighth and ninth chapters of 11 Corinthians,—those chapters so stimulating both to thought and to action. In these chapters giving is six times spoken of as a "grace." When the word grace is applied to God it refers to his undeserved favor to us; when the word grace is applied to us it indicates that which God's grace in us enables us to do. The perusal of these two chapters with this thought in mind is most suggestive. The only way we can give out of our bounty as God would have us give is by his enabling grace, even by his spirit within us.

In these same chapters St. Paul speaks of giving as a test of the sincerity of the Corinthians' love. Those of us who have, at best, only little that we can give are inclined, at first, to shrink from the thought that the amount given shall prove the intensity of our love. Second thought, however, reminds us of the scorn with which Christ saw the rich men who carelessly or proudly gave out of their abundance,—reminds us of the joy he took in the seemingly meagre gift of the woman who gave her all. "He marks our gifts not by the amount of the gift, but by its cost to the giver." The love test asks this question: "What does the way we as Christians use our money indicate—the more love for ourselves or the more love for Him?" It is the proportion at which He looks.

Back, however, of dependence upon God for grace to give, and grace to give "according to our power, yea, and beyond our power," is the essential need to examine the motive of the gift. How much giving is from a sense of duty? how much, because one is expected to give? how much, in response to a special appeal? How much of it is the giving that "profiteth nothing" because it is without love? In the little book Over

Against the Treasury" the author, Courtenay H. Fenn, treats in a manner that stirs the heart to its depths this question of motive. We are here told the story of a pastor who, by means of a dream, becomes as conscious of his Saviour's presence as though he could see the visible form. He succeeds in sharing this consciousness with his congregation. Minister and people are alike transformed. As they see their living Lord sitting over against the treasury,—the treasury into which they are casting not alone of their money, but of their time, of their talents and of their opportunities, their sense of proportion changes. Gifts that before seemed large, now look paltry; service that once appeared great, now seems insignificant; talents, yes, life itself, no longer are regarded as belonging to the possessor for personal enjoyment alone. The rapid sequence of events in that church reads like a fairy story and yet not one thing happened there, I believe, which would not happen in a church where every member lived in the conscious presence of his Redeemer. Not to give to a cause, but to give to the blessed Lord himself; not to give because we think we ought, but to give out of love for him who died that we might live; he, who thus gives, will surely hear the "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

A faithful steward of the last century took this as his life purpose: "I will place no value on anything I have or may possess, except in its relation to the kingdom of Christ. If anything I have will advance the interests of that kingdom it shall be given or kept, as by keeping or giving it I shall most promote the glory of Him to whom I owe all my hopes, both of time and eternity. May grace be given me to adhere to this." In this statement of David Livingstone are briefly summed up the essentials of true stewardship.

The loveliest time of the year is also its busiest working time. During the fresh days of spring, Beauty and Toil walk hand in hand. The sweetness that fills the atmosphere comes from the steady, noiseless movement of all the working forces of the earth and the heavens.

In underground laboratories, in glowing sun-crucibles, powers both infinite and infinitesimal are weaving a garment of glory for the world,—a seamless garment of one texture throughout; for the rose-tinted petal of the wild anemone, and the blush-pink concave of the May morning sky attest themselves to be of one tissue, one piece. Everything helps—each for the whole and all for each.

It is work transmuting life into beauty and power, that keeps human souls fresh with perennial springtime growth, that makes man know himself a sharer in the creative energies of God, his co-laborer as well as his offspring.—Lucy Larcom.

## OPEN DOORS IN AINTAB

BY ELIZABETH TROWBRIDGE

THE missionary women of Aintab have done all that time and strength would permit, have found wonderful opportunities and have often availed themselves of the aid of native Christian workers.

One of the Greek teachers in a mission boarding school has sent a very interesting account of her friendship with a young, educated Turkish lady. This young lady has made frequent visits to the school through the year, generally spending Friday afternoon, and the two friends have many earnest talks and exchange letters. The Turkish girl learned the



MISS TROWBRIDGE IN AINTAB HOSPITAL

English characters that she might use them in writing. The Greek teacher learned to read the Osmanlija letters and the two read together the Gospel of Matthew. Some extracts from the Turkish girl's letters were given, showing a dissatisfaction with her present condition, a deep longing for help and willingness to follow the light as God might lead her on.

Our touring missionary has made four trips to places where there were both Moslems and Christians or only Moslems. She writes: "On summer journey, the time was given to work for Armenians with visits to some Greeks, but there was opportunity for talks with a number of people who had to do sometimes with Moslems, to encourage them to do personal work for such. Altogether twenty-three places have been visited.

"New places we were generally able to enter through the former hospital patients whose homes they were. Where there were such friends we could expect from some at least a kind welcome. Even when we did not personally know the people and consequently had to feel our way more slowly, we found after awhile that they were not unfriendly. one little place in the west, to which we went on foot from another village with an old woman who had been entertaining us, we felt that God very directly answered prayer in opening a way. Our guide had been friendly and responsive at home, but after bringing us into the long, covered porch in her sister's house, she and her friends, who had welcomed us rather coolly, gathered around the fireplace at the further end and left us sitting alone to face a crowd of men and boys who quickly gathered to stare and comment. The atmosphere was decidedly cool and conversation was difficult, but little by little as we made friendly remarks, saw some patients who ventured forward, and, after the main crowd had departed, offered to help with the evening work, things seemed to change; and in the evening, when several men and a cheerful old woman dropped in, we were able to read and talk and one man listened with evident interest. The next morning we went to visit several neighbors who had seemed friendly, and now in each place the women received us most kindly, told us their troubles, listened to the reading of the Bible words, and urged us again and again to stay longer. As we gathered together around the fireplaces, glad of the crackling brushwood blaze, in the raw, December air, we seemed to come quite near in heart. When we went back to our stopping place, to pack up, and eat an indigestible good-by meal, the tall, pleasant father, the busy, worn-looking mother and the ragged, dirty, bright-eved little girls all begged us to stay another night and to surely come again for a good visit, and we left feeling that we were now good friends, where less than a day before we had been entire strangers.

"Last fall two faithful Bible women, evangelical and earnest Gregorians, went for a fortnight's visit to two villages which the missionary had visited several times, and were very kindly welcomed though they had never before been in any Moslem village for work. They had constant opportunities to read and talk and were able to comfort many homes from which the men were drafted to the war.

"One lovely May evening we came into a little village from another

place about an hour away, where we had gone on foot for the day, had seen many patients and were now returning very weary. The cheery old granny who had been our escort fairly pulled us into her poor little home as we passed it. We would not go into the low, dark house, but sat in a small courtyard against the mud wall and in a very few moments women came in with greetings of welcome to join those already there. At last there was a close crowd packed around, some women sat on the roof above, children wedged their way in between the big people and hung on the long ladder, shouted at and scattered by granny's gruffly friendly



VILLAGE HOME IN CENTRAL TURKEY

'old man,' who asked them if they had never seen human beings before. Still they slipped in, eager and curious. I felt too tired in tongue and head to talk any more, but several women begged so hard that we read and sing that one could not resist. God gave fresh strength. As a poor, blind woman sat down in front of us we sang and told of blind Bartimaeus and of the light and life God is able to give us now in Jesus. Several women listened hungrily and gave sympathetic assents and comments. One said, 'Oh, what sweet words these are. Why can't you stay longer

and tell us more?' When we said we must get to our stopping place to rest, they still begged us to stay or come again, and suddenly we felt that we had a company of new friends and 'thanked God and took courage.'

"But in that little village that looked so prosperous in the rich valley, among its trees and fields and gardens, and so peaceful in the quiet evening sunlight, what sin and sorrow were hidden! Needless illness and pain, heavy burdens of drudgery, ignorance and superstition controlling the daily life, constant and open breaking of all moral laws—murder, stealing, paid false witness, God's name taken in vain with nearly every sentence, vile deeds and vile talk—jealousy, anger and harshness in families and among neighbors, these are some of the things that make one heartsick. And these poor men and women, with mosque and namaz (set prayers) and formal religious talk, count themselves good Moslems. Yet this place is only one of many, waiting in the darkness for help."

In ——, a center of hatred and suffering at the time of the massacre, the gospel message of forgiveness and help is now being given. Miss ---- writes: "We missionaries have set apart every Friday evening for prayer and meditation on Moslem work. Twice every month we have a meeting composed of native men and women, teachers and church members, who are interested in Moslem work and are willing to do whatever they can. Reports on personal work are given, tracts and Bibles are distributed for the work of the next fortnight. For several weeks, until the people went to the vineyards, we had a little prayer meeting among some Moslem women. They listened very attentively while the Bible was read and many would learn verses to repeat. have asked us to go to their vineyards to have meetings but it was impossible. We visit Moslem homes and are always more than welcome. The women often ask if they may come to see us. When we say 'yes' they always get here before breakfast. Probably our city is waking up, but only the Lord himself can shake it into shape and prepare it for his glory. It is a terrible city in many ways. Sticks and stones are thrown at us, but the Lord controls their 'aim.'"

From another village we hear: "A woman has been employed to visit among her Turkish neighbors, for she lives in the midst of a Moslem community and is known by them. When speaking of prayer one day, a poor, weary woman said, 'But I do not know how to pray; tell me what to do.' The reply was, 'You just look up and tell God what you have been telling me and he will understand. You do not need

fine words.' Sometime after the woman said, 'Ah, I know the secret now!' We believe that good seed is being sown and many are watching the life of this Christian woman. She has had sorrow on sorrow, and they know it, and realize that she has a source of strength and comfort and joy which they lack.''

It has been a year of beginnings or of strengthening some small beginnings made before. One can hardly point to definite results, but we can feel that more homes and hearts are open. As we look forward, away from the fragmentary work of the past year, we hope and pray that in the new year more information may be gathered as to actual conditions and needs, more places revisited and new ones entered, and that in these lines more may be done by our Armenian fellow workers, and that we all, more than all else, may learn to "know our God."

# SOME ECHOES OF THE CENTENARY

BY DR. GURUBAI KARMARKAR, BOMBAY, INDIA

YOU have already heard how beautifully everything went off at our Centenary Celebration, and must have concluded from it that there was made a great and thoughtful preparation for it. Together with my daily work and other committee meetings there were many little extra things that came to me because I am in the medical line and because I like to do little things. I live near the church and that also helps to bring me some additional duties.

During the last four months I have been away from Bombay each month for four or five days and once for seven days. My first trip to Ahmednagar was for the meetings of the joint sessions in connection with the mission meetings. My second visit was to attend the Centenary Celebrations. Here I spoke at the women's meeting which was a great success. It was an inspiring sight to see the church just full of women all eager and anxious to take in every word. It was a grand meeting and all our commissioners were delighted with the success of this and other meetings. The chairwoman for that meeting was the lawyer pastor's wife Ushabai (the Dawn). Miss Capen spoke here and I had the honor of translating for her.

Another very unique meeting was held on Sunday morning. This was an occasion for the new converts of the year. There was a large crowd of such people present and a still larger crowd could not come chiefly because they could not afford to come on account of famine conditions of

last year and could not very well lose the little wages they were earning just then on the farms. Some of the women's hands were as rough as the soft bark of trees, due to constant grinding at the hand mills (flour) and hard work on the farms. I had the privilege of being one of the speakers at this meeting and a rare privilege it was to speak to these babes in Christ. They were most of them illiterate and very ordinary even in the knowledge of Jesus Christ, their newly found Saviour. They were all there with the banners of their different places, realizing in a feeble way that they were now under the banner of Christ.

The dear commissioners from America were made good use of, I assure you. They had to keep their eyes wide open to see all they could and hear all they could with their ears and speak wherever they could. It was a delight for every one to see Mr. George Hall, and he spoke so beautifully everywhere. He with his wife and daughter visited Gordon Hall's tomb, and at our Ahmednagar meeting he gave a beautiful account of his visit to this place. Many of us took his grandfather's gold watch in our hands to inspect it. I feel thankful that everything went off well.

I have written more about the Centenary than I thought I would when I began, but such an occasion does not often come in one's life time. My dear husband was so full of life and plans for this Centenary and it just seemed like Moses, that he could see a vision of it from the heights of Pisgah—but was not permitted to enter Canaan. He was appointed joint chairman with Rev. R. A. Hume and attended several committee meetings, and in order to begin with the treasureship he wrote an enthusiastic article and published it in a pamphlet form urging people to give a hundred of whatsoever they could afford and we have all followed the plan cheerfully. All our giving was in monthly installments, for about sixteen months, which made it easy to give. Still it has been a great strain on the purses of all, but we all gave cheerfully and none of us regret it in the least. There is nearly fifteen thousand rupees in hand (Mr. Hall gave a handsome donation of one thousand rupees toward this) to be used as a sustentation fund for pastors of weaker churches, for evangelistic work and for higher education. There is a great advance in this for our community and interest also, as it is to be expended by our own people with missionaries appointed to advise.

Now I must write to you something about my other trip to Vadala. I had an invitation for the last sixteen years to visit Mrs. Edward Fairbank; this invitation was repeated several times. But now I felt that I must really accept it and get some of the joy that my dear husband used

to feel when doing evangelistic work in all these districts. So I asked my friends that if they gave me some work to do, I would visit them in December. I spent three or four days in that beautiful country place, and was able to give a magic lantern lecture in the church, on our visit to Palestine, and they all seemed to enjoy it. It is an ideal Christian center. After going there I discovered that our old church bell from Bombay is doing good work there. All the Christian people live in or near the mission compound. I found that with very little effort and with the aid of the bell all the Christian people could be collected in the church of an evening. Next day we had a large gathering for a women's meeting where I spoke about the future plans for advance work by women for the new century which we have just begun. Just at the end of the meeting and in prayer, a woman fell down in a faint, and I had a patient right in church! Before my visit was over I had over twenty-five patients. One of my patients has just begun with puerperal fever and was quite seriously ill. She got all right in a few days. My last patient was a woman from the town to whom I gave calomel and santonin powders just before getting into Mrs. Fairbank's most serviceable motor bound for Ahmednagar. I feel that my medical satchel, which is always my companion whenever I go away from Bombay, did good service for me during this trip.

I must tell you something about the work in Vadala. The little post office is worked by a Christian man and it is situated in his house. It struck me as great for a Christian man to be a postmaster. There is a beautiful influence of the missionary throughout the district both among men and women.

The many court cases that come up in connection with families and farms are decided on the missionary's veranda by arbitration. Is that not beautiful? I felt that the kingdom of peace had come there to stay. There is the same influence too, among the women of the town. They all came to see me after the Sunday school where I spoke. In the primary department the little ones brought even shells as offerings and grain also. It was a pretty sight to see them march, singing as they went along, to place their tiny offerings on a cloth spread to receive them.

Mrs. Fairbank does not seem a very strong woman physically, but what a tremendous influence she has over the town women. I feel sure there will soon be a great movement toward Christianity there. They have fine schools too, and Mr. and Mrs. Felt are working with them in this blessed work. Sunday afternoon the motor carried us to another town, where I had the privilege of saying a few words at the service. So ended my pleasant visit and I feel that I have gathered much inspiration and courage for the new year.

# A VISION OF THE FUTURE WOMEN OF INDIA

BY SUSIE SORABJI

This address, reprinted in part from the *Dnyanodaya* of December 18, formed a part of the Centenary exercises in Bombay. Many will remember hearing Miss Sorabji at meetings of the Woman's Board and will recall her appealing personality and something of the history of this remarkable family.

Oh little Hindu child widow, condemned to perpetual widowhood without ever really having been a wife! Oh gentle Moslem woman, subjected to the degradation of sharing your wifely rights with others! To you Christ brings honor, peace and joy. For you in the Christian Church there is a place of honor, an opportunity for service, a call to work. For you the Bible is a blessed Charter of Liberty. Little Indian girl, so despised at your birth that your coming into the world is regarded as a disappointment, if not a curse! Listen to the children's Saviour saying (Mark v. 40) "Talitha cumi (i. e., Damsel! I say unto thee, arise)." Oh woman in your hard life, so sinned against, so wronged! For you, even you, Christianity opens wide a door of hope; and it is the Saviour's voice which says in tenderest accents, "Neither do I condemn thee. Go and sin no more."

I see, as through the vista of the coming years, the Indian woman emancipated, honored, raised, occupying her God-given place as the mistress of her husband's home, where though she wears no coronet upon her brow, nor carries sceptre in her small firm hand, she reigns with all the power of an undisputed monarch (as only a true wife and good mother can) in the heaven-blessed realm of the home. And until that day dawns in India, there will be no home in our land. A Chinese proverb says, "A hundred men may make an encampment, but it takes a good woman to make a home."

And so I see the long, long lines of India's women, Hindu and Moslem, Parsi and Jain, lifting on high the burnished, shining lamp of faith, walking white-robed through this dark heathen land of ours, with eyes aflame with holy fire and hearts aglow with Christlike love. I see them emancipated, honored, crowned, as Ruskin says, "Queens of their husbands, brothers, sons; queens of the unseen mysteries of the world that bows and will forever bow before the myrtle crown and stainless sceptre of their womanhood." Nay, nay, I see something higher. I see them casting down their hard won crowns at the feet of Him to whom they will owe their crowning. I seem to hear ten thousand times ten thousand voices chanting,—

"All hail the power of Jesus' Name, Let angels prostrate fall. Bring forth the royal diadem And crown Him Lord of all."

# GROWTH IN THE PEKING CHURCHES

BY BERTHA P. REED

IT was the day after Christmas that we had another duty, also one full of joy. There were twenty-two women to be examined, ten for baptism and full entrance to the church and twelve for entrance on probation.



Audience of Women leaving Lecture Hall, Peking, after Anti-cigarette Rally

Most of them came from our youngest branch, the church in the east suburb. All were full of joy in their new hope and purpose, and told of a difference in life, of a great quickening of mind and of a faith in prayer in a way that was a stimulus to us of older knowledge. These lives have been so empty of thought before that the coming in of Christ and his gospel opens a great new world before them, and the women awake as if from a sleep, and suddenly want to learn and to grow. On the next Sunday there were altogether almost sixty, including men, who came into connection with the church, so it was a real day for thanksgiving. Among the young men were a number of students from government schools, who are being won to take this stand by the Y. M. C. A. Bible classes which have been carried on since the meetings of Dr. Mott and Mr. Eddy last

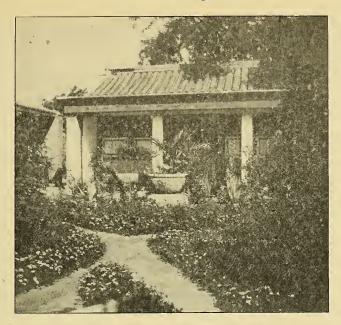
year. These classes have held their numbers remarkably well, and are proving of great value.

An interesting event recently has been the opening of a new place for lecturing to women. The family of Deacon Chang have long lived close to the church, and like many to whom these privileges have been easily accessible, their zeal has become lukewarm. But last fall their house was needed for the boys' school, and they moved to a place a little east of us, yet not far away. At first it seemed very hard to be among people who knew nothing of Christianity, for none of our work had penetrated that neighborhood of well-to-do, respectable people. Then came the thought, perhaps God wants us to work here for him and to bring some of these people to him. So the deacon started an evening school for the study of English, with a teacher from the Y. M. C. A., and quite a company of boys from the neighborhood began to attend. On Sunday evenings he asks their father to come to a lecture, and then some one from the church preaches there, glad for the opportunity to spread the gospel among these



A WAYSIDE SHRINE
Miss Reed and Mrs. Ament touring

who have not heard. For the women, they plan to have a lecture every Saturday afternoon, and any of our workers may go and lecture on other subjects or preach the gospel. We have had some companies of women who knew how to listen carefully, and we are happy in this way of entering among them. It is an additional joy to watch this deacon and his wife. They cannot keep still over their joy in this work. Often each will say: "My heart is so full of peace while I work at these things. I am so happy in helping these people to hear about God." It is a real growth of heart that has come to them, and we do believe with them that God led them to that spot.



WOMAN'S SCHOOL AT MING LUN FANG

Miss Reed adds in a personal letter:-

I am trying to keep up our lectures and so increase the number of women whom we draw here. A lady who has lived in Mongolia has lectured for us about the life of the women there. In the east suburb we had an audience of a hundred women who were much interested. Later, I lectured in the compound, giving a talk which I prepared with much pains and effort. It begins by speaking of how to prevent disease, and then speaks of care in disease, and especially in tuberculosis. I tell them about germs, and how they breathe them, and what harm they do, and then go on with all the rules. There are various fearsome diagrams to assist their understanding, and the women seem much impressed. They do need such information so much—and perhaps a few of them mind some of my rules. I had an audience of sixty women that day here—such nice women. We were greatly pleased with that audience. I shall be giving that talk now in different chapels. Next week it is to be given at the Anglican Church, according to our method of exchange in lectures through the city.

I am writing on Chinese New Year's Day, but the way it is going makes us realize that new times have come. The government orders the foreign day to be the time observed, but the people cannot change entirely so soon.



#### LET US CONSIDER TOGETHER

To a thoughtful observer it is an astounding revelation to discover in how many societies, all or part of whose interests are missionary, the devotional service and especially the exercise of prayer are either omitted or disposed of in the most perfunctory way. Even more amazing is it that leaders of groups of children or young people give so little definite thought and effort to the development of prayer in the organizations for which they are responsible.

It is prayer most of all upon which the progress of missions depends. It is for prayer that our missionaries ask us more than for anything else. "This kind cometh not out save by prayer," taught our Master. This fundamental fact is sufficient cause in itself for cultivating prayerfulness, but for the junior leader there are additional potent reasons. Her work is primarily educational and habit-forming. Upon her attitude toward prayer as revealed in the emphasis which she puts upon it, in the time which she allows for it, in the care with which she plans for and directs it, depends very largely the attitude of her society. The value and meaning which they come to attach to prayer in its relation to missions under her guidance will have a large share in determining their grown-up, mature thought of prayer. And the practice in prayer, the habit of praying which she builds up in the members of her society, will largely determine their habits of prayer in adult life. After all, a junior leader could give no bigger contribution to the missionary enterprise than to equip Christians with unswerving faith in prayer, unwavering will to pray, and persistent habits of prayer-could she?

But such a contribution is not the fruit of a thoughtless or perfunctory or "squeezed in" devotional service in the meetings which she leads. It is the result of careful, purposeful thought, and of a definite prayer "program" based on the principles of prayer and the increasing response of her children or young people. She is not likely to develop prayer life within them by accident; she must study and plan and work to that definite end.

A first, all-important step is to remind herself of the characteristics of

true prayer: that it must not be mechanical, but the expression of real desire, the more simply expressed the better; that it must be definite; that it must expect an answer; that if offered in a meeting, all must share in it. She will do well to formulate in her own mind just what she means by prayer, to study a bit what the Bible and other books say on the subject, to make sure that her own life embodies the habits she wishes to build up in others.

These first basic points having been settled, she is ready to outline a definite program. It may involve many distinct features. Perhaps a frank talk or discussion of prayer in her society—the reasons for it, for praying together in public, the power of prayer, the value which missionaries place upon it, the foolishness of work without prayer, what prayer is, Christ's habits of prayer-may be one feature. A larger proportion of the meeting given to the devotional service may be another; the varying of the point in the program at which that service shall be placed, varying forms for the service itself may be still others. She may plan to ask special members several days in advance to lead that service -different members who might not be willing if asked on the spur of the minute, new people who have not "always done it." She may call for sentence prayers, or for silent prayer on subjects which she will suggest, pausing between times that the silent prayers may be framed. Perhaps most of all she will make an effort to put before her society definite objects of prayer-certain missionaries, specific pieces of missionary work, needs within the society-suggesting them at the beginning of the devotional service or having a list constantly on the blackboard or on a chart hung at the front of the room. If she is dealing with children she will find verse prayers and prayer songs which can be learned and repeated very helpful, especially as a first step with those just learning to pray in public. A special service such as that given below, changed every little while when it grows so familiar as to become a matter of form, is excellent.

As time goes on an earnest leader may organize a prayer committee or prayer department which shall have charge of stimulating prayer. Mrs. Raymond gives some splendid suggestions along this line in *The King's Business*, pages 216-232. She may introduce prayer cycles and prayer calendars. How many leaders use the prayer calendar printed by the Woman's and American Boards, I wonder? As the spirit of prayer increases she may be able to organize little groups of earnest members who will meet informally as "prayer circles" in between meetings; to present at each service objects for prayer at home.

Each leader will think of many means for accomplishing her object step by step, once she has thought about it enough to clearly realize the central place of prayer in her work. That realization is the all-important beginning. What has been your attitude toward prayer, O Junior Leader?



At Seattle. The Semi-annual Meeting of W. B. M. P. convenes in Seattle in April. Those so fortunate as to be present will find a strong program. Among the missionaries will be Mrs. Cowles of Africa and Dr. Susan B. Tallmon from North China.

Oregon Women. Two recent papers read before Oregon Congregational Conferences show that the women of Oregon are thinking to some purpose. One is on "Women for Women or Women for the Kingdom," and the other, "Wasteful Methods in Women's Work."

An author teaching her own book is an unusual feature of our programs here in the far West. Who is the author? Mrs. Paul Raymond.

Mount Hermon And the book? The King's Business, of course. Mid-Winter Assembly. It is our great good fortune that Mr. and Mrs. Raymond are to make their home here. The big meeting in the First Baptist Church of Oakland, February 6, was the first opportunity many of us have had to hear her. And it was a big meeting, the large church crowded, a program of great inspiration, and the building of visions and plans of magnitude and importance.

One Way of Doing It. The Petaluma Auxiliary has sixteen women who have each promised to give a tea and write ten letters of invitation to possible new members.

It was a happy thing for our interests upon both sides the Pacific that Rev. W. H. Day of Los Angeles, on his way around the world, reached The James Building, Kyoto to lay the corner stone of the new James Doshisha. Building for the Doshisha Girls' School, January 9. Dr. Day was a classmate at Amherst, '89, of Arthur Curtiss James, a trustee of the college, who with his mother gave the money for the new Doshisha Building.

This helpful assembly will be held July 20 to 25 inclusive (Monday to Saturday inclusive). Our beloved Mrs. D. B. Wells expects

The Mount Hermon to be with us, as usual, to teach the study book

Federate School classes and give daily Bible addresses. The attendance at our School of Missions is increasing yearly. Last summer, 342

people registered as contrasted with 173 the previous year. Seventy-five

per cent of those who registered last summer attended the entire sessions of the school. The aggregate attendance at all the meetings was 3,500. One new denomination, the Lutheran, has joined us the past year.

Won't you resolve that your denomination shall be better represented next summer? We shall have our delightful "rallies" of the different denominations during mission week. Come to Mount Hermon July 20-25, register, wear our badge, listen to the missionaries, read the textbooks, hear Mrs. Wells, get acquainted at the rallies, and see if beautiful Mount Hermon is not the place where you wish to spend your vacation every year. The Mission Study text-books are: Home, The Red Man's Land, by Francis E. Leupp. Foreign, The Child in the Midst, by Mrs. Benjamin Labaree.

## TOTTORI NEEDS AND SUCCESSES

BY ANNA WOODRUFF BENNETT

The work at the kindergarten has been going on well. Thanks to the generosity of the people in the city, and of friends in America, we were able to enlarge the play room of the kindergarten, so that now we can admit about sixty children. The people here were so anxious to have the kindergarten enlarged that they contributed about \$75. Of course this means a good deal more in Japan than the same amount would in America. A good deal of this came from parents of the children and of the graduates and many of them are not Christians. One of the teachers is a graduate of the Glory Kindergarten Training School, another is a graduate of Kobe College, and the third has been a teacher in a government school, and has had a year of study in the Bible School at Kobe. So all of the Kobe institutions of the Board are represented in our kindergarten. The third teacher mentioned is the wife of one of our evangelists. I do not think the school has ever been in better condition.

Last fall Miss Wakuyama, the head teacher in the kindergarten training school, came here and a large meeting was held for the mothers of the graduates and the mothers of the children now in the kindergarten. It was a most successful meeting and did a good deal of good. In the fall we also had the dedication of the kindergarten building, at which meeting we invited all those who had contributed toward it, giving a report of the contributions and thanking the people for their interest in the school.

You will be glad to hear that we have as a Bible woman, Miss Kato,

one of the oldest and most experienced Bible women in Japan. She was for a long time the Bible woman of the Sapporo church. But she was born in Tottori Ken, and her adopted son is living in the city, and he was very anxious to have her come here. The church agreed to raise half of her salary if the Mission would give half. This means quite an advance for the church, as it has never had a Bible woman before as far as I know. She is a fine woman and we are very glad to have her here.

For a year or two it has been voted at annual mission meeting to ask for a single lady missionary for Tottori. As we are the only Protestant missionaries in this part of the world the Mission is very reluctant to leave us here by ourselves, so Miss Coe, a missionary under the W. B. M. I., has been with us for a few months and will stay here until April. Then she is expected to go to Kobe College to teach. We certainly need a lady missionary to help in this Tottori field, and if you could see the way clear to appoint some one we should be delighted.

I understand that it is difficult to get people to come out for evangelistic work, that it is easier to get them to come out for educational work. When I first started for Japan I was told that I might eventually be a teacher, and my mind naturally turned that way. But after two or three years in Tottori, where I was engaged in language study, and in what little evangelistic work I could do with my necessarily limited knowledge of Japanese, I was asked to teach for three months in place of a teacher who had returned to America. It did not take me three months to find out that, for me at least, the evangelistic work was very much more interesting and absorbing. I believe that if the people who have inclinations toward missionary work, but who do not care to go into evangelistic work really knew what the evangelistic work is like, seven out of ten would choose it. At any rate there is great need of another woman worker in Tottori, and I hope that some one can be sent soon.

The light falls upon the rich man's orchids, and also blesses the poor man's box of mignonette. It floods the majestic cathedral; it fills the humble chapel on the moor; it steals through the chinks of a gipsy's tent. Jesus blesses the widow with two mites, and also Zaccheus, "chief among the publicans, and rich." He makes a friend of Peter, an unlearned fisherman, and of Nicodemus, "a ruler of the Jews." There is no respect of persons with God.—J. H. Jowett.

### ON THE WAY TO SAMOKOV

BY MRS. HERBERT B. KING

We had a very pleasant trip across the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean, and as it was our first experience in ocean travel, we enjoyed it very much, especially as we were not seasick. The water was exceedingly calm all the way, except for one day between Algiers and Monaco, going across the Mediterranean when it was a little rough. There was only one missionary on board besides ourselves, Miss Cross from North Dakota, going out under the M. E. Board to Africa, but first to stop at Madeira and go from there to Lisbon, to study Portuguese for six months, as that is the language she will have to use in her work. We landed with her at Funchal, Madeira, and went to the Methodist Mission under the charge of Rev. and Mrs. Smart who have been there thirty-five years. They were very cordial and seemed glad to see some one from America. We attended their church service which was partly in Portuguese and partly in English, for this was Sunday morning, and then Mr. Smart took us to an English tea room for lunch and there told us much of his work and experience. He has been persecuted continually, but has maintained a day school and church services, and has refused to be driven out.

Funchal is a beautiful place, semi-tropical and much like California in vegetation, but as different as possible in other ways-very Portuguese in its houses, walls, and in its shops and conveyances which are ox carts or sleds rather, and mule tram cars. Modern autos looked very much out of place beside the oxen! But there are about sixty automobiles in the town. We stopped a few hours each at Gibraltar, Algiers and Monaco, from which latter place we visited Nice and Naples. The trip down the west coast of Italy, through the straits of Messina around the "toe and heel" and up the east coast was delightful, over the famed blue waters of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic and under the fair cloudless skies. We landed at Trieste and spent a day getting our trunks started by freight for Sofia, then came by train to Budapest, where we found it necessary to have passports to get through to Sofia. We had to send to Vienna for them and have waited six days; they have just come so we hope to start for Sofia this afternoon. We have had a chance to see some of this wonderful city, its museums, churches, King's palace and the

Under later date Mrs. King writes from Sofia:-

Parliament Houses.

I will add just a word to say that we reached here safely after a comfortable ride by train from Budapest. Much to our surprise, we found on the train, Mr. Ostrander, the president of the boys' school at Samokov; with such a pilot, we felt that our troubles were ended. Mr. Holway of the Sofia mission station met us at the depot when we reached here, and took us to his home. We expected to go on by auto to Samokov at once, but a telegram this morning says there is scarlatina there, and we must stay here. So there is another wait ahead, but we can make a beginning on language study, and we may not have to remain here very long.

# **OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS**

Miss Ethel A. House writes from Sofia, Bulgaria:

Kindergarten six mornings and a training class five afternoons a week, with a two years' course crowded into one, and the needed preparation and study for both, fill the hours of each day. We have an increasingly growing kindergarten class, but I feel we are reaching so few of the hundreds of little children who need just this sort of training. The children clamor to come back in the afternoon and Sundays too, and such happy dear children they are. At our Christmas tree which we had on the afternoon of the Bulgarian Christmas we had a splendid attendance of mothers, fathers and friends which was very encouraging. This opportunity of reaching the homes through the children appeals to me very strongly, and I do regret that there being but twenty-four hours in a day this work with the home people has to be left out, to a great extent, of the already over-full program for the year. There are five now in the training class, two of them mothers who are taking it particularly for the sake of their children. One, Mrs. Ignatova, took one year of the course with Miss Clarke eleven years ago, and now with the permission and encouragement of her husband is back to get what she can from the work. One of her little boys is in the kindergarten. The other is a widow, her husband, a captain in the army, having been killed at Tchatalja. a graduate of Constantinople College. The other three are students of the Samokov school and two at least promise to be very successful kindergartners. We hope to finish what is generally the first year's work in a kindergarten training school by March 1 and the second year by August 1 if all goes well. The girls are working so hard and with so much sympathy for, and interest in the work that it is a pleasure to work with them.

In connection with our class on Stories for the Kindergarten, we are making a collection of them for the help and benefit of those who come after us. There is no good collection of children's stories in Bulgarian, so we are taking special interest in our collection. The selected stories are translated, then corrected and criticized in class and then copied. The translation of songs and games also continues a part of almost every week's work. How I wish that a song book could be published! There

is nothing of the sort and I do think it would be an advantage to any who work with children.

As you can imagine with nine thousand refugees in our midst it is pretty difficult to keep "hands off" and heart untouched with the stories of them and their thousands upon thousands of brother and sister refugees scattered through Bulgaria. I planned a little party for Christmas which grew into something very different from my original plan.

Miss Boardman of the Red Cross Society cabled \$5,000 to us last week and we hope that more will be sent for the need is very great. Whatever will be the permanent solution of the problem is an interesting but unknown quantity. In the face of all this present misery, there are more than rumors that another war is coming and inevitably coming, in the spring or in the near future. One cannot help wondering what is the good that is coming out of all this evil; but we must believe that there surely is some great plan for Bulgaria in all this trouble that has come to her. My affection and tenderness for her and her people grow stronger all the time. I also want to speak of the pleasure of knowing Miss Saunders, the English secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association. She is most companionable, and such a lovely Christian character. The war has made a pretty bad break in her work with the university students, but she finds plenty of work for both hands and her heart and I can assure you she does it with a will and with an enthusiasm that is very contagious.

Mr. Johannot, the Swiss Young Men's Christian Society's secretary, has also recently arrived, and he is another very pleasant and helpful addition to our little circle here in Sofia. For the last week or two, Miss Saunders, Mr. Johannot and I have had a little prayer service on Wednesdays and Fridays at two o'clock which is most helpful and encouraging.

Miss Clarke asks me to send her love and to tell you that she still hopes to get time some day to write. However, I do know she won't tell you what a wonder she is and how very dear she has grown in these three months and a half that I have been here. She is so occupied with her father, house and baby that she feels she isn't doing anything, and yet, I cannot tell you how delightful it has been to hear how far her influence has spread in the few years she has worked here in Sofia. Her father has had several ill turns since I came, but his interest for his temperance work never flags, and he is up and at it as soon as his daughter will let him after he has had an attack.

We were very much pleased to have a chance of meeting and knowing

the new missionaries—Mr. and Mrs. King—and think they will be greatly appreciated in Samokov. Miss Douglas was ill in the hospital for over three weeks and this gave me a chance to meet and learn to know and like her very much in that time.

#### Mrs. Ursula Clarke Marsh writes from Philippopolis:-

In the months of war, want and weariness I often thought of writing, but heart and hands were more than full. I knew though that you were praying for me. I often feel in our Friday afternoon woman's meeting the strength that comes because some one is asking it for me.

This third war through which Bulgaria has passed during the thirtyeight years I have lived here, has been by far the most terrible. God grant it may be the last! Papers and magazines have told so much about the war and the condition of the people since that time that I need not repeat, but it is quite different to read about it from the grim realitythe arrival of train loads of sick and wounded soldiers, the crowded hospitals, the bread line of three or four thousand hungry mothers at my door, and the pitiful destitution we found in so many homes just here in this city. Thank God the worst is over, but there is much suffering from cold and hunger among the refugees from Greek and Servian tyranny, even worse than from Turkish cruelties. We had a wonderfully mild, beautiful fall and mignonette is still in bloom in my garden. Though unable to take any active part in relief work my dear husband, confined all winter to his room and much of the time to his bed, planned, prayed and gave for the people he loved, and watched eagerly for good news from the front. We had hoped that warmer weather would help him, but he failed steadily all summer till September 1 he entered into rest. I am truly grateful that he was spared severe pain, and that he had so many dear, helpful friends around him. I am thankful for his life work among these people, for he had wide acquaintance with and many friends among many different nationalities. For him I am only thankful, for myself and family there is great loneliness, but also an abundance of precious memories.

Two village schools were kept open all last year and we employed two Bible women. In Kayaludere the teacher for the year was Miss Carrie Staikova; in Tserovo, Miss Luba Pachedjieva. The Philippopolis Bible woman was Mrs. Nicheva, and the Krichim Bible woman was Mrs. Momchileva. Miss Dunin, the Bible woman in Akhmatove was supported by a Bulgarian friend in America. The Tserovo teacher, who is

also a very active Bible woman, had about the same number of pupils in her day school and a crowd of 120 to 180 in her Sunday school. She is a rarely efficient, devoted woman. Mrs. Momchileva is very useful and highly appreciated in Krichim. She recently wrote me of having a class of 19 women learning to read, several non-Protestants, though there is a large and thriving Protestant community in Krichim. Mrs. Nicheva in Philippopolis, though in poor health, accomplished a great deal of good, was very useful in a hospital a part of last year. All the workers did special service either for our own sick and wounded or for Turkish prisoners, or for the relief of the very poor among us. We are truly thankful for these—but do need more like them.

# Miss Mary B. Dunning writes from Parral, Mexico (delayed en route):-

We came down here on the 26th of December, arrived in Parral on the 27th at ten at night. We were all day coming from Jimenez, a ride of three hours and a half in other times. We found things here in such a state that we determined it was either shut up everything or stay and take care of things. The Consul here and several other friends said it was perfectly safe to stay as things are at the present. But we had left many loose ends at Chihuahua as we fully expected to return, besides having said we surely would do so. It was decided between Miss Prescott and myself that I should return to Chihuahua and explain to them the situation here and finish up various things. I did not covet the journey, but found a Mexican family going and joined them so as not to be alone, for traveling is not altogether a pleasant occupation at present. You never know when you start out when you will reach your destination and as the road is in very bad condition you may not get anywhere. But I made both journeys without any very bad occurrence.

We have been very comfortable since we have been here, no disturbance whatever. Some things are very much higher than in Chihuahua but the necessary things are about as usual. I think there are seventy-six enrolled in the school; fifteen in kindergarten. Of course, many scholars have gone into the public schools and the greater part of them have remained there which is not strange; for people have not the money they did have, and naturally they think this school may be left again and so continue in the public schools. All of which tends to make our school small, but if we can stay here I am sure it will come up again. The church holds its own, there are large congregations in the evenings. I do not think the Sunday school is as large as it was. I do not know whether

I have referred to the fiftieth anniversary project or not, but I have it on mind and heart and I am sure our women will help.

Sugar is 75 cents a kilo and lard \$1.50 a kilo, rice \$1.05 a kilo, Mexican money of course, and such a time as we have with money. Everything is "vales" made by this Mining Company, stores, saloons, cockpits, clubs, and every once in awhile there is a great scare that these vales are good no more. But good authority has said that they will be used until the Constitutional money is ready when they will be returned. If the Constitutionalists do not win in Mexico City then their money will be no good. I would like to see an El Paso paper and know what Uncle Sam is doing with his 5,000 and more guests! Some of them with the smallpox; that and diphtheria have been terrible in Parral. Some have gone to the other home from our families of these diseases.

We have our own Sunday-school lessons as we have no papers to know where the International Lessons are, and two weeks ago had the "Cities of Refuge." I was asking the class how many there were and where, when one girl said, "There is one more now." "Oh, is there, where is it?" I said. "El Paso, Texas, that's where all the people from this country go who don't want to be killed!" And it is very true, such a lot of Mexicans are there, who are afraid to be here. Some of them surely should be here defending their country.

We don't know much about what is going on in the rest of the world. The train is beginning to bring mail but it is generally old. We have gotten some dated the first of January though.

# Miss Elizabeth Baldwin writes from Kusaie, Caroline Islands:-

I am sure you will rejoice with us to hear that the blinds are all in position and the house nicely painted on the exterior. The boys are now repairing the canoes and painting them that they may be in good condition at ship time.

On October 18 a German man-of-war came up near to the reef bordering our premises and lay there until we could send out a canoe for the surveyor, whom they had brought to measure the mission property. He had a considerable party with him, two boys as valets, four Ponapeans and five New Guinea men. Personally he was a very pleasant young man and could climb our 1,500 feet hill at a pace that surprised the native boys, whom we always considered adepts in that line. It required nearly two days to complete the work. The shore line measures about 750 meters; the second side is bounded by a river, and the third by the ridges

of the hills which come down to the sea, giving something of a triangular shape to the property. It is a fine piece of land and how much we would like to have it all under cultivation. The work is far too vast for the number of boys we have, and it costs too much to employ laborers constantly. Occasionally we hire a few men to work for a limited time but that seems like only a drop in the bucket.

A letter from Miss Hoppin stated that she was just on her way to Ocean Island and did not expect to return to Kusaie until January.

My sister and I are kept very busy conducting the school with its two separate departments of girls and boys, overseeing the work out of school hours and preparing ourselves to teach in these new languages. We have almost no opportunity for direct language study, except that which is involved in preparing to teach our classes, and conduct the weekly meetings.



WORSHIPING AT THE GRAVE OF HIS ANCESTORS (Near Tung-chow)

# Miss Carolyn Sewall writes from Peking:-

Just this afternoon on our way to the service that the foreigners have each Sunday, we saw ahead of us, apparently in the middle of the street, what seemed to be a high, brightly colored building, half house and half temple. It had not been there the night before, and I was quite curious, though probably if I had been in China a little longer, I should have known at once what it was. As we came nearer we saw some tiny flames curling upward, and in half a minute the whole thing was one big blaze. A large group of Buddhist priests drew away from the fire, removing their bright red sacrificial robes, and the party of mourners, all in white, got up from the ground and went back to their homes, this part of their burial ceremonies completed. For the family of the deceased had been making provision for the habitation of the spirit in the spirit world by converting this big paper structure into air. And to do proper homage to the one whom they mourned, that group of men, probably of rather high rank judging from the elaborateness of the house, had been kowtowing in the street, knocking their heads on the ground to the spirit of the deceased and of his ancestors. While the priests were there to assist with their prayers and incantations. The chief mourner, probably the oldest son, wearing his white fur-lined coat turned wrong side out, rode in a decidedly modern coach, and before that part of men and priests, performing ceremonies that speak of ages of custom and superstition, had disappeared, down the street and straight through the crowd which perforce gave way to it, came hooting and honking a beautiful big limousine!

### WEAKNESS MADE STRONG

(Reprinted by courtesy of Woman's Work)

[Occasionally a corner of the curtain is lifted and we at home get a glimpse of what is going on all the time in our missionary fields. Some speaker gives a touch of humor to her stirring address by an allusion to difficulty and struggle. But description which might suggest complaint scarcely ever comes to our ears. For its illuminating sidelights we are giving some extracts from an article in one of the magazines published on the mission field, written by its Editor. Out of consideration for the feelings of the missionaries mentioned we do not give their names.—Editor.]

"Most of the women missionaries whom we have met are quiet, if not timid, women who naturally shrink from adventure, danger and difficulty for its own sake. They would never stir from the seclusion of their quiet homes were they not lured by the love of Christ and pity for their poor darkened sisters, but that love leads many a delicate girl who never traveled across her own state line to cross wide seas, take up a home among alien people, and unshrinkingly meet hard conditions and danger. Those who think our women missionaries have an easy time should accompany them on some of their country trips.

"They go from one dreary and dirty little village to another, caring for diseased bodies and lost souls, sometimes crossing rough winter seas, or angry rivers filled with ice, or riding pack ponies or even oxen over indescribable roads, climbing tiger and wolf-haunted mountains (with no other protectors than unarmed native coolies), eating and sleeping in little mud huts or cold, barn-like meeting houses warmed—if at all—with tiny, inadequate stoves whose most vigorous faculty is to throw out suffocating clouds of smoke. The thermometer often drops out of sight in the north and even in the south the mountain roads are covered with ice and snow in winter.

"Miss C. traveled through a driving blizzard, partly at midnight, over icy roads, nearly drowned in a half-frozen tide river, her wet garments freezing upon her ere she found shelter in a cold room full of charcoal fumes. Miss M. died of typhus contracted in a disease-stricken village; Miss S. travels on horseback over the terrible mountain roads of the north, holding classes in the hungry villages, not returning to the warmth and comfort of her mission home for weeks or months; Mrs. G., a timid (?) little lady, for months is alone, the only foreigner in her far northern home, hundreds of li from missionaries while her husband journeys over a great territory; Miss P. died from a fall with her horse. traversing a treacherous bridge on her way to a class; Mrs. W. goes with five little ones in native chairs to teach the country Bible classes; Mrs. M's leg was broken while traveling on a bicycle to a class and rebroken during her return in a sedan chair at that time. She probably died as the result of overwork. Miss C., at midnight, with only worse than useless drunken coolies, crept on hands and knees over a dangerous icy pass to teach her women; Miss D. forded an icy stream and walked all day in drenched garments in a chilling wind, to keep an appointment with her class.

"A frail little woman traveled alone to a far northern station with only heathen chair coolies for company. As we have said, the cold is extreme up there, in fact a recent letter told us their ordinary thermometer could not register so low. The coolies often drank heavily. The way led over some of the highest mountains with terrible ravines and glassy with ice. After nursing there for months, often night and day, herself ill and in need of medical aid, she returned again quite alone, down the river and over the rapids with strange boatmen her only comrades. She arrived just as the station doctor was leaving, and immediately was obliged to take up the whole responsibility of the hospital and strenuous

conditions of illness. Miss B. rode many miles, drenched to the skin, in a terrible rain, and then sat for hours in a cold room in wet garments waiting for dry clothing which had been delayed with the pack. Then, while already ill, instead of returning home, she turned aside to a place where she knew she could get medicine, in order not to disappoint her waiting class, but soon became too ill to return and lay for weeks at a mining station in bed with pneumonia.

"But after all missionaries are certainly the happiest and best rewarded people in the world, and count any difficulties they meet as unworthy to be compared with the joy of blessing with hope these poor, hopeless women, the glory of the Vision and present crown, not to mention that which is to follow."

	A	WIDER	VIEW	
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# Some Things Missionaries Have Done.

Missionaries have translated the Bible into about seven tenths of the languages of the world's speech.

Missionaries have done more than any one class to bring peace among savage tribes.

All the museums of the world have been enriched by the examples of the plants, animals and products of distant countries collected by missionaries.

The export trade of the United States to Asiatic countries jumped from about \$58,000,000 in 1903 to about \$127,000,000 in 1905, which was due chiefly to missionary influence.

Missionaries were the first to give any information about the far interior of Africa. They have given the world more accurate geographical knowledge of that land than all other classes combined.

It is to missionary efforts that all South Sea literature is due; there is not a single case on record of the reduction to writing of a Polynesian language by another than a Christian worker.

The missionaries have expanded the world's commerce. The trade with the Fiji Islands in one year is more than the entire amount spent in fifty years in Christianizing them. A great English statesman estimated that when a missionary had been twenty years on the field, he was worth in his indirect expansion of trade and commerce £10,000 per year to British commerce.—Ex.

# A Big Congregation.

The wonderful church of Elat, in the center of the West Africa mission of the Presbyterian Board, continues to grow at a marvelous rate. At a mid-summer communion the congregation numbered 5,800, and 200 were baptized and received into full membership. The first confession of Christ was made by 140. After service the elders met and advanced 450 from the first to the second class of catechumens. At Eulasi, where a preaching outpost has been established in order to prevent overcrowding of the main Elat church, there were 3,600 present. Here 27 were baptized and 200 advanced to the second class in the catechism. It thus appears that on communion Sunday the total attendance for Elat congregation in its two houses of worship considerably exceeded 9,000, and the communion additions were almost 300.— The Continent.

# A Korean Missionary to China.

The Korean church in many respects approaches nearest of all the churches to the Apostolic Church. It has suffered the fiery ordeal of persecution. Its members are apostolic in their evangelistic fervor and zeal and in their implicit faith in the power of prayer. They consecrate their property and their talents and their time in much the same way that the early Christians did. And now the latest evidence of apostolic zeal is the sending of a Korean missionary to China, Pastor Pak, who is to go as the representative of the Presbyterian Church. . . . Out of their scanty means, a daily income so small that Americans wonder how they live at all, they provide the salary and expense of their foreign missionary. Koreans are naturally spiritually-minded and strongly religious. Many missionaries believe that the Koreans are to become the evangelists of the Orient.—Christian Observer.

## Mtesa's Grandson.

None who have read the life of Stanley, the great traveler, can have forgotten his story of Mtesa, King of Uganda, and the explorer's challenge to the Church to take advantage of its opportunity in that African kingdom. It is most interesting to read in *The Church Missionary Review*, London, of a recent occasion when a memorial stone in the new wing of the Church Missionary House was laid by the young Kabaka of Uganda, King Dandi Chwa, the grandson of Mtesa, then on a visit to London. It was under the orders of this young man's father that Bishop Hannington suffered martyrdom. *The Review* says: "In view of his ancestry hearts could hardly fail to beat faster as Mwanga's son declared, 'In the faith of Jesus Christ we fix this stone. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.'"—Woman's Work.



#### AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

# Concerning the Auxiliary's Acquaintance with its Objects of Support

The Pledged Work list of any Branch is suggestive reading.

There is the missionary salary—perhaps several salaries; the schools in various lands, ranging from kindergarten to college; hospital work; Bible women; scholarships; the general fund.

Every auxiliary of a Branch has a vital concern in maintaining its pledged work. If so desired, the Branch officer in charge definitely assigns objects, wholly or in part, to individual societies, both senior and junior.

If the interest is to be indeed "vital" it must be cultivated. The necessary means for such cultivation is up-to-date information which must emanate from the field itself, must receive an editorial touch and must be conveyed to the hands of auxiliary officers.

Thus we have three agencies in the process:-

#### I. THE BOARD

The Foreign Secretary of the Board is constantly receiving letters from the field bearing upon the daily life, the problems, the perplexities, the successes, of missionaries; schools; hospitals; Bible women; in a word, of every form of work carried on by the Board. Not from all sources in the same month, not always even with the frequency and regularity desired, for missionaries are overworked and have to snatch their writing moments. The officers of the Board have been striving toward a more satisfactory handling of such material for the use of auxiliaries. Sheer lack of time with the force of workers on our staff, has been responsible for any apparent looseness of method along this line. The way now opens for the better working out of our ambitions.

With your reading of these lines, Miss Buckley, our assistant secretary, is entering upon a careful and regular editing of all material which bears upon the Pledged Work, that it may go in appropriate form and with regularity to all our Branches.

#### II. THE BRANCH

The officer who receives this prepared material from the Board, be she Foreign Secretary of the Branch, its Pledged Work Secretary, or under whatsoever title, has a distinct duty to put it into the hands of auxiliary leaders. Some plan for copying and distributing becomes necessary.

Not simply the society which has a missionary salary definitely assigned, or a certain school, should enjoy the privilege of this direct communication, but every society of the Branch should receive some message and so be vitally attached. It seems to us that all efforts we may make for improvement in the Board's handling of such matter will be utterly valueless if the Branch fails to act as the go-between,—the helping hand. We are confident that our own efforts will be fully matched by your fresh activity in passing on the good things we mean to send you.

#### III. THE AUXILIARY

How shall it be known except it be read? And what is the use of reading it except we give a bit of background, and speak with warm, living interest so that the object touched upon in the letter, or story, or message, breathes with the warm breath of real life?

The President was recently more than pleased when her talk before a large society was delayed five minutes so that the chairman could read a fresh letter, sent from the Branch, to give current events in their own school in Turkey. Any program should give place for a word of this sort. If we, dear Branch and Auxiliary workers, try to send live messages about the Pledged Work list, will you pass them on?

M. L. D.

# SOME SIDE LIGHTS FROM RECENT MAGAZINES

The National Geographic Magazine for January contains an article by Frank Edward Johnson, wonderfully illustrated, of life "Here and There in North Africa"; The International Review of Missions for January is full of informing reports and articles for the students of missions, notable among them "A Survey of the Year 1913," by the editor, Dr. J. H. Oldham; the current issue of this periodical is of unusual interest. "Five Thousand Students in Line for Missions" in the March issue of The Missionary Review of the World is a masterly summing up of the recent Student Volunteer Convention; this number contains also an article by Miss Mary Preston on "Boston's Missionary May Festival." The February number of the magazine contains an article on "Co-operation in South Africa," by Rev. C. H. Maxwell of the American Board.

### OUR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT

This is a good time to take a survey of the land from our hilltop and discover the condition, as far as we can see, of the Golden Anniversary Gift. When the first pamphlet, the blue book, was published in the spring of 1912, three appeals for schools in Turkey were made in it, one for the lot of land at Smyrna, on which should be placed later the buildings of the American Collegiate Institute, one for a school building at Van and one for a school building at Mardin. The Smyrna land is paid for, the building at Van is paid for through the efforts of the Hartford Branch and the balance needed for Mardin has been largely raised by the Worcester County Branch.

The second pamphlet, the green book, was printed in the spring of 1913. In it were five appeals, one for \$25,000 for the girls' school building at Uduvil, Ceylon, one for a school building at Sivas, Turkey, one for \$1,250 to complete the dormitory at Mt. Silinda in South Africa, one for money to build a home for the women missionaries at Tientsin, China, and one for enlargement of the school building at Paoting-fu. Of these five appeals, the gift to Mt. Silinda was raised at the annual meeting in Springfield in November. Suffolk Branch hopes to secure \$25,000 for Uduvil; the money for Sivas, \$12,000, is in hand, largely the gift of an individual. Western Maine Branch undertakes the \$2,500 for Paoting-fu, leaving of the needs especially described in these books only the sum needed for the residence at Tientsin,—\$4,000 to be provided for.

Some of the Branches are at work on objects that have not yet appeared in any colored book. Shall the next be a red one? New York State Branch has helped toward a school building for Aintab, Turkey, in which the Andover and Woburn Branch is also interested. The New Haven Branch is entering upon a campaign for \$10,000 for an industrial building at Inanda, South Africa. The Vermont Branch will do what it can, inspired by a generous donation from an individual, for the dormitory at Inanda. Rhode Island, Hartford and Philadelphia Branches have nobly attacked the sum of \$50,000 needed for the new hospital at Madura, India, and changes made necessary in the mission compound. The Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch is appealed to by the need of finishing the kindergarten building at Cesarea, Turkey, and so it goes.

A number of small sums are needed for specific objects which may attract individuals or societies; \$300 for a gymnasium; \$200 for a bathhouse; \$300 for a building for sanitary purposes. These will be used in Uduvil, Ceylon, for which Edwards Church at Northampton is also giving \$300 for a dining room; \$250 will put up a district school in Ceylon. Ten are wanted. When built they are practically supported by

government, but government erects no buildings.

The total amount received for the Golden Anniversary Gift to February 3, 1914, was \$65,078.11.

#### **ESPERANZA**

#### THE STORY OF AN EASTER HOPE BY SARA B. HOWLAND

The vesper bell was just tolling as Esperanza walked wearily through the park. It had been a hard day, full of noise and confusion, bringing to an end the Semana Santa or Holy Week. From her balcony to the one on the opposite side of the street a long rope had been stretched upon which hung a row of grotesque Judases, clothed in brilliant paper garments, and when the bells rang in the Glory at ten that morning, she had been almost deafened by the explosion. She usually enjoyed watching the writhing figures and had laughed at the insults shown the traitor; but to-day she cared for nothing but to get away from the noisy crowd.

She had hoped to get comfort from the Semana Santa. She had been through the fourteen stations of the cross each day, had observed the forty hours, had visited thirty churches to admire the monumentos, and had been early to confession and gained another plenary indulgence, with only a slight penance of fasting. She always paid regularly for the masses and it was the only thing in life that seemed worth while. Roberto should not suffer his torments any longer than she could help, and the old Padre had loved him too, so he would say the prayers as reasonably as he could.

How well Esperanza remembered the joys of last year. Roberto had bought her two new gowns for the *fiestas*; a dark purple for Holy Thursday made with Spanish lace and ribbons galore, and for Good Friday there was a transparent black, with a lace mantilla and sparkling jet combs for her hair. One must always wear black on Good Friday, but it was so becoming! She remembered that Roberto had said that she was muy simpática. It had been a happy day. The dinner of fresh fish from Lake Chapala had been very inviting and she had received several trays of fruits and sweets from her friends. They had walked in the Plaza while the baby slept under the orange trees, and they had laughed because a shower of blossoms had fallen in the border of her cap and made her look like an angelita.

It was just before Holy Week that Roberto had been made captain. Esperanza was very proud to walk beside the gleaming scarlet and gold and the baby had jumped with joy at sight of the gorgeous cap. Esperanza had never heard of Andromache and Astyanax, but from the dim past until to-day have women and children admired the splendor of the soldier's garb and wept their hearts out when he vanished beyond their ken.

Is it harder to wait in Mexico than anywhere else? It would seem so. The soldiers leave in the early train and the poor village women run by the side of the tracks, carrying their babies in their tired arms. The captain's wife came with him in a coach and was glad of a shelter in which to hide her tears, but for lady and villager alike war is a cruel thing. The lines are cut, the tracks are destroyed, the trains are dynamited, the battles are fought, and not an answering word comes to the waiting friends for many a long month. Alas, when it comes with its almost sure message of suffering or death, the agony of suspense is only changed into a poignant sorrow.

To Esperanza, however, came a message with startling suddenness. Only three months had passed when the telegram came to her: "Captain Roberto Gómez captured and executed by the enemy."

And this was the end of it all! All the bright hopes of promotion, of speedy victory, of riches and distinction when the war should be over! If Roberto had fallen in battle she could have borne it better. Some may not know or care for what they fight, because they go like the galley slave to his task; but Roberto had been a volunteer and a patriot. Esperanza had been burning with enthusiasm when he gave his discurso on the sixteenth of September. The impassioned apostrophes to Hidalgo and Juárez, and the "vivas" of the multitude still rang in her ears. And now to be shot like a traitor and buried in the trench! It was an unspeakable dream of horror. She could not believe it when the days passed so peacefully with her, the baby, unconscious of her loss, toddling about in the sunshine and learning to say papa.

Her friends had been as kind as they knew how to be. They had wept and exclaimed over the news, and the house had been full of noisy mourning for ten days. Candles had been burned, masses said, flowers sent, until Esperanza could bear no more, and now even the dearest had begun to be weary of the atmosphere of sorrow. Esperanza should be resigned, she should no longer afflict herself. María Santísima would protect her if her shrine should be suitably decorated, and the family would help pay for a mass of St. Gregory to send the soul of Roberto direct to Paradise.

Esperanza was a good Catholic, but she could not be comforted. Did she not remember how the wife of José Martinez had paid the hundred dollars and now the new priest said it must be done again, and that after her sister had been promised plenary indulgence she had to do penance again and again? These were mysteries she could not understand, and

how could her heart be at rest? Roberto was dead and perhaps he had not confessed. She had found a forbidden book in his chest, and the Padre had been very angry. "Bring it to me at once," he had said. "If Roberto has learned the damnable doctrine of the heretics it will be long before he escapes from the fires of purgatory." She was keeping the book until she should go to her next communion, because she could not bear to part with anything that had been her husband's; but tomorrow she would return the tiny volume and would burn six wax candles at the shrine of Santa María de Guadalupe while she went over the Ave Marías and the Padre Nuestros of her rosary three hundred times.

Absorbed in her sad thoughts she did not notice where she was going until she found herself in front of the little gray church of the "heretics," which stood under the shadow of the great temple of San José. She did not intend to go so near the street, but the brilliant blossoms of the fire tree in the Plaza had caught her attention, and then she saw a group of children playing about the door. "They are not afraid," she reasoned. "For once I should like to see what these blasphemers are doing. Protect me, Holy Mary, for am I not going to give Thee six candles for thy altar!"

It was too late to see anything, however, for even then the doors were being closed by the sexton and a young teacher came out with her arms full of lilies, followed by half a dozen children carrying empty baskets. They had been decorating for the early service of Easter morning and were keeping the lilies fresh for the processional.

Esperanza shrank back alarmed, but the teacher, who was only a girl herself, had seen the black attire and the worn, sad face, and she understood, for she too had known sorrow.

"Will you not carry home some of these lilies?" she said, smiling. "They are for Easter morning to show you how life comes out of the dark earth and tells us that we and our dear ones may hope to rise again."

"Do you really believe that, Senorita?" exclaimed Esperanza, carried away by her interest. "I would not care how long I waited, even years and years, if only I might know that Roberto is living somewhere, somehow."

"That hope is all in life to me," said the girl, simply. "Because Christ rose, your friends and mine shall rise again. Do you not remember how Mary Magdalene and the other Mary came first to the sepulcher to find their Lord?" Esperanza shook her head. She had never read the gospel story. She had heard of the Marys, but that was all.

"Come here again to-morrow at sunrise," said the señorita. "I must go now, but I will meet you then. My name is Mary too, and I love to think that if I come early I shall meet my Lord. You shall hear our beautiful hymns of the Pascua and then you will feel sure that the Lord has risen."

Obeying some strange new impulse, Esperanza said eagerly, "Yes, I will come. I do not care what happens to me if this heavy load on my heart can be lightened. Until to-morrow!" and she fled hastily, as a group of young priests came across the street, throwing a stone or two upon the roof of the church as they passed.

It was an almost sleepless night for Esperanza. Her sisters and friends were having a great supper after the fasting of Lent was so happily over. Her mourning garb was an excuse for absence, but the merriment could be heard a block away. On her pillow she faced the question again and again: "Could she dare enter the condemned church of the Protestants? She would have to confess it, but not for a long time. Yes, she would risk it for once, perhaps no one would know it." Soothed by her decision, she at last dropped into a quiet slumber.

In the gray dawn she awoke with a start. She was used to early mass and, throwing her black shawl about her, she hastily left the house and hurried to the church.

Within was a mass of fragrant bloom. There were no altars, no saints, no gorgeous vestments; but green palms in pots and in branches together with bouquets of white lilies and roses were grouped under the large stained window through which the rays of the morning sun were beginning to stream. A group of quiet poeple had gathered in the pews, and a young man was reading as she entered and sat in a retired corner.

For a few moments the unaccustomed surroundings distracted her attention, but then she was enthralled by the beauty of the story. Were the words meant for her? "I know that ye seek Jesus who hath been crucified. He is not here, for he is risen even as he said."

When the reading of the wonderful passage had ended with the inspiring promise, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," there followed some simple words of explanation and of experience bringing to all the hearers the vision of a risen Lord. It seemed so plain that she could not believe it. Christ had risen and had promised that those who believe in him shall also rise and walk with him in a new and blessed life.

It was a strange thing to Esperanza to hear the prayers that followed,

from the lips of one and another of the humble worshipers. There were words of confession, of sorrow for sin, but all were full of a triumphant hope, and of love for Jesus the risen Saviour. "These Protestants are not blasphemers," she thought. "They know something that I do not. My heart was never so light since Roberto left me."

But now the last hymn had ended and she felt a hand on her arm and a radiant face looked into hers. "Are you not glad you came?" said her friend of yesterday. "Yes," exclaimed Esperanza eagerly, "and you must tell me more of the words I heard to-day."

"Come with me into the garden," said the other Mary, "and we will walk together. You must tell me your name because you are going to be my friend."

"It is Esperanza, at your service."

"Oh what a beautiful name for Easter! Do you not know what it means? It is Hope, the most beautiful word in the world—after love."
"Yes, Señorita, my heart tells me that this is a day of hope for me.

I will tell you my story and you shall tell me if I may keep the book."

So, back and forth under the trees the two walked, while the sun mounted higher and higher. Such a wonderful thing had happened! It was the Señorita María who had taught the evening class in English which Roberto had attended during the last weeks before he went north; and she had given him the book, a Gospel of Matthew. He had told her about Esperanza and the baby, and had said that he was going to ask his wife to come with him some day. But she was so afraid of the Padre's displeasure he had waited a little while before showing the book. Then the marching orders came and all was forgotten.

It was like a message from the dead to Esperanza. Roberto had read the words of comfort she had just heard; he had wanted her to know; he had said that his wife was very lovely and that the baby was the brightest anybody had ever seen. "Now I do not care what they say," she exclaimed joyfully. "I shall read the book. I will come again and learn how to pray for myself and maybe I shall learn to be happy again. Thank you, dear friend Mary. My godmother gave me my name, but until to-day I have never deserved it. You have given me the most precious of Easter tokens, and I shall bless you all my life."

And the señorita, whose own heart had been longing for the sight of

And the señorita, whose own heart had been longing for the sight of dear ones she had "loved long since and lost awhile," felt that for her too the stone was rolled away. "It is worth all the sacrifice," she murmured, "if I may help to open unto any of these dear Mexican people a

"Door of Hope."

# OUR BOOK TABLE

A New Immigration Policy and The American-Japanese Problem.

Two addresses by Prof. Sidney L. Gulick.

It is a well-known and acknowledged fact that American missionaries, highly educated and broad-minded, become so well acquainted with the problems of the people among whom they dwell that their opinion on international questions is of highest value. Dr. John Butler who has lived for thirty years in Mexico City and Rev. John Howland of Chihuahua must know more about the situation in Mexico than any representative from our Government who knows neither the language nor the peculiarities of the people. It is an interesting sign of the times that Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, of the famous missionary family, should be called to America by the Federal Council of Churches, the Carnegie Peace Foundation and the Laymen's Missionary Movement to visit prominent cities and lecture before churches, Chambers of Commerce, city clubs and other organizations.

He has already appeared before the Senate Committee in Washington

that was considering the Immigration Bill.

His suggestion that immigration be limited to 5 per cent annually of those already naturalized with their American-born children would preserve the self-respect of the Asiatics and would banish any alarm in this country as to a "yellow peril." Advanced Asiatics do not hesitate to affirm that they have much more to fear from the arrogance of the white races than we have to fear from the invasion of the yellow races. Professor Gulick speaks of Japan's gratitude for American friendship and there is a similar feeling in China. He questions whether it is wise policy to allow friendship to change to animosity and good will to enmity.

Professor Gulick has been from the beginning one of the vice presidents of the American Peace Society of Japan. Now that Andrew Carnegie, with his gift of two million dollars, has enlisted the co-operation of the Christian Church in the Peace Movement we may look for a speedy and

powerful advance in the right direction.

Dr. Sato, president of the Tohoku Imperial University, has come to the United States to lecture at fifteen American Colleges as an exchange professor for the Carnegie Foundation for World Peace. Dr. Sato was a classmate of President Wilson at Johns Hopkins University. He says that Japan owes much to America in their educational system. All children at six years of age must be sent to school and 98.2 of all Japanese children are attending school.

Dr. Sato himself has been a Christian since 1877, and he asserts that there is no longer opposition to the spread of the doctrines of Christianity in the Empire. Professor Gulick and Dr. Sato together should accomplish much for the establishment of peace and righteousness in our relations with the

Sunrise Kingdom.

G. H. C.

# WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from February 1 to March 1, 1914

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer

Friend, 25; Friend, 5; Mrs. George A. Eddy, 100, 130 00	H. M. Bacon, in memory of Miss A. M. Manning, 6; Westford, Aux., 25, 43 00 Old Colony Branch.—Miss Frances J.
MAINE.  Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude	Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River. Fairhaven, S. S., 2.12; Somerset,
Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Bangor, Bangor, Hammond St. Ch., Ladies,	Pomegranate Band, 6, 8 12 Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitch- ell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Spring-
26.12, S. S., 2.05; Brewer, First Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 20; Dexter, Aux., 8; Lincoln, Jr. C. E. Soc., 1, 57 17	field, Holvoke, Second Ch., Women's
Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland.	Guild, Th. Off., 179.60; South Hadley Falls, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. F. E. Whittemore), 40; Springfield,
Sanford, North Parish Ch., 16 04	Faith Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 25, South Ch.,
Total, 73 21 NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Aux., 91.35, 335 95 Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge.
New Hampshire Branch -Miss Elizabeth	Friends, 200; Auburndale, Aux., 95; Boston, Friend, 100, Mrs. F. Jewett
A. Brickett, Treas., 69 North Spring St., Concord. Brentwood, Ch., 4.50; East Sullivan, Ch., Mrs. A. A. Ware, 2; Hud-	Moore, 100, Central Ch., Aux., 580, Mrs. Edward C. Moore, 50, Miss. Study Cir.,
son, Ch., 7.50; Manchester, First Ch., Aux., 80.58, S. S., 1.92; New Castle, Ch.,	205.49, Mt. Vernon Ch., Aux., 8, Guild, Friend, 25, S. S., 25, Old South Ch., Aux., 460, Union Ch., Monday Eve. Club, 60;
3; Wolfboro, Aux., 10, 109 50 VERMONT.	Brighton, Aux., 2; Brookline, Harvard Ch., Y. L. F. M. S., 170, Prim. Dep., S. S.,
Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Pittsford, S. S.,	Brighton, Aux., 2; Brookline, Harvard Ch., Y. L. F. M. S., 170, Prim. Dep., S. S., 15; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 28.50, Prim. Dept. S. S., 13, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., Mrs. Sarah H. Dow, 20, Miss Helen G.
5.27; St. Johnsbury, North Ch., S. S., 5; Sheldon, Aux., 5.73,	Dow, 20, Miss Hattie E. Dow, 20, Y. L. M. C., 25; Chelsea, First Ch., Aux., 100;
MASSACHUSETTS,  Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. E. S.	Dedham, Chicatawbot Club, 25; Dorchester, Harvard Ch., Woman's Benev. Soc.,
Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Law- rence. Bedford, United Workers (25 of	10. Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 10. Second Ch.,
wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. E. G. Pierce), 40; Lexington, Hancock Ch., Girls' Club, 35; Lowell, Hign St. Ch., Aux., 25; Wake-	Aux., 46, Village Ch., Aux., 4.40; Foxboro, Aux., 40; Hyde Park, Aux., 75; Newton, Eliot Ch., Woman's Assoc., 45; Newton, Co., Eliot Ch. Aux., 15;
field, Aux., 57.96, 157.96  Barnstable Association.—Miss Carrie E. Mitchell, Treas., South Dennis. Orleans, Miss Soc. Miss Amelia Snow. 35.00	Newton Centre, First Ch. Aux., 115; Newton Highlands, Aux., 31,52, Jr. C. E. Soc., 9; Newtonville, Central Ch., Guild,
miss. Does, miss rimena bilan,	15, Queens of Avilion, 30; Norwood, W. F. M. S., 150; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Aux.
Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield.	Ch., For. Dept., 158, C. R., 4; Roxbury,
Housatonic, Aux., 12; Lee, First Aux., 290; Pittsfield, South Ch., Aux., 25.53; Windsor, Ch., 3. Less expenses, 83 cts., 329 70	West, Woman's Union, 5, Anatolia Club, 4; Somerville, Broadway Ch., Earnest Workers, 2.57, Highland Ch., Women Workers, 15, Prospect Hill Ch., Prim.
Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Nicholas C. Johnson, Treas., 300 Main St., Haverhill.	Workers, 15, Prospect Hill Ch., Prim. Dept. S. S., 1, Winter Hill Ch., Dau. of
Friend, 1; Bradford, Aux., 7; Newbury (So. Byfield), Helen Noyes M. B., 10;	Cov., 10; Somerville, West, Lower Lights, 15.61; Wollaston, Park and Downs Ch., 14.13; Walpole, Far and Near Club, 1;
Newburyport, Belleville Ch., Girls' Travel Club, 10, C. R., 250, 30 50 Franklin County Branch.—Miss J. Kate	14.13; Walpole, Far and Near Club, 1; Winthrop, Aux., 5, 3,203 72 Worcester Co. Branch,—Mrs. Thomas E.
Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield. Greenfield, Second Ch., Aux., 10; North-	Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester, East Douglass, Second Ch., 35,70;
field, Aux., 38, Evening Aux., 4; Shelburne, Jr. S. S., 10; South Deerfield, Aux.,	Holden, Aux., 25; Whitinsville, E. C. A. D. Band, 12.84; Worcester, Memorial Ch.,
S, Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Claffin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro.	Coral Workers M. B., 3, Old South Ch., Cl. 24, 5, 81 54
riam. 250: Welleslev, Welleslev College,	Total, 4,925 99
Y. W. C. A., 300, 550 00 Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark	LEGACIES.
McCully, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mattapan. Braintree, Aux., 28; Plymouth, Aux., 35, S. S., Prim. Cl., 6.25, C. R., 6.25;	Boston.—Emeline Porter Barnes, by Herbert H. Barnes and George W. Barnes, Extrs 5,000 00
Weymouth and Braintree, S. S., Prim. Dept., 5,	Extrs., 5,000 00 Oxford.—Mrs. Sarah Proctor Joslin, by Elliott P. Joslin, Extr., 1,000 00
North Middlesex Branch.—Miss Julia S. Conant, Treas., Littleton Common. Dun-	Roxbury.—Mrs. Anna C. Sargent, by Edmund D. Codman, Extr., 2,000 00
stable, C. E. Soc., 5; Littleton, Aux., 7,	Stockbridge.—Miss Elizabeth H. Brewer,

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through Stockbridge Aux, and Treas, of Berkshire Branch,  Total,  RHODE ISLAND.  Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Newport, Aux., 303.97, S. S., 250; Pawtucket, Park Place Ch., C. R., 10; Providence, Grace P. Chapin, 25, Union Ch. C. R., 10.14, 599 11	89.19; Morris, S. S., 10; Naugatuck, Aux., 243; New Fairfield, Mrs. John Rossiter, 5; New Haven, Center Ch., Aux., 167; Yale College Chapel, Aux., 10; Norfolk, Ch., 12.50; Northfield, Aux., 10; Salisbury, Aux., 10; Sound Beach, Aux., 10; Stamford, Aux., 25; Waterbury, First Ch., Aux., 4; Wilton, S. S., 5; Winchester, C. E. Soc., 11; Winsted, First Ch., Friend, 100,
,,	Total, 2,629 57
CONNECTICUT.	PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.
Eastern Connecticut Branch.—Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London. Greeneville, S. S., 5; New London, First Ch., Aux., 12; Norwich, Second Ch., S. S., 6.50, 23 50	Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. Fla., Jacksonville, Ch., 10.79; Tangerine, Ch., 1.20,
Correction New Britain, First Ch., S. S.,	KANSAS,
23.69 reported in March LIFE AND LIGHT under Eastern Conn. Branch should have been credited to Hartford Branch.	Whiting.—Friends, through Miss L. J. Eastman, 18 00
Hartford BranchMrs. Sidney W. Clark,	CANADA.
Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Int. Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 107.20; Friend in mem. of her mother, 100; Mrs. Edward	Canada.—Cong'l W. B. M., Miss Emily Thompson, Treas., Toronto, 1,041 26
Capen, 12.44; Mrs. A. L. Gillett, 100; Mrs.	CHINA.
C. D. Talcott, 25; Burnside, Aux., 5;	Tung-chowWoman's C. E. Soc., 36 00
Farmington, Aux., 23; Hartford, Asylum	
Hill Ch., Girls' Miss. Club, 3, First Ch.,	Donations, \$8,081 69 Buildings, 1,400 67
F. M. Club, 57; Farmington Ave. Ch.,	Buildings, 1,400 67 Specials, 108 27
Aux., 301, Fourth Ch., Prim. S. S., 4,	Legacies, 8,050 00
Windsor Ave. Ch., Aux., 60.15; Kensington, Mrs. Cowles, 1; New Britain, South	
Ch., 35; Plainville, Aux., 25; Stafford	Total, \$17,640 63
Springs, Aux., 2; West Hartford, Jr. C.	TOTAL FROM OCT. 18, 1913 TO MAR. 1, 1914.
E. Soc., 5; West Willington, Ladies, 8;	Donations, \$38,990 44
Windsor Locks, Aux., 230, 1,103 79	Buildings, 27,169 15
New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. Int.	Specials, 900 02
on invested funds, 20; Off. at Derby Union	Legacies, 14,088 25
Meet., 3.76; Friend in mem. of Catherine	Total, \$81,147 S6
T. Sterling, 100; Friend, 75; Mr. Gilbert	
W. Chapin, 200; Bridgeport, Park St. Ch.,	GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT.
Fullerton Cir., 200; Bridgewater, C. E.	Previously acknowledged, \$64,936 11
Soc., 10.43; Danbury, Jr. M. C., 10; Guilford, Hyacinth M. B., 5.40; Litchfield, Y.	Receipts of the month, 1,400 67
T M D 100: Middletown Couth Ch	T-4-1 000 000 00

# WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

Receipts for January, 1914

MISS HENRIETTA F. BREWER, Treasurer, 770 Kingston Ave., Oakland, Cal.

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Northern California Branch.—Mrs. E. V. Krick, Treas., 1433 Clay St., San Francisco. December. Benicia, 2.50; Berkeley, Park, 10.50; Martenez, 3.69; Oakland, First, Guild, 150, Fruitvale Ave., 11; Personal Gift Mrs. C. D. Blaney, 75; Redwood City, 6.25; Sanger, 2; San Jose, 85; Saratoga, C. R., 50 cts.; Sunnyvale, 13.05; Special Gift Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Axtell, 25,

L. M. B., 166; Middletown, South Ch.,

Southern California Branch.—Mrs, S. E. Hughes, Treas., 56 Worcester Ave., Pasadena. Chula Vista, 28; Claremont, 74.42; La Canada, 5; Pasadena, First, 25, Lake Ave., 15; Pomona, 75; Santa Ana, C. R., 9.50; Santa Barbara, 11, C. R., 7.05, S. S. Prim. Dept., 1.32,

#### OREGON.

Oregon Branch.—Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas., 421 West Park St., Portland. Ashland, 5; Corralis, 6; Eugene, 13; Gaston, 20; Hubbard, 2.97; Oregon City, 5; Portland, First, 64.75, S. S., 18; Salem, 25; Sherwood, 5; Woodburn, 4.07,

#### UTAH.

Total,

Utah Branch.—Mrs. George Brown, / Treas., Sandy. Salt Lake City, First, 20 00

#### WASHINGTON.

Washington Branch.—Mrs. Everett Smith, Treas., 1533 18th Ave., Seattle. Kennewick, 11; Edmonds, 5; Pullman, 10; Seattle, Keystone, 10.37, Queen Anne, 12.32, Plymouth, 95.25, Mrs. Marsh's Cl., 15,

Total, 963 51

\$66,336 78

R. B. FERRIER, Acting Treas.



PRESIDENT CAPEN WITH SOME OF THE SHOLAPUR WORKERS



Vol. XLIV. MAY, 1914. No. 5.

The unseen world has again been brought very near to the missionary circle which has its center in the Congregational House, by the passing Dr. E. E. over of Dr. Elnathan Ellsworth Strong, the beloved Editorial Strong. Secretary *Emeritus* of the American Board, which occurred at his home in Auburndale the morning of April 2.

Dr. Strong was born in Hardwick, Vt., in May, 1832, and after graduating from Dartmouth College and Andover Theological Seminary, spent over twenty years in happy and successful pastorates, six years in South Natick and fifteen in Waltham, Mass. In 1878 he became the editor of the *Missionary Herald* and continued in this position as Editorial Secretary of the American Board until 1907, when he became Secretary *Emeritus* and was succeeded by his son, Dr. W. E. Strong. His last public utterance in connection with the Board was the prayer of consecration offered at the commission service for Miss Elizabeth W. Pettee, which took place last July at the Board Rooms. Although he has since that time visited the Rooms where he was so greatly honored and beloved, he has for several months been gradually failing and the end of the earthly life spent in such wonderful accord with the principles of the heavenly kingdom seemed but the translation into an unhampered service.

Dr. Strong's able editorship of the *Herald* needs no comment here, but many missionaries will bear tribute to the loving, sympathizing personality which glowed behind each written word and which endeared him to hundreds. His visit to Africa as a member of the Deputation in 1903 heightened the interest he had always felt in the missions there. The missionaries and people among whom they worked in that country became in an especial way his charge for whom he made unceasing prayer. "The Stronghold," the lovely Auburndale home, has been the refuge and resting place of scores of tired workers and the sense of loss over his home-going will be felt the world around.

The funeral service was held at the chapel of the Auburndale Congre-

gational Church of which he had for years been one of the staunch upholders. It was conducted by his pastor, Dr. W. C. Gordon. The address was given by Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, Home Secretary of the American Board, music was rendered by the American Board quartette and the closing prayer was offered by Dr. F. N. Peloubet.

Dr. Strong is survived by his widow, who is a Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Board, by an only daughter, Miss Annie C. Strong, and by two sons, Arthur M. Strong of Boston and William E. Strong, D.D., who is just returning from his tour of the missions of the Board, as a member of the Deputation.

News of the entering into rest of Rev. Stephen C. Pixley for fifty-nine years a missionary of the Board in South Africa reached the Board Rooms

Two Veteran late in March. "Father" Pixley, as he was lovingly called Missionaries. by the younger members of the mission, died at Dr. MacCord's hospital in Durban, February 21, where he had been ill for several weeks. He was born in Plainfield, N. S., in 1829, graduated from Williams College in 1852, and after his theological course, sailed for Africa in 1855. His self-sacrifice and devotion to the work will be further noted in the columns of the Missionary Herald. Mrs. Pixley died in 1900 and her husband was laid to rest beside her at Inanda—the station so identified with their long service. His daughter Mary, though not under missionary appointment, has lived with her father in Inanda tenderly caring for him.

On March 29 another noble and devoted servant of God and of his kingdom in the mission field of the American Board passed away at Oberlin, Ohio,—Dr. Henry C. Haskell. Dr. Haskell was born in Maine in 1835—a graduate of Williams College of the class of 1859, and of Andover Seminary three years later. In 1862 he sailed for the European Turkey Mission where he served until 1874. After an interval of some years he was reappointed in 1887, and went to Samokov, where he was stationed until his return to this country in 1912.

Dr. Haskell entered with peculiar love and interest into the life of the Bulgarian people, and was a man of deep piety, delightful to work with, courteous and kind, though strong in his convictions. Mrs. Haskell seconded all his efforts most helpfully. Besides his widow, Dr. Haskell leaves two children in the mission of his love,—Dr. E. B. Haskell of Monastir and Miss Mary M. Haskell of Samokov, whose remarkable relief work during the late Balkan war will be recalled.

News of the death of Miss Atkins of Erzroom, Turkey, from smallpox, was received by cable March 18 and brought sadness to those who have Eunice known of the work of this young missionary. Miss Atkins M. Atkins. was born in Elk River, Minn., and received her education at Hamline University. She joined the Eastern Turkey Mission in 1908 and has been in charge of the Girls' School at Erzroom. This school and its teachers are supported by the W. B. M. I., and Miss Atkins has shown exceptional strength and promise in her responsible position in which she has been assisted by Miss Uline, now at Bitlis, and later by Miss Vina M. Sherman. During the five years of her service Miss Atkins has gained an unusual hold on the people of the community, and our sincere sympathy is extended to our sister Board in the loss sustained in her death.

In the death of Mr. Frank Wood which occurred at his home in Dorchester, March 27, after several months of illness, there passes from our Frank Wood.

Congregational circle in Boston another of the prominent group of laymen whose ranks have been so sadly depleted during the past few months. Mr. Wood has long been known as one of the most generous givers to religious and philanthropic causes, an ardent advocate of the rights of the American Indians, a prominent promoter of the Peace Movement, and above all a deeply spiritual exponent of the faith which was to him vital. He was for many years a deacon of the Shawmut Church, Boston, and its most generous supporter.

Learning the printer's trade as a boy, he became one of the prominent printers in Boston. He has ever been a generous friend of the Woman's Board and for nearly forty years the printing of LIFE AND LIGHT has been the work of his office. During the past three years the text-books of the Central Committee for the United Study of Missions have also borne his imprint.

His wife, formerly Dr. Lillian B. Neale, is one of the directors of the Woman's Board and an active promoter of the plans for the Golden Anniversary Gift.

It is very good news that Mrs. S. C. Bartlett of Otaru, Japan, whose recent severe illness from pleuro-pneumonia called forth much sympathy Missionary from many friends, is now well on the way to recovery, Personals, though she is still confined to the house. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are living in Brookline, Mass.

Miss Alice Pettee Adams of Okayama, Japan, sailed March 13 for

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San Francisco, coming for health reasons. It is a grief to all concerned that Miss Adams must temporarily be spared from her beautiful work at Hanabatake and many expressions of sorrow mingled with the farewells of those who have depended upon her for physical and spiritual blessings. Miss Adams stopped in Honolulu for a short visit with Miss Julia Gulick before coming to California where she expects to remain for the present.

Miss Evelyn F. Clarke, who is one of our teachers at the Normal School in Adams, South Africa, is on her way to America for furlough. Miss Clarke's sister, Miss Minnie, will be remembered by many who met her last November and a warm welcome awaits Miss Clarke on this, her first visit to the United States.

Miss Susan R. Howland spent a part of April with her brother's family at the Auburndale Missionary Home and is preparing to sail for Ceylon May 2 to devote herself largely to the evangelistic work in Uduvil, where her long service has greatly endeared her to the people. On the same steamer will sail Rev. and Mrs. Ira W. Pierce under appointment as American Board missionaries for Harpoot, Turkey; also Dr. Ruth Parmalee who is to be associated with Dr. Atkinson in the Annie Tracy Riggs Hospital at Harpoot. Dr. Parmalee is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Moses Parmalee, so long missionaries of the American Board in Erzroom and Trebizond. Mrs. Parmalee is accompanying her daughter to Turkey where she will make her home.

Miss Flora Starr, assistant treasurer of the W. B. M. I., accompanied by Miss E. F. Beebe, one of the Board of Managers, sailed April 2 from Boston, en route for the Balkan Mission where they will visit the schools of the Board with reference especially to the work in Samokov.

On the very day that President Capen entered upon life eternal in Shanghai, China, there passed away in Okayama, Japan, a man, of Ishii of whom Dr. J. H. Pettee wrote some years ago as "perhaps one Okayama. of the most widely known of living Japanese Christians,"—
J. Ishii of Okayama. Mrs. Pettee writes of his death,—"It was no surprise, for it has been expected more than once in the last two months; but every time he has rallied, often it seemed in direct answer to the prayers of his orphans and friends. The day before he died he rode around the place, but that night felt that his death was near. Most of his workers and older orphans spent the night in the room next his and he gave them many farewell messages.

"The funeral was on February 4 and about fifteen hundred people were

present, fully a third of the number being his orphans and workers and their families. A great many students from neighboring schools came, as well as hundreds of his personal friends from near and far, including the governor of the province and Colonel Yamamuro, the Japanese head of the Salvation Army and an old protégé of Mr. Ishii's, who preached the funeral sermon. Here in Okayama we had two memorial services, one of them at our house at the hour of the funeral, for those in the city who had been closely connected with the orphanage—ex-orphans, house mothers, trustees, and workers. Twenty-five were here, and it was a very tender, touching service. In the evening there was a large meeting in the church, with ten speakers, including the governor and the mayor, leading lawyers, doctors, and ministers. Mr. Pettee spoke at both meetings."

Mr. Ishii was born in 1865 in the island of Kushiu. Although his mother did not become a Christian until 1888 and his father never professed Christianity, yet his parents believed in Western ways and the boy received careful training. He studied medicine under the Roman Catholics for awhile but soon embraced Protestant Christianity and was baptized in 1884. In 1886-1887, led by learning of various cases of need, by reading the life of Dr. Guthrie, and by hearing of the work of George Muller, then in Japan, Mr. Ishii opened a small asylum for needy children. Aided by the Salvation Army in Japan and by an ever-growing circle of Japanese and foreign friends, the small endeavor, sustained by the mighty faith and simple sincerity of "Father Ishii" who never turned away a needy child, became the great Okayama Orphanage. In 1906 the terrible famine conditions increased the number of children from 375 to 1,200 in three months, and the budget from two to seven thousand yen, but Mr. Ishii's calm faith was equal to the demand and year by year the circle of blessing spread, donations increased, industries were added and the fame of the simple Japanese doctor became world-wide. As Dr. Pettee said of him years ago, "A love that works itself out in deeds; a life that is truly Christian; the spirit of the Bible worked into flesh and blood; simple loyalty of a Christian Samurai; faith that feels, hope that though always grave is never despondent; love that counts no cost if it may but save a few of 'the least of these, my brethren.' "

The new text-book, *The Child in the Midst*, by Mrs. B. W. Labaree is now on sale. A "preview" of this fascinating study of child welfare in non-Christian lands appears on page 200, and Mrs. Joseph Cook's

practised pen has caught some of the most cogent reasons for the general study of this book. Price thirty cents in paper, fifty cents in New cloth binding. The new post-office regulations for parcel Publications, post require zone postage on books, so those ordering will please take notice and enclose postage to cover new rates. Two sets of programs based upon The Child in the Midst are in preparation and will be issued for the Northfield Summer School in July.

Our World Family by Mrs. Helen Douglas Billings,—Mrs. Peabody's sister,—is also ready. This is the junior book for 1914-1915 and contains attractive program material for leaders of children's mission bands.

Miss Preston's book for older juniors, Crusaders in Turkey, has not waned in popularity. A box of Turkey curios has been prepared to accompany Crusaders and the Sunday-school exercises and will be rented for ten cents and postage. It contains a dozen articles illustrating life in Turkey, such as a swaddled baby, Armenian dolls dressed as bride and groom, a moffa, etc. Full description sent with box. For use of this interesting set of curios apply to Miss Marion E. Barlow, making dates well in advance.

The first Bulletin of the Federation of Woman's Board of Foreign Missions is at hand and is replete with interesting communications, including letters from Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. Montgomery. These Bulletins are to be issued semi-annually by the Central Committee on the United Study of Missions. Annual subscriptions 25 cents or 15 cents per copy may be sent to Miss Hartshorn.

The semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions will be held with the Congregational Church in Concord, Mass., Thursday, May Semi-annual 14; sessions at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. The ladies of Meeting at Concord. the church will serve luncheon at twenty-five cents a plate. Part of the forenoon session will be devoted to an open conference conducted by Miss Calder on the results of the study of The King's Business, after which Mrs. Chauncey J. Hawkins of Jamaica Plain will present the new text-book The Child in the Midst. Mrs. Frank H. Wiggin will speak concerning "Some Things our Women Want to Know about the Woman's Board." Among the missionaries who are expected to give addresses are Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins of Foochow, Miss Mary L. Daniels of Harpoot, and Miss Evelyn Clarke of Adams, South Africa. It is hoped that Dr. William E. Strong, just returned from his world

tour of the American Board missions, will give the closing address of the afternoon. There will be a Service of Intercession at noon. Other features will combine to make the program a helpful one and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

The April Friday meeting was presided over by Mrs. S. L. Blake. A part of the session was devoted to an open conference conducted by Friday Miss Calder in regard to the results secured by the study of Meeting. The King's Business. Representatives of several auxiliaries spoke most encouragingly along the lines of the "Every Woman Canvass," group meetings for prayer, special study classes and other efforts which promise better efficiency in the coming year. The missionary address, "Holy Week in Guadalajara," was given by Dr. John Howland of Mexico. He drew a vivid picture of the contrast between the joyous hope of our Easter and the indifference and despair of those who know nothing except a dead Christ.

#### THE TREASURY RECEIPTS

	For Regular Work    Other   Total			For Golden Anniver'y Gift	For Special Objects	From Legacies	TOTAL
Mar.1-Apr. 1		\$521.00	\$7;966.29	\$732.68	\$213.35	\$10,334.35	\$19,246.67
Oct. 18, 1913- Apr. 1, 1914		2,249.91	46,956.73	27,901.83	1,113.37	24,422.60	100,394.53

On account of the change by which our fiscal month now agrees with the calendar month, no comparison of receipts is possible, as the periods do not correspond. We shall therefore omit the table of comparisons for the rest of this year.

For the information of the many friends who are interested to know what progress the Woman's Board is making in meeting its apportionment, we are planning to give once in three months a report of our receipts under the Apportionment Plan. Below is the statement for the first quarter of 1914.

RECEIPTS FOR REGULAR WORK AND BUILDINGS January 1-April 1, 1914

Co	ounting on Ap	portionment for	Not Counting on Apportionment		TOTAL	
From Auxiliary Societies	· From Churches	From Church Organizations	Total	From Individuals From Other Sources	TOTAL	
\$20,363.84	\$936.16	\$1,381.90	\$22,681.90	\$11,567.66	\$3,176.52	\$37,426.08

#### "THE CHILD IN THE MIDST"

PRESENTED BY MRS. JOSEPH COOK

THIS is the fourteenth text-book sent out by the Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions. As these books drop from the press year after year we of the Woman's Board are freshly reminded that the idea of this interdenominational study originated with our beloved Home Secretary, Miss Abbie B. Child. It was brought forward at the Ecumenical Conference held in New York in 1900. It was heartily endorsed by that body and was one of the chief, tangible results of that great gathering. Miss Child was not only possessed of vision, but she had a statesmanlike grasp and unusual executive ability.

The first volume, Via Christi, was edited by Professor Louise Manning Hodgkins, for years at the head of the English Department of Wellesley College. It dealt with the growth of the Christian Church through all the centuries to the time when the Great Commission began to be carried out. Macmillan was persuaded to undertake the publication of this book although that house had little expectation that a book on foreign missions would have any remunerative sale. The demand for Via Christi and its successors for several years was an agreeable surprise to the publishers. The pecuniary results induced the Central Committee to have the printing and publication under their own imprimatur.

The Central Committee is composed of eight women prominent in different denominations. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody is Chairman, but in her absence from the country this year her place is taken by our own Miss Stanwood. The co-operation of women along these large lines was amply illustrated by the way the women worked together in the famous Jubilee Campaign from the Pacific to the Atlantic with the monetary result of one million dollars.

We hear much in these days of the Feminist Movement and feminist intentions. A great deal of this is most distasteful. But as an illustration of the Christian feminist movement we rejoice to know that two women were in the Continuation Committee which met at The Hague, and that they were welcomed there by Queen Wilhelmina.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies were founded for the emancipation of our sex in those lands where they had been kept for ages in ignorance and isolation. Whatever touches the home in our own land and in foreign lands is of supreme interest to us women.

So the book for next year's study with its motto: "And He took a little child and set him in the midst of them," will appeal to all who have the mother's heart whether or not they have children of their own. Child welfare exhibits are held in many of our large cities, and children are being cared for from the prenatal period during adolescence in such an intelligent, scientific manner as was never before known in the history of the world. The Central Committee in its foreword, says of this book: "This is not a book for children, but a book about children the world over, and with its accurate statement of facts, solicits attention to the great need of new effort in behalf of children in non-Christian lands. The author, Mrs. Mary Schauffler Labaree, whose husband, Benjamin W. Labaree, was murdered in Persia, was born into an environment of missionary intelligence and activity in which her girlhood was trained. Later years of experience in Persia, and subsequent association with many nationalities in our own land, have given her large opportunity to know whereof she writes with tender, sympathetic touch." The six chapters treat of the child in its Helplessness, at Home, at Play and at Work, at School, at Worship, at Work for Christ.

The seventh chapter, which is an Appendix, tells of "The Mother and the Christ-Child." At the close of each chapter may be found the illustrative quotations initiated by Miss Hodgkins in the first of the series and a distinct addition to the subject-matter. There is a Bible reading, a prayer, questions and a bibliography specially adapted to the chapter studied and leaflets published by the various societies represented by the Central Committee. The pictures are unhackneyed and most interesting. The cover has the familiar Sistine Madonna; but the frontispiece shows Joseph with the Christ-Child in the workshop at Nazareth, a very tender and beautiful conception of the relationship between the human and the divine who wrought together as carpenters. This latest output of mission study is a valuable and unique addition to missionary literature and it is sure to be welcomed with enthusiasm by our auxiliaries.

I have had laid upon me the conviction that the Christian women in America who will take as their field the awaking and energizing of the churches are doing missionary work of the greatest value. The detachment at home is really an organic part of the campaign abroad. Be of good cheer, dear missionary workers, serving without hope of distinction or earthly reward. On your fidelity, daring, initiative, and reliance on God, depends the advance of the next twenty-five years. As you progress, Christ is lifted up in India; when you falter, his kingdom suffers here.

—Mrs. W. A. Montgomery.



GIRLS' SCHOOL DORMITORY, SHOLAPUR

#### IN THE SHOLAPUR FIELD

Part I

#### FIFTY YEARS AS A STATION

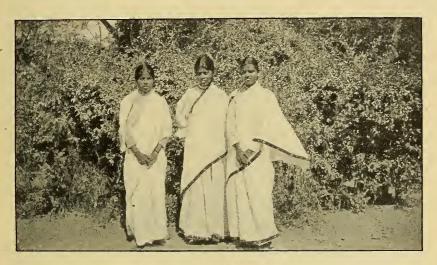
BY M. LOUISE WHEELER

THE Station celebrated with a holiday the 12th of February which has been set apart to remember each year the Centenary of our mission. We gathered together in the church in the morning for a service of prayer and praise. In the afternoon the pastor and teachers held open-air services in different parts of the city, and at five o'clock the whole Christian community gathered at the fort for a short service of song, social sports, and games. There is no doubt but that the Centenary and Sholapur Jubilee have left in all our lives a desire for deeper consecration and an enthusiasm to go forward. The coming of the Deputation played no small part in this, and the memory of it will live in the hearts of the people. It was so good to have them with us. You can hardly realize how good.

You will be interested in a program of our Jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of work in Sholapur by Mr. Charles Harding. The opening session on Saturday, to greet former workers in Sholapur and guests, was an enthusiastic one. A processional of girls in white opened the session with a song, "Oh, Zion Haste." The communion

service at the close of all the sessions on Sunday night was an impressive one, and it was most fitting to have Mr. Gates with us again presiding in the old, accustomed way.

The sad event for Sholapur in the history of the last few months is the burning of the old Hartland bungalow, around which so many mission associations and memories linger. It is indeed a great loss to the mission and to those especially who, like Mr. and Mrs. Gates, have found a home there, and also to Mr. and Mrs. McBride, much of whose personal loss can never be replaced. But you will be glad to know that the new bungalow is rapidly going up, and that Mr. and Mrs. McBride hope to be in it before the rains come. When again they are living in the New Hart-



THREE "FAMINE BABIES" GROWN UP

land and Mr. and Mrs. Gates have come back to their own home, Winona, and to us, we shall feel as if our circle were once more quite complete.

One thing which we feel is going to have great results, not only along educational lines, but in binding our Christian community into a co-operative whole, is our Teachers' Club that was started last August. Once every month all our teachers gather together in Mr. McBride's compound to discuss the principles, methods and problems connected with our educational work. The missionaries attend and often take part in the informal talks, but, since the first one or two times when Mr. McBride or Miss Fowler presided, the chairman and speakers are always selected

by the committee from among the teaching force, and already many help-ful suggestions have been brought forward. Such topics as these have been under discussion. 1. The teacher—his personality, dress, manners, attitude toward his children, his work, etc. 2. The school from the child's standpoint. 3. How to teach geography. 4. How to teach Bible and Christian principles to little children, to older children, to adults. The more weighty part of the meeting is preceded by social intercourse and usually refreshments and we feel sure that as time goes on such concentrated effort will result in more sympathetic co-operation, intelligent effort, and a higher educational and Christian standard for our schools and community. We have set the time for meeting in the late afternoon of "bazar day" on the first of every month, so that the district teachers coming from their small villages to the city for their monthly stores may have the educational benefit and social enjoyment of meeting with us.

Miss Fowler and Sulochanabai still continue their visits in the homes of the Brahman women, and the friendly relations between them and the missionaries is steadily increasing. Many of them were present at the Christmas entertainment of the Woronoco School and Kindergarten Training Class, and seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly.



JOSEPHINE KINDERGARTEN, SHOLAPUR

# Part II SNAPSHOTS ON A TOUR

BY MRS. FRANCES GAZEN GATES

A FEW illustrations met with in a recent tour among small villages in the Mogalai may interest you, dear friends, and I take the time to write them down before they are forgotten.

Do you remember in childhood hearing the expression "The Great Moghal"? This term was formerly used for one of the native rulers in this land, and the country under his hand was called Mogalai. That term is still used for a large tract of country lying to the north and east of Barsi. Formerly the name Mogalai was used as a term of lawlessness, bribery and corruption. As we look back to what it was since our own recollection the change in the condition of affairs is most encouraging. May I tell you the testimony of a leading man in one of the small villages visited by our preaching band while out with us. He said, "Formerly we lived in a state of terror. When it came time for our crops to be garnered, no farmer expected to sleep at night. His fields must be watched against marauders. Thefts and murders were frequent, and no justice could be done. I want to say that now we have not the former anxiety,—when our crops are ripening we can sleep quietly and feel that all be well. It is because the missionaries come here and preach to the people that we have this immunity and we are grateful to them." Isn't that encouraging testimony from a heathen?

At a convention of churches where sixteen villages were represented, a few of the elders in the church were presented to the evangelistic party that had come from elsewhere. Of one it was said that as a young man he belonged to a band of thieves and murderers. He would not hesitate to take the life of a man any more than the wringing of the neck of a chicken. This man is now a deacon in one of the churches. Some of the earliest converts whom all love to reverence and speak of as men of God were in their early years robbers and murderers. It is a wonder they escaped the hand of justice. After receiving the Spirit of God in their hearts, they became gentle as children and eminently men of prayer. One held the position of pastor of the first church in that vicinity, though getting no salary therefor. He still kept up his work of village watchman. It was touching to hear him as he would administer baptism to some young man. "My son" was his common expression at such a time.

At one village we were near a well which seemed to have fine water,

and we were pleased that our wants in this direction would be so well supplied, but alas, during the heat of the day we heard a splash, and soon another, and from the sounds, we had come to the conclusion that two men were enjoying a plunge in our drinking water! Is it strange that we did not care for that water any longer, and sent half a mile to bring water from the well of the low caste people? The owner of well number one had assured us that it was fine water for drinking, it would never occur to him that we would object to people swimming in said well!

In one village which is subsidiary to the Nizam, yet is let out to a man who collects taxes and pays a certain revenue, we found the condition of things rather sad. The leading man in the village is a great tyrant, helping himself to the property of others without leave or license. One farmer came to us with his sad tale—that the man had told him he must have a sum of money. He plead that he had not it, then in a few days an order was given to cut down five fine trees on this farmer's property. He complained of this, and he was punished by having two fine steers stolen. When he went in search of the stolen animals the time was taken for this tyrant to take over a part of the property in court, for they are afraid they will gain the ill will of this man. Seeing our party, he at first seemed somewhat alarmed, but later told the few Christians who are in the village that as soon as the white people had gone they would all be put to death. He has threatened this a number of times, in order to get from them something he has wished. Notwithstanding these trials and persecutions, there were three young men who stood up and received baptism while we were there. When we were ready to come away, only one cart could be found for us and that belonged to the poor man who had told us his story and to whom we had shown sympathy. Some of the people told those who were with us that this kulkarni had threatened them if they gave us carts, and they did not dare to help us! Will you not pray for these poor brethren and sisters in persecution that their faith may not fail?

In one village sometime ago a heathen gave this testimony. "If I know that a certain Christian man is at home, I leave my fields, and go to another village, if I have to, but if he is not there and I know other men who are Hindus are at home, then I will not go."

A woman talking with the Bible women one day said: "My son has wanted to become a Christian. See, we have no idols in or about the house. One time my son stopped me when I was about to worship, and told me I must pray to the Christian's God, and taught me a prayer.

Now every night before lying down, I ask God to take care of me, and frequently through the day I say, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.' Once my son had to go to Sholapur on business. There was plague there at that time, and the neighbors said, 'Why do you allow your son to go into the fire like this?' I plead with him and begged him not to go, but he replied, 'Mother, do you think God is not at Sholapur as well as here?' When I have to sleep out in the field, I never have been troubled by evil spirits, I feel God takes care of me, I have no fear he will surely care for me though there be plague about''

These are a few instances to show you how the power of God is working among this people. Do not stop praying, pray earnestly and pray that help may come that there may be more laborers, and that some man of God may come here and superintend this work which has grown beyond our strength. It seems as though the fields were ripe for the harvest, and that a few years of earnest hard work would see mass movements in all this region and many people turning to the Lord.

How frequently word comes to us that in one village or another are those who are asking for instruction, as they wish to become Christians. A short time ago, twenty-seven in one village expressed their desire to come out among the Christians. How long shall we have to keep saying to them, "We cannot do it." This is your work, as well as ours. Do not let it die down because of lack of interest on the part of happy Christians in favored America.

# BIBLE WOMEN'S STORIES

BY DR. RUTH P. HUME, AHMEDNAGER, INDIA

This story sent by Dr. Hume illustrates the simplicity of the women to whom the village Bible women often go, as well as the Oriental method of teaching the truth.

There was a simple, silly woman, who was never allowed to go anywhere alone, because she had not enough sense. Her husband did all the marketing and any necessary purchasing. The wife merely ground the grain and made the bread, and did the daily cooking and ordinary housework.

One day she said to her husband, "I am going to the bazar, to-day." "What will you do there?" he asked. "I will take some cotton to sell."

So she called to her neighbors, "I am going with you to the bazar to-day to sell cotton." She combed her hair and made herself ready long

before anyone else wanted to start. In her impatience she started ahead and never having gone to the bazar alone, she lost her way. She reached a large pond where the frogs and toads were croaking and making a big noise. "Ah," she said, "this must be the bazar." The frogs croaked, "Ta ra, ta ra," which she took to mean, "Yes, this is the bazar." "Do you want some cotton?" she asked. "Ta ra, ta ra," they replied. That means, "Yes, we want some cotton," she interpreted. "Will you pay for it now, or shall I come for the money next week?" "Ta ra, ta ra," came the answer. "Come for the money next week." So she scattered the cotton, of which she had brought a big bundle on her head, far and wide over the pond. And home she went. The husband asked, "What did you do at the bazar?" "I sold all my cotton, but the people told me to come for the money next week on bazar day." "You are a silly," said the husband and put the cotton down for a dead loss.

Next week the woman called to her neighbors that she was going to the bazar with them, but again she started ahead and found herself where she had gone the previous week. But now the pond was quite dried up and there were not even frogs to say, "Ta ra, ta ra," to her. But at the bottom of the pond where the water had dried was a brick of solid gold. She really did not know the value of the brick, but she said, "How honest these people are. They had to go away, but they left the price of the cotton for me." She put the brick of gold on her head and started home, carrying it quite openly. Her husband saw her from the field and wondered what she had. On coming nearer he saw that it was a brick of pure gold and joined his wife, who told him about the honest people in the bazar. He remarked that he had a headache and thought he would not work longer in the field and carried the brick home for his wife wrapped up in his clothing.

On reaching home he dug up the ground behind the fireplace and buried the brick, telling the wife to smear over the floor to cover up traces of its having been opened up. She asked why he buried it, and the husband replied, "Leave it there until some occasion comes for it." The wife kept wondering what her husband meant. Next morning a fakir came begging for his dole, crying, "The time has come, the time has come." She was much excited and asked, "Are you the time, are you the occasion? Come in, my husband has put away something for you." She brought the fakir into the house, dug up the brick and gave it to him. "My husband said to leave it until some occasion came for it. That is what he meant." The fakir took the brick, thanked her and

left the village as fast as his legs could carry him. The wife smoothed over the floor and felt most virtuous, because she had been bright enough to give the brick to the man for whom her husband had kept it.

In the evening the husband came home to dinner and noticed at once that the floor did not look quite as it had been left. He asked about it and the wife replied with eagerness, "Yes, the occasion which you said would come was here this morning and I told him that you had been keeping it for him. So I gave it to the fakir and he thanked me and took away the brick." The poor woman, after the lot of many Indian wives, received a beating for her stupidity. And then the Bible woman draws the moral and points to the gospel story by saying that when the opportunity and the occasion comes we must not throw away the salvation of Christ, as did the silly woman her golden brick.

The story is more pointed in the Marathi, because of the word with double meaning which the husband and the fakir used in saying, "The occasion, the time has come."



PART OF AHMEDNAGAR COMPOUND

"'O God,' I cried, 'why may I not forget?

These halt and hurt in life's hard battle

Throng me yet.

Am I their keeper? Only I—to bear

This constant burden of their, grief and care?

Why must I suffer for the others' sin?

Would that my eyes had never opened been!'

And the thorn-crowned and Patient One

Replied, 'They thronged Me, too; I too have seen.'''

# JUBILATION AT GEDIK PASHA

BY MRS. ETTA D. MARDEN

Through the Jubilee Fund and the generosity of one unnamed friend, the quarters at Gedik Pasha are now in a comfortable and sanitary condition.

We all have been busy this school year and have surmounted many difficulties. Too many to recite even, for to live in a building with 150 children, while all kinds of building operations were going on, to be run over and beset by masons, stone men, plumbers, plasterers, painters, heating plant men, and each and all of these men followed by several other men and boys, dumping down hods of bricks, bags of lime, piles of glass, miles of plumbing and hot water piping, not to mention fifty-one huge uncompromising black iron radiators, standing at all angles across windows, in front of doors and at the top of the stairs; to have everywhere from attic to basement, blowpipes and forges, hammers and augers, besides endless things with long handles and unknown names; to run over paint pots, tins of turpentine, and step into a pile of shavings to meet pieces of glass and screws and nails, to breathe clouds of yellow ochre, and arsenic green and indigo blue, and lampblack, along with an awful odor called "radiator" paint, to sweep and dust the same room, and sweep and dust it again day after day and never see any result, all this I say does not conspire to literary effort. All this and some more we have lived through, and to be frank we would be willing to pass through the same experience again, to arrive at last at such good results, for in spite of the confusion and discomforts we have emerged to find the school and ourselves more comfortable and commodiously situated than ever before in the history of the institution.

For all this we are very grateful to the Woman's Board, and to the men and women who by their generosity made these changes possible. Our new home in the fourth story is very pretty and has the added charm of leight above the noise and dust of the street, while the more complete separation of the school from the home part of the house is much better for all concerned. The hot water heating has kept us very warm and comfortable.

What really is accomplished in the building by way of changes and improvements is of the greatest value to the school and us as a family. The living rooms, including dining room and kitchen, are now in the third and fourth stories, fairly separated from the school. Before, these occupied the west end of the house scattered over four stories. This consolidating the living rooms makes the housekeeping much easier. I

am now in the dining room and in a moment I have to go to the kitchen which is only through a door instead of down two long flights of stairs. This arrangement leaves all of the first and second floors for the schools, together with two class rooms on the third floor and a small dormitory on the fourth floor, at present occupied by two Turkish girls and a native teacher.

The big handsome drawing room is now a class room, as is the old dining room, -and the old basement kitchen makes an excellent coal room. All the old plumbing was removed and new put in. The house is thereby relieved of the dangerous smell that used to pervade the rooms. itself would repay us for all that has been done. The walls were all freshly calcimined and in many rooms the woodwork was painted. The playground was enlarged and asphalted. Instead of a sea of mud in wet weather and a dust heap in summer we have a clean, dry, sanitary place for the children to play in. I think the children appreciate this feature of the changes more than any other, naturally. The new bathroom—oh, I can't tell you the satisfaction there is in its use. To sum up we have a commodious house, sanitary throughout, well lighted, well plumbed, and with some reservations, well heated, excellent school closets, a playground good enough for the capacity of the school. We could not finish all the rooms or plaster the outside walls, a much needed repair, but of that "anon," as the novelist would say. We are most grateful for all that has been done. I feel that the Lord has been good to us. We own the house, too, and that gives us a sense of permanency we have always lacked. We are happy, we are grateful, we feel that we can do much better work, we are not ashamed to have guests go all over the house. If necessary we can keep the doors and windows shut and not be made ill by the smells. Can you not fill in the rest and really understand how happy, grateful and comfortable we are?

I should say that the heating plant was fired December 26. We had to use pots of charcoal and oil stoves up to that time, but there was only one day that we really did not keep warm. The winter had been and is very mild so we did not suffer for lack of heat. We were really surprised that so many of the Turkish children returned, considering the state the premises were in. Since Miss Jones recovered from her serious fall we have all been well. She had a cold and it is not strange considering the exposure she passed through. The McCallums and the Ryans opened their houses and took us in. I do not know what we could have done had these two families not been here. And this is another instance of God's care for us.



### THE PRINCESS WHO HAD AN ARTIST'S SOUL

The Princess had been working quite awhile—I do not know just how long in weeks or in months, but it had been "quite awhile"—and she was growing tireder and tireder. The light was poor, you see, and the quarters were crowded, and there had been a great deal to get done. What with straining of eyes her sight had become blurred, and what with not having much room to move in, she had scarcely stirred an inch—which was quite enough to give anybody, even a princess, a stiff neck! And what with there being so much work to do, of course there had not been time to think of opening blinds or asking in the breeze or visiting or gossiping—just royal gossiping, I mean—with other princesses.

Now the Princess had the soul of an artist. The King, who was a very great artist indeed, had told her once, back at the beginning of the "quite awhile," that if she would go to work in one of the shops of his great palace and labor gladly and faithfully and wisely—"gladly and faithfully and wisely," he had repeated—some day her work would be as greatly honored as that of the finest artist in the land. She had marveled at his words. And when the King had pointed out the workroom she might use and had promised she should never lack for work to do, her heart had sung for joy. When he had printed her name—her little insignificant name; it was Ruth, did I tell you?—on the door, she had fairly burst with pride, for all she was half frightened at it too. It had not mattered then that the room was crowded or that there was much work waiting to be done!

On her table had lain a mass of dishes, misshapen and broken and useless dishes made of clay, and covered over with cobwebs. She would have liked it had the King meant her to be a different kind of artist,—had he given her glowing colors and the vision of a great picture, or a wonderful melody and strings on which to play it to the world, or even marble or precious metal wherewith to fashion images of angels. Still if the King wanted her to be just a mender of crooked dishes—she had thought to herself,—she would do the best she could. But just how to go about it she did not know. No one had ever trained her fingers. And of course

she must not take time to talk and study with other princesses—not with her table piled so high with work!

Just as faithfully as she knew how she had labored, week after week. She had taken the strange misshapen dishes of clay, first one, then another, then the first one over again, and she had pressed and squeezed and poked them. She had scraped away lumps and filled in holes and rubbed off edges, trying to make them vessels her artist soul could rejoice in. But somehow, faithfully though she worked, none had ever come out perfect,—the way it should have for a real princess.

And now she was getting tireder and tireder. Her back ached, and there was no skill at all in her fingers; her forehead was wrinkled, and her vision had become blurred—only she did not know about the blur because the blinds were down.

The people who came to see her began to shake their heads. Most of them had never taken workshops of their own, but they liked to watch other folk. "Why, she is no artist!" said some.

"But are not all princesses artists?" objected others.

"Just look at her work," said the first and they screwed up their lips as they gazed. "Most likely she is not a real Princess at all!" And many believed them and shook their heads again and went away.

But one old woman waited and plucked at the Princess's sleeve, until poor tired Ruth turned about, aching back and all. "What is it?" she demanded.

"My dear," the old woman said. "I am a Princess too, and when I was young I had a shop like yours. Listen! I am going to help you. You are working faithfully as the Great Artist bade, but you have neglected his other words. You are not working joyously, for you do not see clearly what you are doing, nor how precious even dishes of clay can be. And you are not working wisely, else you would rest a bit and lift the blinds and open the window and invite in the breeze and take a long, long look up to the mountains and down the valley. You would go and visit with other princesses too, for they could tell you many things. Then your sight would be better and your back would not ache, and the skill—"

"Could they help me shape this vessel?" asked the Princess Ruth wearily. It was a dish beautiful to look at and of goodly size, but quite useless because of a gaping hole in its side. "I have tried so long to make it good," she sighed. "It would be such a marvelous vessel!"

"Carry that to the window too. Show it to the other princesses. A

little touch from another artist may be all it needs."

But the Princess Ruth sighed again. "I do not know. I would—but my back is stiff. It would be hard to move so far. To get the shutters up would steal from my time and take strength and maybe a gold piece or two, that I can ill spare." She made a futile dab at the beautiful, useless dish, but the hole only grew deeper. "The King once said I had an artist's soul;" she wavered, "I ought to be able—"

Then the old woman's face grew sad and stern. "Princess," she said, "the soul of an artist is not enough. You must have the skill of an artist too, and that only comes when one labors faithfully and joyously and wisely—joyously and wisely. I have told you what to do."

The Princess sobbed, "Help me then," she said.

"I have told you," repeated the woman. "Only you yourself can bring it to pass. But I will leave you this."

She dropped a card on the table, then turned and was gone, and this is what the card said to Ruth:—

### Go to a Summer Conference

Northfield

Silver Bay

Ocean Park

It will drive off

That Sense of Helpless Ignorance That Tired, Discouraged Feeling

That Belittling Self-satisfaction Over What You Have Already Accomplished

#### Because it will

Throw New Light on Your Task and Give You Truer Perspective
Freshen the Spiritual Atmosphere in Which You Work
Upset Stumbling Habits and Bring to Light Unused Missionary Muscles
Teach You "How" and Put New Skill in Your Fingers
Give You The Inspiration of Fellowship With Other Workers
Quicken the Love of the Great King in Your Heart

#### Send One of Your Young People

Who Knows What Powers Will Blossom Forth At the Touch of Some Camp or Class Leader!

It Will Cost Time, and Strength, and A Gold Piece or Two

#### But

It Will Help You Do Your Work Joyously and Wisely, As Well As Faithfully

"I have told you what to do"

"Only you can bring it to pass"

Send to the Woman's Board, 704 Congregational House, Boston, for facts concerning conferences.



So many of our leading papers are calling attention to the passing away of those upon whom we have depended for the great things in our denom-John Knox ination. The Pacific Coast has not been exempt and as we

McLean. call the roll the leader we miss is Dr. John Knox McLean, for forty years foremost in all the Congregational work of this, the far West. It is our comfort and our joy that Mrs. McLean is still one of our active, most helpful officers, as she has been all these same forty years.

One from another denomination who spoke at the Memorial Service for Dr. McLean referred to his broad catholicity, his deeply fraternal spirit, and to the high honor in which he is held by Christians of every name, recalling the words of this noble leader, that the money wasted for lack of common sense Christian comity would have put a church on every hill in God's footstool and a Bible in every human hand.

Nowhere do we feel the force of this more than in the cause of missions. It was borne in upon us as we sat in conference with one just returned Co-operation from China, who says that co-operation rather than union Needed. is the proper word for us at this stage; and well we know, all of us, that the responsibility for any delay lies at the door of the homeland rather than at the gateway of any foreign field.

It is with most sincere regret that we note the resignation of Rev. H. M. Tenney, for ten years the beloved secretary of the American Resignation of Board for the Pacific Coast. The work has developed Dr. Tenney. greatly under his hand, as he has brought to it business methods and a spirit of deepest consecration. Rev. J. K. Browne, formerly of Harpoot, is serving temporarily as secretary at the San Francisco office.

# MRS. O'BRIGHT

BY ELIZABETH S. PERKINS

Spotless Town is the name I like to give to Dai-bieng, that village halfway between Diong-loh City and Kang-cheng. We spell the city with a capital C because that means that there is a high stone fortification around it, and that one has to find one of the five big gates to get out

unless he stumbles over some of the places where the masonry has fallen and the stones have been carried off to dyke rice fields or to bridge mudholes.

When we go dut through the South Gate and follow the creek along its winding course for two miles, then turn sharply to the "hand that holds

the bowl''—the left of course—we pass under huge banyans, through a wayside temple, whose decaying theater stage is symbolic of its use. It must be propped up and repainted with fresh colors before long if it is to serve its purpose in the world and satisfy its owners.

A ride of an hour and a half in sedans, through fields of bending grain, and one arrives at "Spotless Town." No, there are still a few flies at some seasons of the year; there are still some unlovely sights, but in the apartments of Mrs. Original Brightness, her kitchen, bedroom and school, there is such immaculate order, and withal, such a happy light in every face that no words are needed to label this spot as the "Jesus Class."

Several women gather in the bedroom to greet us. The center of the group is a little child. "Tiny Pearl" is her name, and one is reminded of another story of a merchant seeking goodly treasure, who when he had found a pearl, sold all and bought it. In this story of mine, it was a mother who bought her own child, but is that so different from the parable? You shall have that story some day, but now you want to see what Mrs. O'Bright, if we may abbreviate, has been doing in Dai-bieng these four years since she finished the studies offered in Mrs. Hubbard's school at Pagoda Anchorage, and hung up her diploma in her own hired house.

I think there were no Christians in the town that day. I am sure there was no church, or school, where anyone might learn of God. At Pearl Lake (Cio-hu) two miles away in the chapel, was a saintly old man who sometimes came and told the men of a wonderful man, called Jesus, who was more than man, and could save them from their sins. Some of the men had even dropped in at the chapel to repay his call and to hear more of the strange news. But little of it all reached the ears of the women folks until Mrs. O'Bright went to live among them, and biding her time, sowed seed of the kingdom in their barren hearts and tended it carefully. Her circle of women to-day, and the school, full of bright-faced young people, some thirty in number, ranging from grandames of sixty, whose

eyes are too old or too tired to learn the letters, to clever little tots of seven who can close the book and rattle off the whole of it from memory if you will let them, are tangible results of her Christian living.

We miss one dear old lady and are told that she "returned to Heaven" in the seventh moon, and that she was so happy to go. Later in the day, when calling in a neighboring house, we met the son of the glorified saint, a youth of twenty, who also has a shining face. He tells us how he had watched the change come over his mother, seen the deep lines of sorrow

give way to a great peace, and, finally, when with such wonderful joy she had said good-bye to her family and slept, he had been overcome with one desire, to find the Christ who had made it possible. "So," said he, "the pastor at Pearl Lake has been helping me find him." I think they had succeeded.

Two miles is a long way to church when you have no automobile, no electric car, no horse, and when the price of a ride in a sedan chair would be equal to the wages of a man for two



ONE DEAR OLD LADY IN DIONG-LOH

days' work. If you are a poor woman, with feet bound three inches short, have no man-of-the-house and can yourself earn but a fifth as much, how often would you go to church? Such was the problem in Spotless Town. So Mr. Dang, from Pearl Lake, offered to come to them on Saturday afternoon and hold a service which both men and women might attend. The reception room of the hired house was cleared of its farm implements, and later by rearranging his appointments the preach er's time was changed to Sunday afternoon.

Outside, our coolies who brought us here are clamoring to start. "It will be dark now before we are at home," they say. Mrs. O'Bright

whispers that the children have learned a hymn. Shall they sing it now? There are two; one because the last time we examined the class they had heard me mention a favorite, the other because I was going on a long voyage to America,—"The Glory Song" and "God Will Take Care of You." As they sing, I am reminded, and when they finish I tell them of a dear Y. W. C. A. traveling secretary back in college, who said one morning as we walked up the campus path, "Wouldn't you like to get together everybody you love and just camp down together?" "We shall sometime," she added softly.

# "THE NECK OF THE WOODS"

BY REV. C. W. MERRILL

Mr. Merrill, the Congregational pastor at Saratoga, Cal., has accompanied his daughter, Mrs. Herbert King, and her husband, on their journey to Samokov. Mrs. King's account in the April LIFE AND LIGHT is well supplemented by her father's description of the station where Mr. and Mrs. King are beginning their work as missionaries of the American Board.

Sofia is a city of some 120,000 people, being up-to-date in some things and away out of date in others. There are several lines of trolley cars and the fare is ten stotinki or two cents. If you are too aristocratic to ride in a trolley car for two cents, you can get a two-horse carriage for a small sum. Numbers of them are standing around at different points on all the main streets. The king's palace is here, a solid, comfortable looking but not a pretentious affair. King or Czar Ferdinand is respected. Queen Elinora is loved. The national university is situated at Sofia with a very large number of students. There are museums, a very fine public bathhouse, sanitariums, etc.

We left Sofia in a snowstorm, traveling by auto stage. There were two motor cars that came over that day, the one carrying ten or twelve passengers, the other six or seven. In spite of the snow we made the thirty-seven miles to Samokov in a little less than three hours. It is a fine road and must be a beautiful drive in the summer time, winding among the hills and mountains, a steady upgrade but so slight that you do not notice it. It is one of the national, or king's highways, and is kept in fine shape for the transportation of troops and supplies.

So at last we found ourselves at our destination in Samokov, the name of which had been on our lips and the thought of which had been in our minds for so many days and weeks and months. Samokov is a place of

· 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants, in a valley at an altitude of 3,600 feet, surrounded by mountains. It is said to be the highest place in Bulgaria.

From my window I can see a peak 10,000 feet high, the highest mountain in Bulgaria. In spite of all these "highests" we are not at all highminded in our feelings and habits. I am not going to try to describe this place, for unless you yourself have traveled in some of these old countries, there is nothing in your knowledge with which to compare one of these towns.

In the mission compound, there are ten or twelve buildings, school, dormitories for students, homes for the missionaries and teachers, all surrounded by a high wall, except for a little way on one side where there is a high picket fence. The boys' school numbers about seventy-five, and the girls' school the same; they grade up about to our high schools, running perhaps into the first and second years of college work.

Just to the southeast of the town are barracks where is stationed a regiment of infantry, to the west is one of artillery, so we are well guarded. Last Sunday was the first anniversary of the battle of Bulair, where the Bulgarians gained a great victory over the Turks. It was observed here in great style, for this regiment of infantry was in that battle. The two regiments were drawn up in line out in the open. High mass was celebrated by the priests; there were speeches, and in the afternoon games and all sorts of performances.

Refugees? You have heard about them. I have seen them. They are men, women and children who were driven out by the Greeks, their homes burned, and everything taken away from them except what they had on their backs. They simply had to flee for their lives, and a great many lost their lives with everything else. There are 1,000 in Samokov, some 10,000 in Sofia, and perhaps 140,000 in all Bulgaria. They are being taken care of as far as possible. I saw 120 of them in one room, and when they are all laid down on the floor, I don't see how you could get through the room without stepping on them. The government is giving them bread, and the men are allowed to go to the hills to cut and bring in fuel. We hear that some, especially old people and young children, are dying of starvation and cold. If any of you have heard appeals for these refugees and have not responded even with a small amount, pardon me, but I hope you will go hungry more than one day, and shiver more than one night. . . .

We are piling up experiences by the wholesale in this "neck of the woods,"

# **OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS**

Miss Adelaide Daughaday writes from Sapporo, Japan:-

The fire occurred soon after we had celebrated with great rejoicing the completion of our Sapporo Church building, a tasteful, commodious edifice, well suited to our needs in every respect. Into this structure has gone earnest effort and much self-denial on the part of this small body Ever since the dedication of the new church, the zeal of of Christians. the entire membership has seemed to be greatly stimulated, and their hearts united for aggressive work in the city. While the joy of this occasion was still lingering in our hearts came the fire, forcibly reminding me of the saying, "Life swings as a pendulum between a smile and a tear." At 3 o'clock one morning my family was roused from deep sleep by the tumult in the adjoining lot caused by the burning of the mill. In about fifteen minutes we had dressed, collected a few valuables, and were flying over the snow to the house of a Japanese neighbor at a safe distance from the fire; but brave Japanese friends continued to work in the blinding smoke, carrying out burning furniture, their own clothing sometimes catching fire. As you can well believe, the dear Rowland friends were a tower of strength to me at this time; but the wonderful kindness of all friends, foreign and Japanese, almost turned the calamity into a blessing. By the kind offices of the Japanese and the use of telephones, within a few hours a fairly comfortable house was secured, and the saved articles carried to it. This is a shelter for the winter, and perhaps in the summer a Japanese friend may build a house for me. My work was disturbed less than a week, excepting that one Sunday school for children living on the extreme west side of the city, which met in my house, was entirely wiped out, the present location being on the east side. I am now slowly replacing furniture and clothing.

The general condition of my work in Kotoni, Horonai, Iwamizawa and Sapporo remains about the same, except that I am able to report increased interest in Kotoni. One old man from there walks the more than three intervening miles to receive Christian instruction in my house, the opposition of his family being too great to admit of his receiving it there. He said recently, "When I have said in Kotoni that I am coming to believe in Christianity, I have been met by ridicule and opposition; but since this famine began and our people are learning of the kind sympathy

and helpfulness of Christians, many have said, 'Really, Christianity does seem to be a religion of love.' "

No doubt you have heard that in northeastern Japan, owing to an unusually cold and wet summer, the autumn crops have been a failure, and it is estimated that about 9,000,000 people are destitute of the necessities of life. So great is their distress that in some localities—happily not quite so bad in Hokkaido because acorns and other seeds of trees are not exhausted—many are trying to subsist on boiled straw. Always in times of calamity the churches are the first force in the field doing relief work, followed by the government, and a long way behind by the temples, which act as though prodded into activity by the spirit and movement around them. This has compelled the admiration of a large number who have hitherto been hostile to Christianity. Thus God is, as ever, from evil educing good and making all things work together for the bringing in of his kingdom.

To show the very kind sympathy of all friends at the time of the fire, I want to tell you of two prayer meetings, one foreign, one Japanese, held to pray for myself and family and to thank God that there were no accidents at that time. Every one, then and since, has tried to be helpful.

#### Miss Sarah Stimpson writes from Kamundongo, West Africa:-

The New Year has begun and with it new responsibilities. I wrote a short time ago about the girls. Knowing that the girls' account had a debt and not seeing any help near I have not had as many girls in the compound as I had hoped to have. Sometime ago I wrote to two of our out-station boys telling them not to bring their children here till next year. They have wanted to bring them here for some time. I thought by next year maybe I could see my way clear to take them and have more house room for them as well as a prospect for their support. Last week who should I see coming in my gate one day just at sundown but one of these boys bringing five girls, one of them his daughter! I just felt as though I would like to hide away and not be seen. The girls in the compound came running in to greet them with great rejoicing and said "the Ondona has added five to her family to-day." I am afraid I did not show much joy or give them the welcome that I would like to have given them. The girls know that I am always glad to have new girls come and when I told the boy who brought them that I could not keep them, that they would have to go back till next year, he could not understand why. They had a seven hours' tramp that day or more and were very tired with their

swollen feet. It just made my heart ache to think that I could not keep them. The man was to return the next day but was sick and could not go. But it was impossible for the girls to return so soon as they were very tired. They left this week Monday. They were in school a few days and enjoyed it and said they did not want to go back. It is encouraging to think that the parents want them to be here and are willing to send them to us but it is not encouraging to have to tell them they cannot stay. There is such a difference between the girls on the station and those at the heathen villages. It is a pity that those who want to have the benefit of the station life cannot have it. Being in school all day I cannot give the girls the attention I would like to give them but they do improve nevertheless. I feel like saying with Moses, "The burden is greater than I can bear."

The first Sunday in January seventeen united with the church here, three of them being on the station and the rest from out-stations. Among them were old women! Among the number was a man from a village an hour away, and one who has heard the Word for a long time but has not been willing to give up his wives or his beer. He has been a regular attendant at church for a long time. He has asked and asked for a school at his village but it did not seem advisable to start a school there till he, the head man, was willing to give up the things of the world. But last year he made up his mind to be a Christian and a school was opened there last June, taught by the first child born here on the station, the first child of Christian parents. The teacher, whose name is Yono (John), helped me in school for two years and did good work. I was sorry to lose him but glad that he could be used in the out-station work. Now he is married and I am glad to say that his wife is a help to him with his school work. She was one of our girls and was here several years. She was brought here from a heathen village so as to keep her from being married to a heathen who loved beer too much. The man to whom she was engaged by her father, gave the parents twelve yards of galatea and eight yards of unbleached cotton cloth and ten bottles of rum besides eight yards of gingham! The girl had been given her engagement clothes consisting of a shirt and a cloth and a girdle and handkerchief headwear. The poor girl did not want to marry him and felt badly about it, so the bridegroom-to-be was paid the above amount and she was freed, so she was here for awhile and went to school every day. Now she is a member of the church and the wife of a teacher. They come to church every Sunday, an hour's distance.

#### Miss Margarita Wright writes from Barcelona, Spain:

The girls here are in many ways just like boarding school girls at home. The difference lies in the fact that this school is so utterly different from other Spanish schools. When visitors are shown over the buildings, they invariably remark, "But how happy the girls all are!" That "but" means that in their minds it is unusual for a girl at school to be as genuinely and healthily happy as our girls are. In our big gardens there is plenty of room for the little girls to jump rope, for the middlesized girls to play their song games, and for the big girls to walk around arm in arm, busily discussing the events of the day. There is no doubt about it; they are all happy. One reason for this happiness is that they have the right proportion of work and play. Not only do they have their classes to keep them busy but each girl, besides the care of her own room, does her share in the housework. No one who could hear them singing as they sweep down the stairs or who could see the little ones vie with each other in doing the work of some admired big girl, would think they considered this work a dreadful burden. In talking to a girl who had attended a nuns' school before coming here, I asked her what differences she noticed between the two schools. "Oh," she said, "here we have so many good times, and yet we have to study a great deal too." She did not quite see how both things could be possible at the same time, but she was very much aware of both.

. It is as exciting, I find, to be an old teacher as to be a sophomore at college. One of the privileges that comes when one's newness has worn off is that of being a "family." All the girls are divided into groups of from eight to a dozen and each of these groups is given to the special care of one teacher. The "mother" of a "family" has various little tasks, such as inspecting bureau drawers, seeing that buttons are on and not off, looking after a girl if she is sick, and so on. Every week the groups meet with their respective teachers and receive instructions, advice, reproof, or praise, as the case may be. Sometimes one family acts as hostesses and entertains the rest of the girls on a Saturday evening. Then they spend the evening playing all sorts of Spanish games until they have to run to their beds in obedience to a bell. The life is so much like that in schools at home that it is hard to find striking things to tell. The striking fact about it is simply that it is the only school of its kind for Spanish girls. It cannot help but be worth while for each girl goes back to her home, city or village, to take with her a new influence, that of normal everyday Christianity, -I mean the kind of Christianity

which has its influence on everyday living and that influence is surely worth spreading.

#### In a personal letter Mrs. James D. Eaton writes from Los Angeles, Cal.:

I wanted to tell you one thing right away by telephone and that was not to let anyone think for a moment that it is unwise to put money into Mexico just now. Mining investments, yes! but missionary money was never more needed, nor sure to do more good than now. This is the period of reconstruction in Mexico, and just the time for more missionaries and more money. If we were young how gladly would we give thirty years more to the work there! Do you realize that none of our work at the centers has been given up? Some of the schools report the past as their best year. Even in Chihuahua, no church services have been abandoned, and just now our Colegio is the only Protestant school in the city that is open. The Methodists, who have been strongly Diaz in sympathy, are closed entirely and the Baptists closed long ago. What a chance we have! and Miss Long is so enthusiastic in re-entering the We cherish the hope that next year the new building may go up. We expect the Constitutionalists soon to have things in hand and we have always been on the side of the people as opposed to tyranny. Mr. Case who has been in Hermosillo, Sonora, where Carranza has been in power for some time, writes that never has there been such opportunities nor such encouragement as now. I have just read a heart-breaking letter from one of our graduates, Zenaida Poblano de Chavez, one of the first three girls to be taken into my family as boarders. Her husband, a faithful Christian, has just died and left her with a large family of beautiful children. Her grief is pitiable and she turns to us as to her spiritual parents for help in the education of her family. Her eldest, lovely Sara, is in the boarding school and she wants to send another. Where is the money to support the girls? There are now so many widows since this cruel war, there will be so many wanting help, and the new Mexico is to find its greatest strength in these young people educated in the Christian schools.

#### Extract from personal letters of Miss Clara C. Richmond, Cesarea, Turkey:-

We have fourteen teachers in our Sunday school this year (besides ourselves), our girls, teachers, and two men and two women from outside. We have started a Sunday-school Teachers' Club and we all meet together at our house an evening in each month (the last Tuesday of each month) to discuss ways and means. It is not for studying the lessons, but general

discussions on discipline, ways of interesting and winning our boys and girls. To-night we expect to have it specially for prayer in connection with the Day of Prayer and Decision Day. Next month we expect to have a "Story Evening," with three-minute papers and discussion as to kinds of stories, how to choose and adapt, etc.

Two of our girls are from Sivas having taught in the Sivas Girls' School two and eight years respectively. The third is from Diarbekir (her father is dragoman to the English Consul there), being a graduate of Harpoot Girls' College. They have a fine Training Class there, but it is all in Armenian and this girl expects to teach Moslem children. So she comes here, because ours is the only Training School in the Turkish language in Turkey. She traveled fourteen days to reach us.



MISS BURRAGE, MISS RICHMOND
With Kindergarten Training Class

#### Miss Bertha P. Reed writes from Peking, China:-

By this time we should be writing to you of Dr. Capen's visit, but how different is the word that has gone to you. The grief in the Rooms and in many other spots in Boston must be very great,—and in all the mission lands you know we are sorrowing with you. There cannot be many lives whose going out would touch such a wide circle. It is wonderful to think of the many different ways in which he helped. When the news reached us, we feared that none of the party would come here, but Mrs. Capen and Miss Capen decided to come rather than change the plans of the others and so we did have the visit from them. Mrs. Capen was very brave and cheerful, and our Chinese women were greatly impressed at her coming among them. She did good to us all.

I must tell you of a very interesting meeting in the city lately. Our Protective Society of the Revolution days was changed about a year ago into a Woman's Auxiliary of the Red Cross Society. We had had no meeting since it was established and many had left the city, so we had a meeting last week to take a fresh start. The Chinese ladies sent out a good many invitations but my faith was small and I did not think many would come. I was rebuked when the day came and we faced a roomful of ladies in silks and furs-nearly fifty of them. They were all very elegant and we rejoiced accordingly in the opportunity to help them in this turning toward philanthropic work. Of course they know almost nothing of what Red Cross work means, so we have the greater opportunity to teach them though we certainly do not wish for war to aid in the teaching. The newly-elected president of the society is Mrs. Hsiung Hsi Ling, wife of the ex-Premier. She appears to be a lady of great ability with a real power of leading and it seems certain that the society must grow much with her aid. They are to hold monthly meetings now and the committee will be busy planning what shall be done at those times.

Recently also another sort of work has opened among a very different sort of women—a class where silk garments are quite unknown. We were brought to it through a church member who is very eager to help them. It is an interesting place—a series of three enormous, thick-walled



SPRINKLING THE STREETS IN PEKING

rooms which were formerly used to store grain. That was under the empire, but in these republican days no tribute grain comes to the city, so they are given over to a different use. A great army of women is employed there by the government, working on soldiers' clothes. really a remarkable sight to enter one of the great rooms and see that multitude of women, sitting close together on mats spread on the floor, each busy with her sewing. They are talking also, and here and there one is stopping to eat something. As they see a visitor, they smile their interest, and ask us to come and sit by them and talk. They know that we come to preach the gospel and they are glad to hear and try to under-So we can go about the rooms from place to place and talk with many groups. It is a wonderful opportunity for they remain quiet and there is little to interrupt their listening. Those hundreds of women and girls-and Christ wants them all! We do pray that many of them may be won for him. We are trying to have some of the workers, foreign or Chinese, go there twice a week for we want to do our best to use this remarkable opportunity.



# Gospel Work Goes on in Mexico.

The Protestant mission workers in Mexico have had little or no interference directly with their work by either Federals or rebels. What interruption or hindrance has been experienced has been due to the disordered condition of affairs in many parts of the country. In the main the spirit toward the religious workers has been tolerant and even friendly. Practically all missionaries have refused to quit their posts. The American Bible Society reports having recently shipped a large number of Bibles, with the belief that they will be sold as previous shipments have been. The Presbyterian Church of Mexico, closely related to that in this country, is strongest in Mexico City, and has repeatedly had the protection of the present Government for its interest. It reports that schools are much disturbed, but that strictly spiritual work is little affected. Bishop Aves, of the Episcopal missionary district, reports that his American work is strongest in Monterey, and has been hampered by the removal home of large numbers of families.—The Missionary Review of the World.

#### "Mass Movements" in India.

Rev. John Lampard, of the Methodist mission in Gujerat, reports that large sections of the 60,000,000 of "untouchables," or outcast peoples, are moving toward Christianity. "In some districts," he says, "the applicants for baptism are numbered by hundreds, and in some by thousands! There are missionaries who make a tour of their districts, baptizing eager candidates at places where there are workers stationed, but almost daily such missionaries have to say, 'No,' to requests—for teachers, schools and actual baptism—from villages too far from present centers to be worked. It seems by no means outside the bounds of possibility that, if the Christian churches were strong enough to receive and give Christian instruction to all such as they come forward, we might see the whole of the outcast peoples of India seeking to enter the door of the Church of Christ within the lifetime of many of the missionaries of to-day."

#### Great Gifts for Educational Work.

American Presbyterians have of late been making vigorous efforts to meet the situation existing in the new China. Special emphasis has been laid upon the need for greatly enlarged and improved equipment for educational work. Nearly \$1,000,000 have been given or pledged for enterprises for which the Presbyterian Board is solely responsible. this, a few people have provided a fund of no less than \$750,000 to be used for the erection of new buildings for Nanking Union University and Shangtung Christian University. The former is probably the chief rival of St. John's University, Shanghai, and Boone University, Wuchang, for the educational leadership of Central China. It is a joint effort of three or four American communions, including Presbyterians and Methodists. The latter is easily the leading Christian college of North China. maintained by American Presbyterians, English Churchmen affiliated with the S. P. G., and English Baptists. A Chicago architect has gone to China to make a first-hand study of the architectural and construction phases of this notable undertaking. - Selected.

## Japanese Eagerness for Education.

It is a significant fact that in Japan 95 per cent of children of school age are in educational institutions, modernized and adapted rapidly to make the Japanese nation a reading people. There is almost no other place on earth of which such a fact can be stated. How imperative upon us, therefore, is the demand to see that these boys and girls and young men and women of this great people shall be persuaded to search the Scriptures in which are the words of Eternal Life.— Exchange.

#### The Calamities in Japan.

Japan will have the sympathy of all Americans in the disaster which has overtaken the island of Kiusiu. Following on the heels of the famine in the north, the volcanic eruptions and earthquakes in the south, in one of the most thickly populated regions of the island empire, must lay a heavy burden on the nation and its government. The volcano of Sakurajima occupies the center of an island in the bay of Kagoshima, the southern bay of the southern island of old Japan. For much more than a century the volcano had been asleep and the island of Sakura was covered high up on its slopes with farms and gardens. The eruption came suddenly, depopulating the island, accompanied by earthquakes that sent huge tidal waves all along the coasts and scattering ashes far and wide.

Kiusiu is the ancient home of the Satsuma clan, famous in the annals of the empire down to the time when its leaders restored the Mikado to his authority as emperor of Japan. The island has given more than its proportionate share of great names to history, and has been famous in the arts. It was the home of that Christianity which was so ruthlessly stamped out by Hideyoshi Iyeyasu and his successors. The nearest missionary station to the disturbances is the English Church Mission Society work at Kagoshima, near the head of the bay of the same name, where the destruction was very great.—The Missionary Review of the World.

#### The Nile Mission Press.

Dr. S. M. Zwemer, writing in Blessed be Egypt, concerning the futureof the Nile Mission Press, says: "When the acorn of faith was planted, the friends of the Nile Mission Press expected growth, and the situation which faces us is exactly similar to that of a gardener with a young sapling which has struck root and had a good start, but which badly needs transplanting to a place where it will have permanent room for growth of all its branches. The statement made in the last report of the Press, that already no less than 55 societies and 37 countries, from Morocco to China, ordered literature from the Press, is sufficient evidence that we must plan for a much larger development in the future. The work of the Press has only begun; both on lines of production and distribution we are at the The kind of literature sent out always awakens an appetite for more. It is life-producing; it arouses investigation; it awakens intellectual life; it can only satisfy by larger supply. Various missionary societies are already beginning to look to the Nile Press for printing and publishing on a scale which it is utterly impossible for us to undertake with the present equipment."



#### AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

#### Considering the Returns

As we meet about the Table this month we shall remember that some of our societies—for the most part those in large, city churches—have closed the season's campaign, so far as it is expressed by programs and gatherings of women.

A large proportion of auxiliaries, probably, will be looking forward to the May meeting as the last, the climax of the year's efforts and hopes.

Some meet in June sunshine, and there are village groups which count upon the entire summer as the golden opportunity for keeping "open house."

With these and other differences among our constituency it is evident that we can't "close down" on the same day and hour to "take account of stock"—any more than *all* the dry goods establishments of a city can close together for that purpose and leave patrons searching in vain for a place to buy their summer gowns.

We are a revolving circle of activity. Something is always doing somewhere. This fact makes our conference upon "returns" the more timely—do you not think so? Why?

Because those who have been living out progressive ideas through the winter season can now show results which less diligent sisters may seize upon for their example in May—June—all summer.

Also because those who have gone on in the "same old way" may have place for repentance before going to their summer homes and may lay advance plans for

#### EARLY FALL

Yes—Early Fall is our beacon light now, if we have been floundering about on the high sea, bewildered by our new chart, *The King's Business*.

It takes time for new movements to gain momentum. This new Home Base movement has come to stay and will advance slowly, steadily. Let us all be in it and of it—alert now to have better plans ready for next fall to carry on the beginnings made this year.

#### TWO QUESTIONS

Ι

What were the main features as outlined last year for the season's work?

1. A Study of Ourselves in live, appealing Programs.

The technique of Branch and auxiliary.

Present methods-weak?-strong?

Resources in

numbers talents available available as members for use to gather in.

2. Definite Plans for Advance in Business, in Spirituality.

A Policy.

Strengthened Committees.

An Every Woman Canvass for members—subscriptions.

Conferences

Rallies as possible.

Institutes

A leap in Junior Work.

Cultivation of the prayer spirit.

II

How have we progressed in our plans?

1. There has been a fairly wide interest in the study of ourselves, with the text-book as a basis. Hundreds of skilfully arranged programs have put life and appeal into plain facts. Many women have testified that we never have taken up a subject so vital to progress. Certain practical people have developed a new interest in missions because they see the aim and the possibilities.

Policies have become fashionable. Many Branches have reported theirs. Some auxiliaries are known to be living by them and attaining to a standard of excellence. (See April LIFE AND LIGHT, p. 149.) New members have been gained—we are now seeking a unified plan for reckoning members. The Home League is helping.

2. The spiritual pulse has quickened.

We feel it in more prayer—and more pray-ers.

We breathe it in the atmosphere. We know of those who feel personally that they have a new conception of intercessory prayer.



A GLIMPSE OF CHARMING NORTHFIELD

#### "A NORTHFIELD CONNECTION"

BY KATE L. GERMOND

Chairman of the Northfield Summer School Committee

Hello! Hartford calling? I can scarcely hear you. Central seems to have a grudge against me lately. She gives me a poor connection every time, so I'll not talk so long I presume. That's better. Can you hear me? All right—go ahead. Yes, I was just writing to you about the dates, they are July 10 to 17,—the same as last year, but of course one day later in the week. That's good, you are a perfect tonic for weary workers, and your company of recruits will be very welcome, and from what you say, an added strength to the school.

That's a question frequently asked, and I can answer it by assuring you that our helpers for the summer of 1914 are the best ever, but before I tell you who they are, I want to make a request from the Summer School Committee (who realize their own insufficiency to plan, or conduct the work) that all lovers of missions will unite in asking our Father to add his blessing to their efforts, and the Holy Spirit's power that the school of 1914 may prove a great force in the promotion of his kingdom. I am glad you feel the need of united supplication. It has been our greatest lack it seems to me. You don't mean it? well, please tell that person whoever she is, that Mrs. Montgomery is our reliance, and God willing, is sure to be our lecturer on the text-book The Child in the Midst, at the school of 1914. I know she is in Japan now but we expect her back for the Annual Meeting in June of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society of which she is President, so you may count on her

as one of our greatest assets, and on Mrs. Henry W. Peabody too, and possibly on the two daughters who have accompanied their mothers on their world trip. The last is only a figment of mine, so don't breathe it to a soul. Please, please—if you ask so many questions I'll forget where I'm at.

Thank you for the suggestions, I'll proceed at once.

Rev. F. B. Meyer, D.D., is to be the general Bible teacher, but besides him there are to be three others, for three groups of camp girls. I can't give you their names yet, they will appear in the regular program, which we hope to get out the last of June if possible. O! yes, two junior study classes taught by Mrs. William Farmer, whose ability along that line is quite unusual, and Miss Margaret Burton who will use *Emergency in China* as her text-book.

We wouldn't know what to do without Miss Mary Peacock, who will teach the Normal Class as heretofore.

There is to be a story-telling hour for the juniors, but we haven't captured the story-teller yet. Don't you wish it might be Mrs. Montgomery, or Mrs. Peabody? Think what living material they have been in contact with all these past months, out of which to make true stories, whose lesson



A SUGGESTION OF CAMP ALOHA

would never be forgotten. To be sure we will have a method hour, and it will be conducted by Miss Edith Thomson (the chart artist) who will have some original features to present, and some new charts. No unusual attractions this year? O! yes—unusual, appealing, winning attractions and any other expressive term you like to suggest. Miss Helen B. Calder is arranging a children's Pageant illustrating the new textbook The Child in the Midst; and it's sure to be one of the most inspiring features of our program. No—I'm not tired, but central will be soon, so I'll hurry and begin to conclude. We expect to have some great

preacher for Sunday morning, July 12, but we haven't received a decided answer as yet. Yes—a number of missionary speakers, whom it will be a benediction to meet. Nothing gives a more divine touch than their presence among us each year. The usual denominational rallies of course.

A repetition of the Camp Fire. That isn't so, excuse the emphatic denial. Tell the new girls it's not "all study, and no play," but there are more recreations than they can take in, and they can pick and choose when they reach Camp, and do tell them not to waste time in sending their names to their denominational Camp Leader if they wish to be accommodated, and tell all anxious mothers that we have made arrangements to have a physician and trained nurse on the grounds in case of emergency.

No—I really can't answer any more questions this time, I will send you a complete list of speakers later. I beg your pardon, I certainly did forget to tell you that Miss Elsie Hand has consented to lead the music again this year and you know what that means to our Summer School, and how the consecration of her exceptional gift has been the means of leading many of the girls in her choir to nobler living.

I couldn't say good-bye with no mention of the Sunset hour on Round Top where the Lord has so often met the Marys who have gathered there, and some of the Marthas too, who have laid down their cumbering cares at his feet, and received the vision of his completed kingdom, when every man shall see eye to eye, and all shall know him as Saviour, and King. Don't mention it, call me up again if you hear of anything else that ISN'T so. Glad to be of service at any time. Good-bye.

## OUR BOOK TABLE

The Continuation Committee Conferences in Asia 1912–1913. Published by the Chairman (John R. Mott) of the Continuation Committee. Pp. 488.

This outcome of the World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh in June, 1910, is dedicated: "To the group of men and women in the United States, Canada and England whose discernment of opportunity and whose prompt generosity made possible the far-reaching results of this chain of conferences throughout Asia." This is pre-eminently a book of reference and it not only has the indispensable Index, but in the Table of Contents the ten

principal topics which came before the twenty-one conferences are massed so that one can readily find what was said on women's work in India, China and Japan. Dr. Mott tells us in the Introduction of his plan of action. After devoting several months to preparation he spent the period from October, 1912, to May, 1913, in an extended tour throughout the principal mission fields of Asia—fields embracing over three quarters of the inhabitants of the non-Christian world. He divided the field into a number of areas and conducted in each area a conference of leaders.

Missionaries and native leaders represented the various missions and churches. The size of the conference was usually limited to about fifty persons in order that discussion might be more free and that all present might take part.

Dr. Mott says: "Never before have the great questions involved in the establishment of Christ's Kingdom upon earth been discussed by so many recognized leaders of the Christian forces throughout the non-Christian world, nor has there ever been such an expression of united judgment and desire on the part of workers of the various Christian bodies."

There were ten regular topics in each conference. We naturally turn to the tenth topic which was on "women's work." The needs of women are also discussed under the subjects of Christian Education and Christian Literature. The Bombay Conference urged an increase of primary schools for girls and brought forward the demand of a woman's college for Western India. In South India, too, they ask that a united Christian college for women be founded at as early a date as possible.

We understand that Mrs. Peabody, as the representative of women's foreign missionary societies in this country, will strongly press the need of higher education of the women of the Far East.

It is a hopeful sign that Mrs. Lawrence Thurston has recently been appointed president of a woman's college in Nanking, six denominations co-operating. In the Hankow Conference it was asserted that "the education of girls is of equal importance with that of boys, and there should be proportionately far more emphasis than there is now in the development of girls' schools." A special plea is given in all the conferences to the importance of Christian literature in the education of the nation and in the culture of believers. A lady of England who took for her pen name A. L. O. E. did much needed work along this line in putting English books into the vernacular. This work of translation might be done by missionaries in this country who understand the language of the people among whom they have labored and who have been forced on account of health or other

reasons, to come back to the homeland. The Tokyo Conference of Japanese leaders give a list of books needed by Christians and another list for unbelievers. Workers might be found if money is forthcoming to pay the printers' bills.

Medical work is urged both for the physical and spiritual needs of the people, and it is thought that an evangelistic missionary should be in every hospital in order that religious impressions may be followed up and deepened by systematic personal work.

Now that the social service idea is found to be a necessary adjunct to our own hospitals we can understand how important it is in a non-Christian community. Under the head of "co-operation" unity between different denominations is urged. But, doubtless, with the recent trouble in Kikuyu in mind, the Conference of Sahore does not advise the observance of the Sacrament of the Holy Communion at interdenominational gatherings.

It is interesting to note the agreement of opinion along certain lines of all the conferences. The need of native women for evangelization and education demanding a large increase of women missionaries. No missionary expert in the homeland can afford to do without this book as a personal possession.

The New Era in Asia. By Sherwood Eddy. Published by the Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada. Pp. 215. Price, in cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents. Postage, 8 cents.

Following the adoption of United Study Mission Classes by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies a conference was held in New York City, December, 1901, to plan for Mission Study text-books suitable for young men and women. Twenty-five of these Forward Mission Study books have already been published and are used by more than forty home and foreign mission boards and societies of the United States and Canada. Seven additional books have been published especially for use among younger persons.

Dr. John R. Mott gives the Introduction to Mr. Eddy's New Era in Asia. He says: "In this volume the author has massed with compelling force the results of his personal investigation, observation and experience. His fifteen years of active work among the educated classes in all parts of the Indian Empire, and his recent remarkable journeys and campaigns in the near and in the extreme Orient, have given him an unexcelled opportunity to study the Christian problems in Asia and especially to understand the movements and tendencies in Asia as a whole." When

we know that Mr. Eddy accompanied Dr. Mott on his evangelistic tour across Asia in 1912-13 we realize that he was eminently fitted for just the up-to-date, strategic recital which he has given us. He says: "The present changes in Asia are in many ways more vast and fundamental than those which took place in Europe in the 15th century. The reconstruction of Asia in these decades is the most important issue the world has to face." Speaking of the sympathetic hearing given to the gospel message in the meetings held by Dr. Mott and Mr. Eddy, these surprising facts are stated: "Student audiences averaged about eight hundred a night in Japan, a thousand a night during the two months spent in India, and over two thousand a night in China, where the interest became so intense that in the last two cities visited, Mukden in the north and Foochow in the south,—the attendance rose to five thousand a day. . . . The meetings often lasted from two to three hours. . . . There was instant response on more than a hundred occasions when the invitation was given for men to decide for Christ or to take a stand as inquirers. . . . Several hundred non-Christian students were received into the churches in China and several thousand government students had been enrolled in Bible classes."

The book is enriched by an Index, photogravures and a map showing the commercial expansion of the non-Christian world as evidenced by railways existing and projected.

G. H. C.

International Review of Missions for April. In the April number of the International Review of Missions, Dr. John R. Mott, who has already reported the results of his tour in the East privately to the Continuation Committee and to the Missionary Boards in America, Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, makes his first public statement of his impressions concerning "Present Possibilities of Co-operation in the Mission Field." The Editor (Mr. J. H. Oldham) presents the first of three unique articles on "The Missionary and His Task," embodying the results of a recent enquiry instituted by the Review into current outstanding problems in the Mission Field. Statements made by 233 working missionaries with an average of fifteen years' service, representing fifty Boards, all mission fields, and twelve different nationalities, combine to furnish a living picture of existing missionary work.

A striking record of "American Education in the Philippines" comes from the pen of the Rev. A. A. Bullock, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., at Nanking. The senior member of the Ameri-

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26 26

168 66

can Board's Mission in Japan-Dr. Dwight W. Learned-also contributes a brief but telling paper. Among the writers of the signed book reviews we note the names of Professor F. Wells Williams of Yale, and Dr. Robert E. Speer. The Review (two dollars yearly, post free) can be ordered from The Missionary Education Movement, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Let us not be satisfied with small things when God so obviously desires and designs that we attempt large things for him. Our plans have been regulated too much by precedent and by our visible resources.—John R. Mott.

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from March 1 to April 1, 1914

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY Treasurer

14100 0.14111 13001	52 2111, 110a0a101
Friend, Len. Off., 5; Friends of the Cause, 5; Friend, 1, 11,0	MASSACHUSETTS,
MAINE.	Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. E.S. Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Law-
	rence. Lowell, Kirk St. Ch., Aux. (50 of
Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude	wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Irving Lamson,
Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Ban-	Miss Jean MacTaggert), 62.50; North
gor. Belfast, Ch., Ladies, 23; Milli-	Andover, Aux., 20; Stoneham, First Ch.,
nocket, Ch., 2, 25 00	30.48,
Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F.	Barnstable Association.—Miss Carrie E. Mitchell, Treas., South Dennis. Yar-
Bailey, Treas, 52 Chadwick St., Portland. Auburn, High St. Ch., Prim. S. S., 6.50,	mouth, Aux.,
Sixth St. Ch., Miss. Club, 10; Albany,	Berkshire BranchMiss Mabel A. Rice,
Mrs. A. C. Bean, 1, Ladies' Cir., 2; Bethel,	Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield.
Aux., 10; Gardiner, South Ch., Miss. Club,	Canaan, S. S., 5; Hinsdale, Aux., 18.39;
10; Hallowell, Old South League, 10;	Lenox, Aux., 20. Less expenses, 1.30,
Portland, High St. Ch., Aux., Th. Off.,	CambridgeMrs. N. C. W. Holt,
42, Second Parish Ch., Aux. (Th. Off.,	Essex North Branch Mrs. Nicholas C.
35.26), 46.45, State St. Ch., Aux. (add'l	Johnson, Treas., 300 Main St., Haverhill.
Th. Off., 1), 18.25; Waterford, Aux., 9.60.	Haverhill, Riverside Memorial Ch., S. S.,
Less expenses, 6.63, 159 17	6.58, Ward Hill Ch., Ann Haseltine M. B., 13; Merrimack, First Ch., 6.68,
Total, 184 17	Essex South Branch,—Miss Daisy Ray-
10tal, 10 <del>1</del> 11	mond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Beverly.
NEW HAMPSHIRE,	Beverly, Dane St. Ch., Aux., Friend, 30;
	Essex, Aux., Memorial, 20, Mrs. D. O.
New Hampshire Branch -Miss Elizabeth	Mears, in mem. of her mother, Mrs. J. B.
A. Brickett, Treas., 69 North Spring St.,	Grinnell, Grinnell, Ia., 100; Lynnfield,
Concord. Boscawen, Golden Rule M. B.,	Second Ch., 10; Swampscott, First Ch.,
2, S. S., Prim. Dept., 2; Center Harbor, Aux., 5.57; Colebrook, Ch., 5; Concord,	Prim. S. S., 6,
Aux., 50; Exeter, Aux., 26; Hampton (to	Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet
const L. M's Mrs. Ellen J. Blake, Mrs.	J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Florence, Aux., 8; North
Hattie A. Cutler), 50, Whatsoever M. C.,	Amherst, Aux., 14.50; Northampton, Ed-
10; Hebron, Ch., 4.75, 155 32	wards Ch., Friend, 70, Friend, 5, Aux.,
	61.16; Williamsburg, Aux., 10,
VERMONT	Newtonville Mrs. D. Brewer Eddy,
VERMONT,	Norfolk and Pilgrim BranchMrs. Mark
Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley,	McCully, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mat-
Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Post Mills, Ch., 2 33	tapan. Brockton, First Ch., Aux., 55,

Colonial Club, 5; Campello, Aux., 123.24; Halifax, Aux., 5; Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Thayer, 10; Milton, Aux., 10; North Carver, Ladies, 6.50; Randolph, Aux., 107.35, Memorial M. C., 10; Weymouth, East, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. Mrs Mrs. Nellie A. Emerson, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Herson Mrs. Mers. 12 Reports 22. RHODE ISLAND. Rhode Island Branch.-Miss Grace P Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Friend, 25 00 LEGACY. Mrs. Mrs. Neffer A., Briefson, Mrs. Effect beth C. Hawes, Mrs. Mary J. Reamy), 32; Weymouth Heights, Aux., 24; Weymouth, South, Old South Ch., Aux., 11; Wollas-ton, C. E. Soc., 10, Old Colony Branch. — Miss Frances J. Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall Bings, Areab., 468 Providence.-Miss Helen S. Lathrop, by William G. Lathrop, Franklin Porter, Extrs., 8,518 72 409 09 CONNECTICUT. River. Acushnet, S. S., 2.36; Assonet, Morning Star Band, 1; Attleboro, Aux., 75; Fall River, Aux., 110, First Ch., Friend, 40; Middleboro, Prim. Dept. S. S., Eastern Connecticut Branch .- Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London. Canterbury, Ch., 1; Col-chester, C. E. Soc., 5; Greeneville, S. S., Prim. Dept., Easter Off., 2; Griswold, Aux., 15; Norwich, Park Ch., Aux., Mrs. Geo. D. Coit, 25, 233 36 Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springfield. Holyoke, First Ch., Women's 48 00 Geo. D. Cont, 29,
Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark,
Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Int.
Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 400; Friends,
103.72; East Hartford, S. S., C. R., 5;
Hartford, Asylum Hill Ch., Aux. (with
prev. contri. to const. L. M's Miss Clara
M. Capron, Miss Susan T. Clark, Mrs.
Charles Welles Gross. Mrs. Charles M Guild, 100; Mitteneague, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 10; Monson, Dorcas Soc., Mrs. Rufus P. Cushman, 25; Springfield, Hope Ch., Aux., 5; Westfield, First Ch., S. S., 30.10, Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge. Off. at An. Meet., 73.25; Albton, Woman's Assoc., 21.75; Auburndale, Mrs. Curtiss Bates, 50; Belmont, Plymonth Ch., Ladies' M. Capron, Miss Susan T. Clark, Mrs. Charles Welles Gross, Mrs. Charles Workstarkweather, Mrs. John Brownlee Vorhees), 5, Windsor Ave. Ch., Aux., 1.50; Glastonbury, Aux., 80; Manchester, Second Ch., Sr. C. E. Soc., 20, Jr. C. E. Soc., 20; New Britain, First Ch., Aux., 140, South Ch., Aux., 19; Newington, Aux., 25; Terryville, Y. L. M. C., 2, New Horden,—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. Friend, 100; Friend, 26; Friend, 25; Friend, 5; Black Rock, C. E. Soc., 10; Cornwall, Y. P. M. Soc., 10; Cromwell, Earnest Workers, 20; Derby, Second Ch., Aux., 25; Greenwich, Second Ch., Aux., Assoc., 21.75; Anburndale, Mrs. Curtiss Bates, 50; Belmont, Plymonth Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 1; Boston, Miss Sarah D. Mason, 25, Mt. Vernon Ch., Aux., 15, Old South Ch., Aux., 25, Friends, through Miss S. L. Day, 25, S. S., Capron Bible Cl. Assoc., 15, Union Ch., Aux., 100; Brighton, Aux., 75; Brookline, Harvard Ch., W. F. M. S., 150, Leyden Ch., S. S., 25; Cambridge, North Ch., Y. L. M. S., 60, Girls' Guild, 5, Pilgrim Ch., 23.11, Woman's Miss. Soc., 25; Chelsea, First Ch., S. S., Prim. Dept., 11.30; Dorchester, Central Ch., Dau. of Cov., 10, Second Ch., Go Forth M. B., 3.50, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2; Neponset, Trinity Ch., Stone Aux. 5; Newton Highlands, Aux., 22.73; Newton-ville, Central Ch., Woman's Assoc., 100; Roslindale, Martha and Many Guild, 20; Roxhury, Eliot Ch., Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Nellie E. Hanson), 30, Imm.-Walnut Ave. Ch., Y. L. F. M. S., 10, S. S., 13.68; Somerville, Broadway Ch., C. E. Soc., 15, C. R., 5, Prospect Hill Ch., Dau. of Cov., 10; Waltham, First Ch., W. F. M. S., 25, Vorcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St. Worces. Earnest Workers, 20; Derby, Second Ch., Aux., 25; Greenwich, Second Ch., Aux., 206.73; Kent, C. R., 5; Naugatuck, Ch., 50, Aux., 6, Miss Study Cl., 17; New Canaan, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; New Haven, Center Ch., 136.80; New Millford, Golden Links, 20; Norwalls, Aux., 25; Ridge-field, Aux., 50; Salisbury, C. E. Soc., 3; Stratford, Aux., 50; Washington, Aux., 2.75; Waterbury, Second Ch., Dau. of Cov., 50; Winsted, Second Ch., Aux., 7.50. 7.50, 855 78 Total. 1,725 00 Worcester Co. Branch .- Mrs. Thomas E. Vorcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester. Friend, 20; Millbury, Miss Waters, 25; Worcester, Central Ch., Jr. Dept., S. S., 5, Piedmont Ch., Little Light Bearers, 2.38, Pilgrim Ch., Woman's Assoc., 31, Plymouth Ch., Woman's Assoc., 25, LEGACY. Waterbury .- Clarissa M. Allen, by A. J. Blakesley, Admr., add'l, 168 38 NEW YORK. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn Albany, Aux., 70; Arcade, Aux., 5; Barryville, Aux., 10; Bingham ton, First Ch., Aux., 40, Plymouth Ch., C. E. Soc., 10; Brooklyn, Mrs. T. R. D., 300, Mrs. M. F. Johnson, 25, Mrs. Walter McDougal, 25, Mrs. W. C. Wood, 25, Brooklyn Hills Ch., Aux., 15, Flatbush Ch., Aux., 103, O, Lewis Ave. Ch., Aux., 50, Evangel Cir., 30, Alpha Kappa Cir., 10, Ocean Ave. Ch., Girls' Club, 2, Park Slope Ch., Aux., 10,74, S. S., 6,96, Park Total. 2,960 24 LEGACIES. Lee .- Isabella M. Ames, by B. T. Gale, Extr.,
Pittsfield.—Miss Mary J. Cooley, by Irving
D. Ferrey, Extr.,
South Hanson.—Lucia Hayward, by Harriet

150 00

15 00

1,765 00

Slope Ch., Aux., 10.74, S. S., 6.96, Park Ave. Branch, Lookout Com., 3, Prim.

E. Holmes, Extrx., add'l, Worcester.-Mrs. Ruth P. Beaman, by

Total,

George H. Cummings, Extr.,

Dept. S. S., 5, Puritan Ch., Aux., 70, Richmond Hill M. B., 5, South Ch., M. C., 275, Summer S. S., 10, Tompkins Ave. Ch., Aux., 400; Buflado, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 16, Girls' M. C., 10; Churchville, M. C., 20; Columbus, Soc., 2; Copenhagen, Aux., 7; East Ashford, Soc., 70 cts.; Elbridge, Aux., 5; Fairport, Aux., 30; Flushing, Aux., 66; Fulton, Aux., 5, C. E. Soc., 2, Prim. Dept. S. S., 7, C. R., 5; Gloversville, Research Club, 20; Groton City, Aux., 10; Homer, Prim. Dept. S. S., 5; Irondequoit, Soc., 14; Jamesport, C. E., Soc., 5; Jamestown, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 7.50; Java Village, Soc., 2.10; Lockport, East Ave. Ch., Aux., 32; Massena, Aux., 6.25; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 57, North Ch., Aux., 13.77, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2.50; Moravia, Aux., 15; Munnsville, Soc., 13; Newburgh, C. E. Soc., 10; New York, Broadway Tabernacle, Aux., 450, Forest Ave. Ch., Aux., 5, Mt. Vernon, First Ch., Aux., 25; Norwich, Aux., 25, S. S., 15; Norwood, Soc., 3.22; Ouleout, Soc., 5; Oxford, Aux., 25; Perry Center, Aux., M. B. and C. R., 50; Phoenix, S. S., 20, C. E. Soc., 5; Port Leyden, Aux., 5; Poughkeepsic, Mr. Guilford Dudley, 100, Aux., 25; Richford, Soc., 2; Riverhead, First Ch., Aux., 5; Seneca Falls, Memorial Ch., 6,72; Sherburne, Aux., 40; Sinclariville, Soc., 5; Smyrna, Aux., 8,15; Syracuse, Good Will Ch., Aux., 27,77, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 172,61, South Ave. Ch., Pilgrim Sisters, 3; Tallman, Forward, 10; Wadham, Aux., 5; West Winfield, S. S., 30. Less expenses, 225,

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. D. C., Washington, First Ch., Aux., 180, Missy Club (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Miss Georgia B. Carpenter, Mrs. James Henry), 175, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 5; Fla., Daytona, Aux., 15; Key West,

Ch., 9; Lake Helen, Aux., 16.50; Mt. Ch., 9; Lake Helen, Aux., 16.50; Mt. Dora, Aux., 16.50; Orange City, Aux., 11; West Tampa, Ch., 6; Winter Park, Aux., 15; W. J., East Orange, First Ch., Aux., 15; M. J., East Orange, First Ch.; Montclair, First Ch., Aux., 90; Newark, First Ch., Aux., 25, Belleville Ave. Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Orange Valley, Finding Out Club, 2; Paterson, M. B., 40; Upper Montclair, Aux., 25; Westfield, Aux., 100; Pa., Braddock, First Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 8; Glenolden, Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; Lausford, V. L. M. S., 10; Philadelobia, Central Ch.

Y. L. M. S., 10; Philadelphia, Central Ch, Snow Flakes, 2.50, Park Ch., Aux., 5; Wilkesbarre, Puritan Ch., Aux., 13.23; Williamsport, Aux., 25. Less expenses,	
60.40, 903	34
AFRICA.	
Mt. Silinda.—Girls' School,	96
CHINA.	
Peking.—Women's C. E. Soc., 5	00
MICRONESIA,	
Kusaie,—Girls' School, 15	00
Donations, \$7,966	29
Buildings, 732	
Specials, 213	
Legacies, 10,334	35
Total, \$19,246	67
TOTAL FROM OCT. 18, 1913 TO APRIL 1, 1914.	
Donations, \$46,956	
Buildings, 27,901	83
Specials, 1,113	37
Legacies, 24,422	60

Total, \$100,394 53

GOLDEN ANNIVÈRSARY GIFT. Previously acknowledged, \$66,336 78 732 68 Receipts of the month,

> Total, \$67,069 46

> > 1 00

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

Receipts for February, 1914

MISS HENRIETTA F. BREWER, Treasurer, 770 Kingston Ave., Oakland, Cal. CALIFORNIA.

Northern California Branch.—Mrs. E. A. Evans, Treas., Mill Valley. For January and February. Berkeley, First, 81,25, North, 33.13, Park, 7; Collections, 11.10; Nevada City, 8.80; Oakland, First, 108, Plymouth, 20; Oroville, 40,56; Pacific Grove, 24 10; Personal Gift, 25; Palo Alto, 12; Batolyan, 275; Bittolyan, Codd B. 201, 32

24 10; Personal Gift, 25; Palo Alto, 12; Petaluma, 2.75; Pittsburgh, Cradle Roll, 8; Redwood City, 6.25; Ripon, 5; San Francisco, Bethany, 9.15, Mission, 5; San Jose, 40; Sonoma, 6.25; Woodland, 1.15, Southern California Branch.—Mrs. S. E. Hughes, Treas., 56 Worcester Ave., Pasadena. Claremont, 15, Cradle Roll, 7.91; Highland, 50; Long Beach, 19; Los Angeles, First, 354.28, Mayflower, 2.50, Mount Hollywood, 24.50; Pasadena, First, 65, S. S., 9, Lake Ave., 10; Redlands, 235; Redondo Beach, 10; Whittier, 25,

College, California,

Oregon Branch.—Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas., 421 West Park St., Portland. Hubbard, 7.26; Portland, First, 34.25; Salem, 50; Spring Hill, S. S., 10,

Idaho Branch.-Miss Cora B. Russell Treas., 1904 Eastman St., Boise. Rockland,

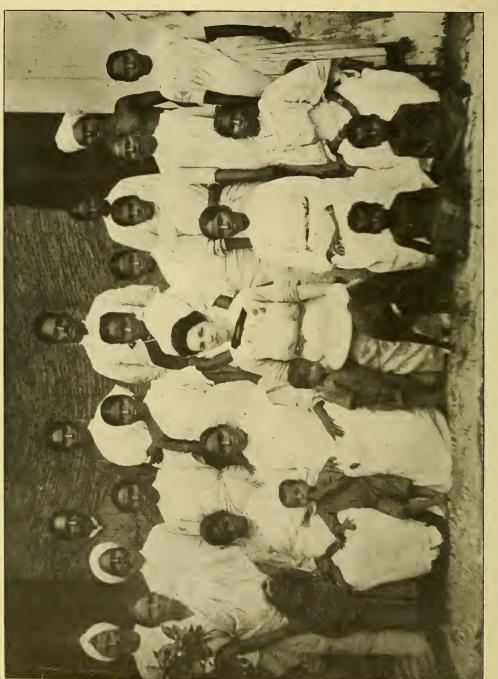
> UTAH. George

Utah Branch .- Mrs. Treas., Sandy. Phillips, 25; Salt Lake, First, 10, Legacy from Mrs. Susan L. Mills, of Mills 500 00

> 1,919 29 Total, R. B. FERRIER, Acting Treas.

827 19





DR. KATHARINE SCOTT AND HELPERS AT WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, MADURA. (See page 247) Miss Pitchimuthu Savaraimuthu Rathnam. Dr. Scott. R. Solomon. Marial. Lower row, left to right.—Sountharam. Upper row.—Ponunsamy. Sellamal.



Vol. XLIV.

JUNE, 1914.

No. 6.

In these troublous times no little uneasiness has been felt in regard to the missionaries in Mexico. Late in April the American Board sent Our Missionaries urgent telegrams requesting them to leave the country if advisable. Word was received within a few days of the to Mexico. safety of the Chihuahua people,-Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Wright, Miss Mary F. Long and Mrs. Blachly, also the ladies from Parral, Miss Prescott and Miss Dunning, all reporting from El Paso, April 26. Rev. and Mrs. Alden B. Case reached Arizona from Hermosillo on the same date. But for some time no word came from Guadalajara so that it was a relief on May 2 to receive a telegram dated San Diego, Cal., containing the welcome news that Rev. and Mrs. Louis B. Fritts, Miss Alice Gleason and Miss Lora F. Smith had reached that place in safety, leaving Guadalajara at two days' notice. They were obliged to close the schools and to leave without notifying the Board. Most of these missionaries left very soon for their homes, Miss Gleason coming to Topsfield, Mass., and Miss Mary F. Long to New York.

Miss Evelyn F. Clarke of Adams, South Africa, arrived in New York April 21, and has been spending a few weeks with friends in the Hart-Missionary ford Branch which claims her as its "very own missionary." Personals. It was not found practicable to hear Miss Clarke at the semi-annual Board meeting at Concord, but she is now visiting in the vicinity of Boston, making her headquarters at the Auburndale Missionary Home.

Miss Zada Curtiss, who went to Madura as a temporary worker in 1911, was married last month to Mr. J. W. Stanley who has been connected with the American College in Madura. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley are now en route for America. Rev. and Mrs. Arthur A. Ward of Udupiddi, Ceylon, arrived in Boston, April 29. Mrs. Ward is a sister of Miss Lulu Bookwalter, who is a teacher at the Uduvil Girls' School. They went almost immediately to friends in Kansas City, Kan.

With the party sailing May 2 from New York, which included Miss Howland returning to Ceylon, Mr. and Mrs. Ira W. Pierce, new missionaries for Harpoot, and Dr. Ruth Parmalee and her mother, also going to Harpoot, was Miss S. Alice Tupper, of Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, a trained nurse under a five-year appointment for the hospital in Marsovan. Mrs. C. S. Vaughan sailed on the same steamer returning to her work in the Madura Mission.

Miss Anna F. Webb, directora of the girls' school at Barcelona, arrived in New York May 4, coming on special leave for the summer in order that she may further recuperate from her recent severe illness. Miss Webb will make her headquarters with her sister in St. Paul, Minn.

Miss Elizabeth W. Pettee, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Pettee of Okayama, Japan, is receiving congratulations from her many friends upon the announcement of her approaching marriage to Rev. Charles B. Tenney of Tokyo, a missionary of the American Baptist Board. Miss Pettee returned to Japan last summer as a missionary of the Woman's Board.

Mrs. Laura Bliss Ward, the widow of the late Langdon Ward, for many years the treasurer of the American Board, died at her home in Mrs. Langdon Medford, Mass., April 20, after some years of failing Ward. health. Mrs. Ward was a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Bliss of the Western Turkey Mission, and was always devoted to the cause of foreign missions. Of the six children who survive her four have been on the mission field,—Ruth, Mrs. F. P. Beach of the Foochow Mission, Mary, who is teaching at the Anatolia Girls' School at Marsovan, Turkey, and two sons who have been associated with the Eastern Turkey Mission. A third son, Mark, and the youngest daughter, Laura, expect to go soon to the foreign field.

A Conference of Branch Officers was held at the Leyden Church, Brookline, April 22, the day preceding the luncheon on behalf of the Conference of Golden Anniversary Gift which took place at the Ven-Branch Officers. dome on the 23d. All the Branches except three were represented. Questions relating to the Home Base were discussed, including a possible standard for membership in auxiliaries, the pledged work, student and candidate work and Sunday-school giving. A helpful devotional service led by Miss Calder closed the afternoon session. Between the sessions the ladies of the Harvard and Leyden churches served a delicious supper and the occasion was one of profit and good fellowship to all who were able to attend.

In pursuance of the plan outlined some time ago, this issue of LIFE AND LIGHT contains the second of the series of articles to be published

The Current as supplementary material for the study of The Child in Number. the Midst. In this article Miss Calder draws an enticing picture of the attractions of the Northfield Summer School, especially in its relation to the study of the text-book. Miss Brown's account of the opening of her training class for women at Ponasang on page 253 and Miss Cole's description of her varied duties at Trebizond on page 257 furnish additional material about child welfare for program makers. "The Two Women at the Well" derives additional interest from the fact that it is an incident in the life of Mrs. Henry J. Bruce, who went with her husband to the Marathi Mission in 1862, and who is still busy offering the Water of Life to the poor thirsty souls about her. Her daughter Clara is one of our efficient teachers at the girls' school in Ahmednagar. In the regular departments of Our Field Correspondents, Junior Work and Our Work at Home may be found much of interest.

The Woman's Board is very happy in being able to send Miss Mary Cole, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Cole, for many years mission-

New Workers for aries in Bitlis, Turkey, to help her sister, Nellie Trebizond and Van. Alice Cole, who went to Trebizond in 1911, to take charge of the kindergartens in that city. The work has developed along various lines until the need of another missionary lady is most pressing. As this is not a vacancy but a new salary it can only be undertaken through the generosity of a friend of the Board who becomes responsible

for Miss Cole's outfit, traveling expenses and salary for five years. Miss Cole graduates this year from Oberlin College and expects to sail in the summer. The article by Miss Nellie Cole on page 257 gives some idea of the variety of work awaiting Miss Mary.

It is also a great pleasure to announce that the Woman's Board has adopted Miss Katharine S. Hazeltine of Glen Ridge, N. J., who will go under permanent appointment to the Eastern Turkey Mission and will probably be located in Van. Miss Hazeltine's early home was in Newark, N. J., and after graduating at the Montclair High School she entered



MISS COLE

Wellesley College, completing her course there in 1908. Since then she has had experience in teaching and has been active in Christian work both in the College Association and in the church which she attends. The teaching force in the girls' school at Van, Miss Rogers and Miss Silliman, are to be congratulated on this addition to their number. Miss Hazeltine's photograph will appear in a later issue.



Still a third missionary has been enrolled among the workers of the Woman's Board.

A Teacher for Miss Stella M. Cook of Shoreham, Vt., now teaching in Nyack, N. Y., has been accepted with the expectation that she will be assigned for work in the Foochow Girls' School. Miss Cook is a graduate of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., class of 1910. She has been active in classes for children in connection with the Y. W. C. A., and has had Bible Study courses which will add to her efficiency on the field.

Our World Wide Work; a Survey of the Field of the Woman's Board of Missions, is now in press. This survey has been prepared by Miss Buckley, our assistant secretary, and contains about fifty Publications. illustrations and thirteen colored maps of the missions. It will be very useful to those desiring definite facts about the schools, medical and evangelistic work, definitely under the care of the Woman's Board of Missions. It contains a list of the missionaries supported by this Board and much information for those not familiar with the work presented in an attractive way. Price, 25 cents a copy; postage additional according to zone. Reduced rates for 25 copies or more. Please order early from Miss Hartshorn.

A charmingly illustrated and comprehensive setting forth of The Evolution of a Woman's College in China, written by Miss Mary H. Porter of Peking and Chicago, has just been issued by the W. B. M. I. Price, 10 cents, to be ordered from Miss Annie E. Nourse, 19 South La Salle St., Chicago.

The Here and There Stories for children between eight and twelve have now reached a circulation of nearly three thousand copies. Price, 50 cents a year. See third page of cover.

There are many back numbers of *The Mission Dayspring* on our shelves. Those desiring to complete their files may obtain particulars from Miss Hartshorn.

Inquiries often come to us as to the proper way to write a bequest in favor of the Woman's Board, and we would like to call attention to the Concerning statement on last page of the cover. We desire to emphasize the necessity of using the full corporate name of the Board - Woman's Board of Missions-neither more nor less. The addition of the words "incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in 1869" serve for full identification if any is necessary. When the word "foreign" is introduced the question immediately arises whether a Board of another denomination bearing the name "Women's Board of Foreign Missions" is not the proper legatee, and delay and expense are often the result. Recently a bequest of quite a large amount was almost lost to our Society because the name of the Board was incorrectly stated. Doubtless it would have saved confusion if the name chosen for the Board had been more distinctive of the line of work we are doing and the denomination we serve, but since the name under which we have worked for nearly fifty years is Woman's Board of Missions let us so write it in our wills.

A Conditional Gift, by which the donor receives an income on the money during her life, has the advantage over a legacy in that it becomes Anticipated immediately available on the death of the donor without Bequests. delay or expense. Write to the Treasurer, Miss Sarah Louise Day, for information and details.

This bit of experience from Mrs. Peabody's recent tour of the world is encouraging to all sowers of the good seed:—

It is twenty-six years since Mrs. Peabody left the city with her two little children, yet as soon as people knew that she was in the city, deputations Mrs. Peabody's Visit of them kept coming to speak with her. She thought to Madras. that she had forgotten every word of the Telugu language, but when she saw the people it all came back to her in the strangest way,—the missionaries said it was like the gift of tongues. Several times she was able to give public addresses, quite impromptu, lasting for a half hour, and she constantly used the language freely in conversation.

She had such a beautiful illustration of the germination of seed long buried. The very Sunday before we reached Madras the first convert was baptized from a village where she opened work thirty years ago. Since then a half dozen of the leading men have been baptized. The first man, Kantiah, says that all these years he has remembered the teachings that he had in the Sunday school and has been secretly believing. When he finally got courage to declare himself, they drove him out of the village, boycotted his shop—he was a leather worker—and intimidated his workmen. But God raised him up friends, he opened a factory in Madras and always has much work. One order of a thousand rupees came to him from Penang. He is an expert shoemaker. His little shop is often thronged far into the night with men eager to talk religion.

Since leaving Madras word has come of other baptisms in the village and of the reconciliation of several families with the converts. Was it not beautiful that our visit should have come just at a time when Mrs. Peabody could see these fruits in a field so long apparently barren?

—Bulletin of Federation of Woman's Boards.

The party, consisting of Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Peabody and their two daughters, Edith Montgomery and Norma Waterbury, separated in China, Mrs. Montgomery and her daughter delaying a little longer, while Mrs. Peabody and Miss Waterbury crossed the Pacific on the boat with the American Board deputation, arriving in San Francisco April 22.

In comparing a period of six and one half months with that of seven months last year, we find a loss in gifts for regular work of \$4 278.36.

The Financial While the time covered is not the same, the fact of such Statement. a large decrease shows that there is some other reason for it than the mere difference of time. In order to continue the same amount of regular work in 1915, we shall require at least the same sum as was given last year in donations for the purpose, \$127,600.

It should also be stated here that the sum reported for regular work includes certain extra gifts for definite advance work, which do not help to carry the regular budget.

THE TREASURY RECEIPTS

				For Golden For		From	TOTAL
	Branches	Other Sources	Total	Anniver'y Gift	Special Objects	Legacies	TOTAL
Apr. 1-May 1	\$16,201.17	\$130.75	\$16,331.92	\$1.810.85	\$269.11	\$2,312,60	\$20,724.48
Oct. 18, 1913-							
May 1,1914	60,907.99	2,380.66	63,288.65	29,712.68	1,382.48	26,735.20	121,119.01

## HELPERS IN THE MADURA WOMAN'S HOSPITAL

Dr. Katharine Scott kindly supplies this interesting information about the frontispiece:—

When I crawled ignominiously backward out of my first jutka (cart), which I had entered at the railway station in Madura, and which had brought me to the bungalow in the mission compound, which was to be my home for two years, I was covered with confusion. Not only were there several missionaries to greet me, but also, on the other end of the veranda, the so-called "hospital staff."

Of course they salaamed, and I hope I had the grace to do the same; and—with my right hand. Then I had to sit down and pretend to be quite at home. My brand new topee was taken from my head and a cool moist garland of tiny yellow chrysanthemums was put around my neck. My hospital staff began to sing. The music was as surprising as the words, but Dr. Parker assured me that I was having many compliments and blessings heaped upon my head. The verses of the song were long and many, and I had time to study the faces of the singers. It was a pleasure to see their faces light up with welcome, and I knew that I should enjoy working with them.

As the months went on, and we came to know one another better, I found that they were quite like children and had to be dealt with as such. Often it was discouraging when I tried to make them see that their position as nurses and assistants was a responsible one, and that what Dr. Parker had been teaching them was to be intelligently helpful.

The man in the center of the top row, R. Solomon, bought the hospital supplies and helped with the accounts. His inaccuracy was sometimes trying, but he had loyalty—a trait common to many natives.

The young woman at my left, Arulmani Pitchimuthu, was my only trained medical assistant, and had graduated from the government college in Madras. She kept the government records, and helped me handle the people, telling me endless important details that I should never have known without her.

Rathnam, sitting on my right, the faithful head compounder and matron of the hospital, has died recently. I know that Dr. Parker feels her loss, because she had been trained in the hospital and could be trusted to handle drugs.

Somathanam (Peace) was my interpreter. She had had more advantages than the others, being educated at the girls' school. The nurses recog-

nized her ability. She had tact in dealing with them and was therefore of great assistance in seeing that they carried out orders. All the nurses were Christians, most of them widows with young children to support on a salary of six rupees (\$2) a month.

I thought my tongue would never get used to the names: Paripooranam (Complete Perfection), not so complete, however, but that I had to discharge her for fierce and persistent quarreling; Sellamal (Pet Child), a sixfooter who had much dry humor, and was a favorite with patients, especially in the out-practice. There were two Sonudrams (Beauty), V. and P., each initial being the first letter of her father's name. Neither of them exactly suited her name. When, however, I went to a distant village one day and found P. Sonudram, trained at the hospital, applying its principles with intelligence, I was happy to find in her an example of the actual worth of the labor expended on the native women.

Marial, who opened and closed the hospital gates dozens of times daily and let various patients in and numerous relatives out, worked for four annas (eight cents) a month.

Ponunsamy was the "boy" in the bungalow and a more willing and faithful servant I never expect to have.

If you have lived in a country where every bit of water has to be brought in jugs to the house you know how indispensable the gardeners are. Also in India each servant does his own particular work and nothing else, therefore Savaraimuthu in bringing all supplies and being general errand boy was a valuable addition to the "staff."

Like children the nurses and I often played together at sunset, and just before I left, came the climax of all our work and play together, when we had a tamash (celebration) and ate rice and curry from plantain leaves with our fingers, as we sat cross-legged on the veranda.

Look into their faces; think how far they have come into the ability to serve their race; and then consider whether or not they are worthy of the improved conditions of life and instruction which can be achieved by the new hospital for which we hope.

#### Dr. F. Van Allen writes in a recent letter from Madura:-

I am sure that the world (in spots at least, if not in general) is awakening to the enormous good which is being done by missions. It pleased us in Madura a few days ago when during the visit of Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, his A. D. C., Captain Allenson, said to Mrs. Miller that he was converted to the value of missions. As you know it is the

custom on board steamers which sail to India, China and other countries where mission work is carried on, to condemn the fanaticism and foolishness of the missionaries and the utter uselessness of their work. But I have seen articles in the popular magazines in recent years which show that even the popular mind is turning toward the value of this enterprise.

The Governor stayed in Madura six days and made a thorough matter of visiting the institutions of the town. Captain Allenson is an army man who has been in India nineteen years and has probably been among those who have not believed in the work of missionaries, but when he saw our schools, hospitals and Christian community he spoke as above to one of our number. In his position as A. D. C. to the Governor he will see a great deal of mission work as the Governor tours through the country.

The Scotch mission in Madras have been putting up a new hospital for women. The Madras Government gave a most liberal grant, but when the hospital was opened a short time ago there was a debt of 40,000 rupees on the plant. This was during the governorship of Sir Arthur Lawley. Miss Dr. Campbell went to the new governor, Lord Pentland, a most sympathetic man, and asked for more help. Lord Pentland by a per cent way of going at it generously suggested that the government might give an additional 15,000 rupees, but that splendid man, Sir John Atkinson, first member of council, a man of thirty-three years' residence in India, who has been in all grades of service, raised the amount to 22,000 rupees. I saw Sir J. Atkinson the other day when he gave us a grant for our new operating room buildings at Kodikanal. I asked him eagerly when he will retire, and to my dismay, he said in July of this year. We cannot get our plans and estimates for our new Woman's Hospital in Madura ready before he goes. But anyway you see we have splendid men in government to deal with.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The law of a king is service
And the kingliest serve the most.
Then, ye who are sons of promise
And would royal lineage boast,
Get under the common burden,
Go, brother the brotherless sons
And win the royal guerdon
The thanks of comforted ones."

# HOW "THE CHILD IN THE MIDST" IS TO BE PRESENTED AT NORTHFIELD

BY HELEN B. CALDER

SINCE its commencement in 1904 the Northfield Summer School for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies has each year centered attention on the United Study text-book. An important aim in the minds of the Committee which plans the program of the Summer School is to furnish to leaders in missionary societies concrete illustrations of effective methods of presenting the subject-matter of the text-book to the women of their churches.

The program of the next session of the Summer School, July 10-17, gives prominence to the latest text-book for women's societies, The Child in the Midst. For one period each morning Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery will lecture on a chapter of the book, bringing out in her inimitable way all the striking messages of the chapter. She will present in detail not one but many ways of presenting the material, suggesting appropriate Scripture passages to be used in the devotional service, charts and other devices to appeal to the eye, and topics for papers, debates or dialogues. Those who have heard Mrs. Montgomery in years past look forward to the equally valuable help she will render by her suggestion of efficiency methods of conducting our missionary societies.

A normal study class under the competent leadership of Miss Mary Peacock, will meet for one period each day to take up *The Child in the Midst* in a more thorough way. Since this group will be a comparatively small one it is possible for each member to share in the discussions and thereby receive more practical help. In this way those who would develop the study class method in their own churches are trained for their task.

One period will be devoted to a presentation of methods. The plans for this hour are not yet complete but they will probably be somewhat like those of past years. A special exhibit of charts will be one feature of this hour. Charts exhibited last year have been copied and used widely all over our territory. This quick and sure method of pressing home a missionary message is being adopted more generally year by year. The Child in the Midst offers rich material for impressive charts. Model missionary meetings based on chapters in the text-book present the study material from a different angle.

The companion text-book for children, The World Family, will be taken up each day in one of the sectional meetings under the leadership

of Miss Nellie Prescott. Many of the plans suggested for children's societies can be adapted for special meetings of senior auxiliaries.

The publication committee of our own Board is working hard to prepare in time for Northfield outline programs and auxiliary leaflets. These will be displayed on our literature table in the Northfield auditorium and will also be described at our Congregational Rally. At this Rally our newest plans for furthering the study of The Child in the Midst will be set forth. In addition to the leaflets prepared by our Board there are many others issued by other denominational Boards, which will be equally helpful to leaders. The literature tables at Northfield will be carefully prepared to display all the helps more or less closely bearing upon The Child in the Midst. These tables, in charge of well-informed workers, will be open each afternoon and delegates can study at their leisure the output of each Board and secure at trifling cost those leaflets which are adapted to their needs.

Mrs. Peabody, chairman of the Central Committee on United Study, and Mrs. Montgomery, the lecturer on the text-book, have recently returned from a tour of the mission fields. They will have a stirring report to bring to us at Northfield, and, while touching on many phases of missionary work, they will have a special message of appeal for the children of non-Christian lands whom they have seen in all their attractiveness and helplessness during the past months.

The daily fellowship of the conference at table, in the halls, and about the campus, as workers of all ages and varied experiences from different parts of the country are thrown together, furnishes another important means of securing help for the new year. Successful methods used by one leader the past year will be tried by her chance acquaintance at Northfield during the coming year. So we can bring to the study of The Child in the Midst the fruits of other workers' efforts in connection with The King's Business.

"We long for the joy of that glorious time,

The fairest, the brightest, and best,

When the dear little children of every clime
Shall crowd to His arms and be blest."

The Northfield Summer School aims to hasten that time by furnishing every possible help to leaders who are undertaking the study of *The Child in the Midst*. A sub-committee is at work on a Children's Pageant, which will be given out-of-doors one afternoon during the Summer School. The Pageant, in which 100 children are expected to

participate, will present the contrasts in Oriental child life under non-Christian and Christian influences. The several chapters of *The Child in the Midst* will be illustrated by processional, tableau, or song. It is hoped that this Pageant will be suggestive to leaders who wish to plan similar demonstrations in their own churches. In order to further this end it is probable that a full description of the Pageant, with illustrations, will be printed and will be ready for circulation in the early fall.

One sentence in *The Child in the Midst* will, we trust, stand out in illuminated letters on the walls of many a church parlor and in the heart of many a Christian mother not now enrolled in our missionary societies.

It might well be taken as the motto for our 1914 Summer School: "Our Women's Missionary Societies are just a great, beautiful, organized motherhood for the world."

A few days ago there came to the editor's desk a dainty little booklet bound in white and gold, containing a sketch of the brief, beautiful years A Sweet of Helen Grinnell Mears, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. David Singer. O. Mears of Essex, Mass. The book contains also many tributes to her sunshiny presence and sweet sharing of her many gifts. Those who attended the Summer School at Northfield in 1912 will remember the beautiful voice which led the processionals,—a feature introduced by Miss Mears,—who trained the choir of eighty-five girls which added so much to the helpfulness of the services. It seems inexplicable that such a radiant, unselfish personality should be loaned to earth for so short a time, but the dawning of Sunday, December 28, 1913, marked her entrance upon life eternal:—

"She passed through glory's morning gate
And walked in Paradise,"

leaving in many hearts a vacancy never to be filled.

<sup>&</sup>quot;An American missionary has been calling special attention to the malignity with which Christian converts are treated by heathen neighbors in India. Among other experiences, he describes native Christians appealing to him: 'Please help us to get water.' It was three o'clock, and the heat was terrible. Yet these people, right in sight of fresh water, were refused it, and could get it only from a filthy tank."

## MOTHERS AND CHILDREN AT PONASANG

BY DAISY D. M. BROWN, FOOCHOW, CHINA

THE new Bible Woman's Training School opened at Ponasang this week. If you will come with me I will show it to you this afternoon. As we near the building we hear the voices of children—the house seems to be full of them for we hear their laughter from basement to third floor. When we open the door there are two or three shyly peeking around the corner or just disappearing up the stairs. Your surprise now is quite beyond control and you venture to remind me that you really would rather see the Bible Woman's Training School to-day and visit the kindergarten at some other time. But outward appearances are some-



A WOMAN'S CLASS IN THE FOOCHOW MISSION

times deceiving and so it happens in this instance for though the children are just now much in evidence this truly is the training school. And why the children then, you ask. Just because if the mothers come at all they must bring their children and so at present we have twenty students (we expect two more this week) and fourteen children!

How I did laugh that first day—it was really funny to see them coming. Practically every student had at least one child, and three of them were babes in arms only twelve or thirteen months old. Toward night the problem began to look a little serious and I thought we would have to hire a special nurse girl to take care of the little folks or the mothers would not be able to study at all. But that evening I took a census and

found that practically all could go to the day school in the church near by. I confess that during the afternoon I had felt a kindred feeling for the famous "old woman who lived in a shoe" but the day school helped out tremendously. On the main floor, which we visit first, there are three large airy rooms which are used by the school. Two are recitation rooms and one a study room. In the recitation rooms each student has her own little desk and chair which makes them look quite like modern schoolrooms.

I will ring the bell for the women to come down so you can see them all together. They are bright, intelligent looking and you would know to look in their faces that they are Christians—there is a happy, hopeful, responsiveness that you do not see in the faces of the heathen women. Three of them carry twelve and thirteen months old babies, but as these children are regular attendants at the recitations it is only natural to see them here.

One of the women I want you to meet is Hu Sing Sang mu (Mrs. Hu). She is our head teacher and has just returned from Nanking where she has been for a year and a half in the Union Training School for Christian Workers and so is very well fitted for the position which she holds here. Hers is an interesting story. She was picked up on the street as a child gambling with other children and winning,—was taken care of by some missionaries and given something of an education, became a Christian and a teacher in a day school where her ability was noted and so she was sent to Nanking for further training. She seems to be a very good teacher and of splendid Christian spirit. The same mental alertness that made her a good gambler, as a child, makes her quick to perceive along other and more hopeful lines.

While we are still here in the schoolroom I will show you our course of study—all study Chinese classical, methods of Christian work, physiology, Mandarin, the Romanized system of writing. Then we have three courses in Bible study—The Book of Acts, Paul's Epistles and a course on Romans alone that runs through the whole term. The students are divided for Bible work, some taking two courses but most of them taking only one of the three. All the women who come here have had at least three years of work in one of the station classes or some girls' school.

Now we will go upstairs and see the dormitory. The conditions here are far from ideal as we have to put four or five beds in a room, but for the present it is the best we can do. When we get our own new building

we will try to plan differently. Each woman has her bed, a little table with cupboard for clothes underneath, and little stool. What more could we ask for?

Buying furniture for schoolrooms and dormitory, supplying kitchen and dining room with the necessary "utensils of warfare," hiring matron, cook, gatekeeper, and arranging the duties "contingent to each office," making out courses of study and time schedule and classifying students as they came, -doing all these and a hundred other small things with only fourteen months of language study has at least demanded all of one's vocabulary to the utmost. At this stage in the experiment, however, I am ready to recommend the opening of a Bible Woman's Training (or some other) school as an excellent means of learning a language. the one in charge of this school does not acquire the language with some degree of rapidity from now on it will be the fault of her own stupidity and not that of the dear women in the school, for they certainly furnish ample opportunity for increasing one's vocabulary!

I am more happy than you know to be actually doing something in the way of work that counts! Of course language study was work—that I am entirely willing to admit; and of course it counts heaps as I realize fully, for without it one would be utterly helpless-but when you can see the women in the school learning something new about the Bible every day and when you can go with them once a week into the desperately needy homes where there is nothing but darkness and despair and hear them tell of the Christ of whom these have never heard, then it is at least easier to realize that the work you are doing counts.

## "HE TOUCHED HER HAND AND THE FEVER LEFT HER"

BY REV. STANLEY THOMPSON WATHEN

The White-Man-of-God had been spending some weeks amongst the Congo towns in Africa and one evening climbed a steep path to a small town on the crown of a hill. The boys and the carriers blew their whistles to announce to the town's folk the arrival of a visitor, and a moment later several people came down the path to offer a welcome. Among others was an old woman, crying bitterly:-

"Oh, white man, I am so glad you have come to our town! My little girl is very ill."

"What is the matter with your little one?" asked the visitor.

"She has a great fire in her body, and it has been there for two moons."

When the missionary's eyes had become accustomed to the dark interior of the grass hut he could see, lying on a piece of mat in one corner of the only room, a girl about two years old. There was indeed a great fire in that little body, and he knew that many a strong man had given up the fight against the African fever before two months were out.

"And what are you doing for your little daughter, who is truly very ill?" he inquired.

"Every night," she replied, "when it is dark, I carry her down the path up which you came, white man, and when I come to the river at the bottom I dip her in, and leave her there until all the fire has gone out of her body."

The missionary shuddered as he heard of the drastic treatment; but he could not blame the ignorant mother. Nobody had taught her better, and she did it because she loved her little one.

"Come," he said, "find me your big boiling pot. Fill it, and make the water warm."

When this was done he sponged the dry, hot frame of the little girl, and borrowed a blanket from a kindly neighbor to wrap her in. Then, opening the wonderful medicine box, he took some quinine and administered it to his patient.

After the evening meal the folks of the town gathered round the white man to listen to his teaching. The great moon shone out, making the palms overhead to shimmer in the silver light. The missionary tried to spiritualize to his listeners what had happened to the grass hut. He spoke to them of the Great Physician, who could not only cure them when they were sick and ill in body, but could take away the sin from their hearts and make them perfectly whole. Afterwards they sang together in their native tongue the translation of our evening hymn:—

"At even, ere the sun was set,
The sick, O Lord, around Thee lay;
Oh in what divers pains they met!
And with what joy they went away."

And in the closing prayer the white man prayed that the same loving Christ would come and lay his healing touch upon their little friend, that the fever might leave her.

Toward the end of the week, after making many visits to distant towns, the doctor arrived again one evening, and once more journeyed up the steep path. As usual, the carriers' whistles were blown, and at the top he found not the mother, weeping, but the little patient herself, still very weak and frail, only just able to stand; but the fever had gone and health and strength were beginning to come back.

That same evening the people gathered just where they had met a week before, and listened once more to the story of the Great Saviour. They sang again the evening hymn:—

"Thy touch has still its ancient power; No word from Thee can fruitless fall: Hear in this solemn evening hour, And in Thy mercy heal us all."

They felt that the prayer offered in their town a week before had been directly answered, and the white man's great God had come and done exactly as they had asked him. So by the healing, rendered for Christ's sake to that little one, the hearts of all in the town were warmed toward the missionary, and to all he had to tell.

On the mission stations in Congo, and far away amongst the towns, God is in a wonderful way using the medical work as a means of bringing the people to the feet of Christ.—Exchange.



VIEW FROM MISSION HOUSE, TREBIZOND

## TEACHING THE CHILDREN AT TREBIZOND

BY NELLIE ALICE COLE

THIS year there is an effort being made really to establish Y. W. C. A. work in Turkey. It is starting in the schools and colleges and from these they hope to train secretaries to look after local societies in many other cities. Ever since I came—a little over two years ago, I have strongly felt the need of such work among a large band of working girls

in this city. As it is now, with our other lines of work, we simply can't help them, although they need it desperately. They have no good books to read and no opportunity for recreation in their few leisure hours. The result is that they have taken up the European vice of gambling, which supplies excitement, while it sadly diminishes their hard earned savings. It makes one's heart yearn to help these girls, giving them wholesome literature, and natural, outdoor amusement with a little gymnasium work, at least once a week.

Our kindergarten is larger than ever this year, for so many old pupils brought little brothers or sisters, and a large number of new pupils applied. I have two of my own trained teachers in the kindergarten and they are doing splendid work. Our space is too small to go on as we are, so we really ought to divide and make two kindergartens out of our crowded one of this year. These two teachers live in Trebizond and to avoid leaving home they consented to teach here for a very low salary—about nine dollars a month—when they could have had nearly twice that anywhere else. Of course we cannot do that another year, for with their teaching experience and the higher rate paid everywhere to meet the increased cost of living, we would have to pay them more. The teacher for a Gregorian kindergarten whom I know (she is a graduate of my predecessor's training normal work) now gets over \$22 a month and has two assistants, for a kindergarten only a little larger than ours.

This next year I am planning to train another class of teachers; and there is such a demand for trained teachers that people are wanting to speak for them months in advance. A leading man from a near-by seaport was here not long ago and asked me to be sure to put aside one out of my next class for their city! They recognize the difference between a really trained teacher and a makeshift, and are heartily weary of the latter who have somewhere taken what they thought was a short cut. out here are certainly dear and it is a pleasure to do for them. so happy in their work and when out on the playground. Dr. Crawford has had a quantity of sand brought to spread on the ground, so it is not muddy but a little while even on very rainy days. When the weather is clear you ought to see the little tots making rows of gardens in the sand, having the best time! They are also very fond of playing school, and it is very funny to see them take off the teachers-not making fun but in all seriousness! Three or four will all want to be teachers and they find that managing their own classmates is not so easy, and then I suppose they wonder how the real teachers manage.

Aside from my work in the large and interesting kindergarten, I also have charge of a big Sunday school of nearly all outside children in the upper classes and our kindergarten in the primary. We have been working so hard to have the children get into the habit of regular attendance and have been helped in all this by voluntary Sunday-school teachers coming to offer assistance. The only drawback has been that although willing, they were wholly unaccustomed to such a thing; but we have tried to get around this difficulty by having Sunday-school teachers' meetings of preparation every Wednesday. To get these children into the habit of giving also I found out about a deaf-mute girl in the Marsovan school for such unfortunates. She is in great need of financial help to keep her in school. These Sunday schools have managed to give from \$2-\$5 a year the past two years, first for a blind boy in India and last year for this deaf-mute in Marsovan. But it is such a new thing for them to give and they are so very poor themselves that the habit is hard to form. Our schools, the grades and kindergarten, all made presents for poor unfortunates who would not have any Christmas joy otherwise. They did have a lot of fun trimming the tree and hanging on their presents for these poor children. Then, as a surprise, we gave them each for themselves a picture card and orange. How their eyes shone, for they thought they were to have nothing.

My latest branch of work is the training of our upper schoolboys into Boy Scouts. They need just the spur and help that such an organization gives and are so happy over the military side and the manual training.



TREBIZOND KINDERGARTEN

## THE TWO WOMEN AT THE WELL

BY MRS. H. J. BRUCE

NE evening at the sanitarium at Mahableshwar recently, a missionary had gone out for an afternoon walk. She turned back early, however, and on the way sat down on the steps of an unoccupied bungalow called "The Shrubbery." It was well named as there were many



WOMEN AT WAYSIDE WELL

shrubs and trees in the large compound. Presently the caretaker came along, and after answering a few questions, he said he was in haste for his little boy had developed smallpox, and he had orders to take the child to the Quarantine Station. "Do what you can," said the missionary, "and pray to the true God." Then she was directed where to find the way out of the compound on the other side near to the road leading to the bazaar. She observed a large Oriental well near the exit on one side where two women had come

with their waterpots. The teacher was not looking for an audience just then. She had met the people in the morning, but how could she pass these women without a greeting or word of cheer. Judge of her surprise when, although she did not know these women, she found them overjoyed to see her. "Oh, come, lady, come," they said, "sit down here and let us hear your words." Both had tears in their eyes: the elder, Guzabai, and the younger, Suzabai. The latter asked the elder: "Is this the one who goes here and there teaching the people?" "Yes, child." "And you said you would point her out to-morrow. How is it she has come to-day?

Can it be that she will talk to us right here!" Indeed, their sorrow was to be turned into joy, when they should hear of the loving kindness of the Lord, and how the missionary was led to come their way.

Suzabai, the younger, crept close to the Madam Sahib, as an own child might do, and ventured to lay her hand upon the teacher's lap. She looked up into her face and was moved to use respectful, endearing terms in a low, sweet voice, and then she poured forth her confidences. "Dear lady," she began, "I had a little child once, but it only lived two days and now my heart is sad. My husband has married another woman while I am forced to go out to work and I am very lonely." The elder woman added: "Yes, her husband is an old man while she is as delicate as a rose." The speaker had had a large family of children of which the boys all died and the girls were married off in homes of their own where the mother was not free to go often; so under these circumstances there was not much variety in their daily routine, but the two could chat together at the well, drawn by a common bond of sympathy, and to-day Guzabai had been telling Suzabai that she would show her the teacher who told of God's love and care. He, for our sake, became incarnate and once talked with a woman at Jacob's Well. What more fitting message to give out at this time? They listened spellbound to the charming story of Jesus' power to give the living water to thirsty souls and his ability to see down deep into the human heart and bind up the wounds of sorrow. Then they were told that if we receive the Saviour, he will prove the best Friend in all the troubles of life. "Well, then," said Guzabai, "if we have His presence and peace, it does not matter so much what others do or say. Even if the husband is not good to us, there is One who cares and will help us?" "Yes," came the answer. "He will give peace and patience and keep one's heart stayed on him." Then Guzabai said enthusiastically: "Ah! did I not hear your words this morning when you were talking to the people near the chapel?" "And so you were there?" asked the teacher. "Wasn't I there holding a little child and listening to your words?". The teacher did not remember her in particular among others, but she replied: "Good, and now see how kindly God has brought about this meeting so soon. He knew the yearning in your hearts and sent me to you."

It was getting time for them to be going with their water vessels, but first, they wished to know where the teacher lived and begged that she should come some day to talk to the women on the street close by, where, they said, the women would be glad to listen. So she found it another day. There are always many open doors and weary hearts and God makes us bearers of his message of good will and pardon. That same day as the missionary was passing through the bazaar, a Mohammedan woman jumped up from the veranda in front of a native shop and exclaimed: "Now, you will come to my house, where you sat yesterday and talk to the children who are gathered there?" In this way, the afternoon passed. In other places women of the Brahmin and Maratha castes gladly came together to hear some new thing. May some heed it and not forget!



## POLICY FOR THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

#### OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

There are distinct advantages to be gained from the clear statement of purpose and policy. If the publishing of the following policy, recently approved by the Executive Committee and adopted by the Junior Department of the Board, leads junior workers to a better understanding of what the Department seeks and stimulates them to a definite statement of their own policy as local leaders, its appearance in these pages will be more than justified.

## PRAYER

Recognizing that power for the task of our Young People's Department as for the entire task of our Board is dependent upon prayer, we propose

- a. To stimulate definite private prayer among all Board and Branch officers of the Department, Junior Lookouts, and leaders of junior organizations.
- b. To seek definite prayer for junior work and workers from all senior auxiliaries, Branch and Board executive committees.
- c. To encourage the holding of a devotional service and the giving of suggestions for private prayer in all meetings of junior organizations, to the end that our children and young people may form habits of prayer.

#### EDUCATION

'Recognizing that the task of the Junior Department is primarily one of education, and believing that true education involves not only instruction but also self-expression, we desire to stimulate both in all organizations of children and young people. We therefore purpose

#### Instruction

a. To recommend, widely advertise, and urge the use of good courses of study and series of programs for Mission Bands, Junior Christian Endeavor Societies, junior and primary Sunday schools and other organizations of boys and girls, and for young women's and young people's societies; standing ready to attend to the preparation of such courses and program series when they are not provided by any interdenominational agency.

b. To stimulate instruction in the importance of prayer, the meaning of stewardship, the openings for and necessary qualifications of new missionaries, the field for foreign missionary work at home in Board, Branch and local church, as well as instruction on the work of missions in foreign lands.

- c. To spread the use of appropriate story material for all ages by getting subscriptions for *Everyland*, *Here and There Stories* and *Pilgrim Visitor*, circulating stories for Cradle Roll work, and advertising good missionary books for libraries.
- d. To further the use of photographs, stereopticon slides, curios, charts, and all other means of appeal through the eye.
- e. To encourage the holding of rallies for children and annual meetings for young people in all Branches or districts of Branches, and the arrangement of local group meetings wherever possible.

## Activity

- a. To invite all organizations both of children and of young people to work for a missionary box.
  - b. To cultivate true giving:-
    - 1. By teaching children to give that which is their own.
    - 2. By putting emphasis on systematic giving.
    - 3. By setting before every organization some concrete object, for their gifts, this object having always been chosen with due regard to the age of the children or young folks addressed and the secretary's ability to supply descriptive information about it.
    - 4. By persuading organizations either to make a definite pledge or to work toward a definite goal and to increase the amount of that pledge or goal annually wherever advisable.
  - c. To stimulate a wise use of the missionary play.
- d. To emphasize the value of having societies engage actively in the task of spreading missionary knowledge and increasing missionary spirit outside their own ranks in church and community.

#### EXTENSION OF WORK

Realizing that its work is incomplete until missionary education becomes a part of the training of every boy and girl in every church, we urge:—

a. That each Branch seek to make yearly a 10 per cent gain in its number of auxiliary organizations.

- b. That each Branch aim to secure each year missionary instruction and giving (to W. B. M.) in at least 10 per cent of their Sunday schools not already active in these two respects.
- c. That each Branch seek to make yearly a 10 per cent gain in its number of contributing organizations (exclusive of the Sunday school).
  - d. That each Branch complete its staff of Junior Lookouts.
- e. That each Branch enlarge its Junior Department staff either by the appointment of a Junior Committee or by the election of additional assistant secretaries until it shall have a force adequate for the work of the Department as outlined in this policy.

#### FINANCE

Believing that an increase in the gifts of the Junior Department, while it is not to be reckoned as the sole or even primary aim of the department is nevertheless a sure accompaniment of extension and real educational advance and ought therefore to be wisely stimulated, we urge:—

a. That each Junior Department fix upon a definite sum as its aim for the year, increasing the amount annually by such definite percentage as shall seem wise to its officers.

That it divide this sum among its auxiliary and contributing societies so that they shall be stimulated to make a proportionate increase in their yearly gift.

Convinced that failure to provide adequate financial support for the Junior Department inevitably means not only the stunting of its growth, but also the crippling of the Senior work and the advance of the Board itself, we urge:—

- a. That each Branch Junior Department present to its executive committee at the beginning of the year a definite budget containing itemized estimates for such items as postage, stationery, typewriting and multigraphing, sample literature for advertisement, traveling expenses for field work and Board conference, necessary desk equipment, conduct of conferences and rallies and any other expenses which it considers necessary for the best advancement of its work during the coming twelve months.
- b. That after earnest inspection and discussion of the estimate thus submitted the Junior Department shall be authorized to use during the next year the sum named in the budget or such other amount as the committee shall agree is wisest, this money to be drawn from the contingent fund of the Branch, and that fund increased for this purpose by an additional tax if necessary.

## SECURING AND TRAINING OF LEADERS

Recognizing that advance in the Junior Department is peculiarly

dependent on the securing and proper training of leaders for groups of children and young people, we urge:—

a. That each Junior Lookout thoroughly enlist the help of her senior auxiliary in providing for junior missionary education in her church.

b. That conferences of Lookouts and junior leaders be held at least once a year.

c. That young people's societies send delegates to the missionary summer conferences and that senior societies be urged to assist leaders of children's organizations to attend.

A service prepared and used by Miss Florence Montgomery in the band of Willing Workers at Rutland, Vt.

#### SHEPHERD RITUAL SERVICE

PRAYER:-

If any little word of mine
May make a life the brighter,
If any little song of mine
May make a heart the lighter,
God help me speak the little word
And take my bit of singing
And drop it in some lonely vale
To set the echoes ringing!

Song.

RESPONSES :-

Leader: My sheep wandered through all the mountain and upon every high hill; yea, my flock was scattered upon all the face of the earth, and none did search or seek after them.

Children: As a shepherd seeketh out his flock in the day so will I seek out my sheep and will deliver them out of all places where they have been scattered in the cloudy and dark day.

Leader: Jesus said, "I am the Good Shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.

Children: He shall feed his flock like a shepherd and he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom.

Song.

PRAYER: Dear Jesus,—Thou art my Shepherd, caring in every need, thy little lambs to feed, trusting thee still. Happy are we, God's own little flock, sheltered so close in the cleft of the rock; far above tempest, or danger, or shock, safe always in Jesus. Many there are who are not of his fold out in the storm and the pitiless cold; these we must win with our prayers and our gold, win them to love our Jesus.

CLOSING RESPONSE:-

Jesus, tender Shepherd, keep us, Grant Thy blessing from above; Make us gentle, kind and helpful, Fold Thy lambs close in Thy love.



It was a remarkable meeting, this first one of the W. B. M. P. in the great, growing, missionary state of Washington. There was a strong

At home missionary flavor about it all, from the moment attention Seattle. was called to the fact that just seventy-five years ago missionary housekeeping had been set up in this state, to the end of the third day when the delegates representing our constituency from Spokane to San Diego, parted with a new sense of the fact that foreign and home are really one, the great problems are wonderfully like, and the same spirit of consecration must meet them.

"We are first stewards of the manifold grace of God, thus having boundless wealth from which to draw. If we believe we also belong.

Miss Mary Porter Belonging includes not only our possessions, but our on Stewardship. time, affections and influence. Our time should be so planned that a certain portion may be set aside daily, for the quiet time with God. Our Heavenly Father, like an earthly father, must be pleased to have us tell our love in words. as well as to show it in our work. Our giving should be done joyfully, not from a sense of obligation, and we need not possess large wealth, for small sums go far in foreign countries. Dr. Tallman carries on all of her hospital work in Lintsing-cho, for little more than a dollar a day. Fidelity is required of a steward, and his reward is a call to still larger trusts and responsibilities."

## RESOLUTIONS

The Woman's Board of the Pacific in session at its semi-annual meeting, in Seattle, herewith expresses its great appreciation of Dr. Sydney Strong's long and useful service to Foreign Missions. His affectionate regard for the work and the workers has made him known throughout the world and his name will be mentioned for many years in loving terms, from the Doshisha in Japan to the forests of Mt. Silinda in Africa, and even to the islands of the ocean.

Resolved, that words of appreciation of his long and gracious service be forwarded to the American Board Rooms in Boston. Be it Resolved, also, that in the death of Dr. J. K. McLean, for many years pastor of our First Church in Oakland, Cal., afterwards President of Pacific Theological Seminary at Berkeley, and during his long life, both as pastor and teacher, a leader in Christian thought and work, especially interested in missions and the training of young men for the ministry and missionary service, we recognize our great loss, as a church, and as missionary workers. A father in Israel has fallen asleep; his labors end but his works follow him.

And whereas, death has recently removed from the companionship of the honored President of the Oregon Branch, W. B. M. P., her husband, the late Mr. Walter Hoge, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Woman's Board, in session at Seattle, hereby expresses to Mrs. Hoge its sincere sympathy in her great bereavement, and prayerfully commends her to the care of our Heavenly Father, whose love is over all his children, and who is able to make all things work together for good to those who love him.

-Adelaide N. Talcott, Secretary pro tem, W. B. M. P.

# SOME WEDDINGS IN INDIA

BY THE MINISTER

I am up here in this pretty village on the lower Palani Hills among our Puliyar people. They broke away from their cruel masters and Hinduism a few years ago and have occupied a tract of forest land, obtained for them by the Mission, and have cleared away the wild growth and prepared the ground for various crops.

It was their yearly Harvest Festival that called the native pastor and myself to the place. The bullocks brought us in a cart to the foot of the hills by daylight, and we commenced the ascent of the hills as soon as we had an early tea.

Though it was only a journey of four miles and an ascent of 2,500 feet to reach Kodikardu, yet because of the April sun whose heat is only equalled by the heat of May, we were drenched in perspiration and quite tired when our journey was ended. The pretty church is built on a saddle between two mountains and is surrounded by the richest of tropical growth. The fifteen or twenty grass huts of the one hundred and fifty members of this congregation are within a stone's throw of the church.

The program of the day called for four weddings in the morning and for the Harvest Festival in the afternoon!

It was not long after my bath and while I was seated under the thatched veranda of the church, resting and enjoying the beautiful scenery, that the sound of tom-toms and the screeching of the fife, announced the coming of the wedding processions. "Now I am in for it," I said to myself and entered the church with some anxiety. Why was I anxious? you ask. Listen, I will tell you. The Tamil bride is the most bashful bride on the face of the earth and thinks it very bold and unbecoming for her to speak up and give the responses in the marriage service, so that while it is very easy to get Jacob to say that he will take Rebekah, it is a very difficult matter to get Rebekah to say that she will take Jacob! I generally have trouble enough to get one bride to speak out,—whatever will I do with four!

But my anxiety was entirely unnecessary, for each of the four ladies, to my great surprise, spoke up like a—well, like a man,—while three of the bridegrooms made spectacles of themselves before a crowd that filled every available spot of the church.

The four couples stood before me, as the preliminary part of the marriage service was read; then three of the couples sat down on the floor, while one couple went through the rest of the service. That you may understand what I am about to write, I must tell you that the bridegroom ties around the bride's neck a little badge called "tali." It is a custom throughout India among all castes from time immemorial for the bridegroom to tie this tali on the bride, and the Christian bridegroom, placing his hand on the cord that holds the tali repeats the words, "Now I have married you, tying this tali to you as a sign of the covenant existing between you and me."

When I told the first bridegroom to place his hand on the tali cord and repeat after me the words, he looked as if he did not know what to do, but concluding it was necessary for him to do something, he reached over and patted the bride on the cheek, much to the amusement of the people.

When I came to the same point of the service with the next bridegroom, he evidently had made up his mind not to be laughed at, as his predecessor had been, so when I asked him to place his hand on the tali cord and repeat the words, he remained absolutely motionless. Then the catechist who was standing on the other side of the bride, with a view to helping matters along, reached in front of the bride and took the bridegroom's hand and in an endeavor to pass the hand over the bride's head, accidentally hit her on the nose! It is needless to say that both brides were quite startled, the one at getting her cheek patted in public and the other at receiving a blow on the nose!

Well, here is the third couple, and let us hope the bridegroom will be able to get through the service without putting his foot in it. But alas, no—for almost at my first question, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife," he answered, "Well, that's what I came for. I was just thinking—" But here somebody in the audience struck in with the words, "We don't want to hear what you think. All you have to do is to say "Yes" or "No" to the Eiver's questions."

The fourth couple, profiting by the sad experience of the three who had gone before them, went through the whole service without a hitch or a mistake. I kept my face during the whole scene, but my heart was full not only of laughter at the fun, but of joy at the thought that these wild people who a few years ago would run from a white man with fear and trembling and who were indecently clothed and ignorant to the last degree, were now so changed that they were neatly and properly dressed and were enabled to take part in the services of the Christian church and were worthy members of the Christian community with cleaner houses, cleaner bodies, and best of all with cleaner hearts than those of their tribe who still remained in Hinduism.

The poor people have been sorely tried during the last two years, due to the fact that there was little or no rain one year and torrents of rain at the wrong time in the next. Though many of them are living on roots and berries, there has been no indication of their going back to Hinduism. I hope to be able to get more forest land for them to clear and cultivate, for the present tract is entirely too small to support more than one half of the community, even if a sufficient amount of rain falls at the proper time.

I am sure that you will greatly rejoice when I tell you that forty more of this tribe have forsaken the gods of heathendom and accepted our Lord. The catechist and pastor are preparing them for church membership by teaching them the creed and certain of the rudiments of our Christian faith.

JAMES C. PERKINS.

# OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Miss Mary F. Long writes from Chihuahua, Mexico, under date of April 4th:-

Where shall I begin? Each day as it comes so full of interest and opportunity almost crowds out the previous ones. I think I never have lived so completely in the present. We know that the political situation, upon which depends the continuance of our work, is wholly unstable, but as far as the day's work is concerned, we are as unhampered as at any time in the past. We have put away both the pictures of Diaz and of Madero,—we try to avoid attracting attention by participation in any of the party demonstrations, which is difficult. When the public schools were closed to attend the funeral of Abram Gonzales, and all the city turned out in procession, we closed school half a day, just as we have been doing for the wildly celebrated taking of Torreon and Caranza's expected arrival. Thus far we have heard only enough criticism to show us that we are observed and must walk carefully.

On the other hand we have great encouragement. Not a few pupils have come to us from the closed Palmore—several among them from wellto-do families, and we are having numerous inquiries from many different quarters, showing that in the absence of other schools we are becoming better known. It has especially cheered me to have strangers come to put children in school, "having had the best recommendations,"—two or three have said that they knew former pupils whose education was "perfect." Dr. Gutierrez, the prominent surgeon and director of our best hospital, has consented cordially to give us a conference upon hygiene and said that he has the greatest sympathy with our excellent work. fruit of long years of quiet, faithful work is being revealed. You know we have never desired nor been able to make a show, which the Latin people appreciate so much more than we do. The Methodist schools in general in Mexico have large imposing buildings and elaborate fiestas and much sounding of trumpets, and they have had much success in attracting the wealthier class by these methods. Our inclination has perhaps been too much the other way but we have had faith in character building and now the years are bringing the joy of fruit.

We have enrolled now 143 pupils with an average attendance of over a hundred. The school seems very full because we have separated the

primary grades, having a teacher for each of the four grades. This I have often longed for but saw no way to meet the expense of extra teachers. This makes us according to law a really "first class" school. The only available teacher for our first year was a young girl who had not finished our preparatory course. She helped Miss Prescott a half year and so I hoped could continue with first year work but I was not willing to give her second year as well and found another young girl who with considerable direction could take the smaller second-year group. Then the teacher of the third and fourth grades resigned and I was obliged to employ a young girl who had had some practice in teaching in the public schools. I feared to give her two grades and so have secured two teachers for those two years, which is a great benefit to the work.

We are having considerable difficulty in securing the punctuality and general discipline in school and house that we believe in. In this respect the school has suffered much, but in many other ways we marvel and rejoice to see the proficiency and splendid work done by our devoted Mexican teachers during the absence of other direction. Both Miss Caxaca and Mr. Valensia, our pastor, have proved their loyalty and steadfastness admirably, and if we can keep united with us such able native workers, the school's usefulness will be greatly widened.

A most lovely springtime has now come to stay,—birds are flying over us and flowers bursting into bloom, helping us to understand the Easter lesson anew. I hope your snow and cold have also passed.

I wish I could write you the letter I would,—transporting you to our midst,—but you who have been on the field, will perhaps catch, even from this, some idea of our privilege to be here now, the opportunity and demands.

Note.—See editorial paragraph for more recent news of our missionary work in Mexico.

# Dr. Eleanor Stephenson writes from Ahmednagar, India:-

It was a great privilege to return to India via China—it has meant for one thing that more than ever before I realize what a tremendously big thing it is to be a missionary—and how very far short I have fallen of reaching the standard set by your representatives on the field. How I just long to make a fresh start and prove worth while you can't conceive, and how I wish some of those at home who are just fitted to be the finest sort of missionaries could realize the great chance in China and India to-day. If those who hold the money could see Tientsin as I saw it, I don't believe our people there would be forced to refuse some of the



THE DOCTORS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES AT AHMEDNAGAR
Dr. Stephenson. Dr. Hume. Dr. Proctor. Miss Johnson.

widest opportunities just for lack of funds—opportunities that may never come again. It just made my heart ache, and we have really just the finest people,—the great pity is there are not twice as many!

Peking is too wonderful in every way to attempt any description. Everywhere the work is on such a wonderful increase, one couldn't be pessimistic. The Chinese certainly are interesting. To think of a people bothering to fasten whistles under the pigeons' wings which sound so weird as they fly, and to see the men walking about with bird cages giving their pet bird an airing! Our great big tortoise-shell rimmed goggles now in style at home have been "the thing" for a thousand years in Peking. Then to see the thousands of graves all over the fields is a sight to be remembered, also to hear that many of the tiny babies when they die have no graves, but are just thrown out in the darkness of night for the dogs to dispose of,—that is something to make one's heart ache. All the while comes up the question—why is it so hard to get men and

money for this great country, so eager and sympathetic, now ripe for the harvest,—what must God think?

Foochow is fascinating beyond description, and the Christian (Chinese) community simply fine, as one would expect judging from the missionaries! Sometimes I think bits of my heart have been left behind in Tientsin and Peking and Tung-chow and Foochow, as well as in Canton. Looking back to the month in China it is hard to decide where I'd rather be—in each place the charm was so great, so perhaps it is just as well that India and particularly this corner has claim to my life, because in China one would be so torn with the conflicting desires nothing could be accomplished—and I am certainly satisfied except when the cobras come out—that here is the place for me.

Letters in Colombo and Bombay assured me a welcome and it surely is good to be wanted—old friends are daily coming to the dispensary. Here in the bungalow it is good to join with the servants in daily prayers when Elizabeth Johnson leads. The hospital staff gave me a royal welcome and the joy that shines out on their faces in greeting makes me more and more want to be a credit to you all who have made my coming possible, and a bigger blessing than ever before to these people here.

# Miss Delia D. Leavens writes from Tung-chow, China:-

Hsiang Ho (Fragrant River) is an interesting old walled town about twenty-six miles from here where we have had work for some time.

Three or four years ago we had a most flourishing school there, taught by the preacher's wife. She was not well enough to teach it last year. but the people have not lost their enthusiasm for education and have been clamoring for a teacher. Last spring a house on the main business street was bought and in the back court we have fitted up a room for the school and one for the teacher. Miss Li, who had done very good work in one of our schools here for a year, went out in October with her mother as chaperon, and has been instructing the young, thirteen of them, ever since. This was my first trip to examine the school and I did not know the children, so I was surprised, as we were coming in sight of the old city wall, to meet a little group of children, who drew up in front of my cart and greeted me by name. The four little girls all wore their picturesque red hoods and the boy a felt cap which he doffed in foreign fashion. They were all from one village and all cousins. They were the first to appear the next morning before I had breakfasted, and were as friendly as if we had met years ago instead of the day before.

The examination over, the Bible woman, a most interesting old lady,

who four years ago was burning incense to her paper gods, took me on a round of calls at the homes of the church members. Miss Li and her mother went with us—the first time they had stepped outside the court since they arrived three months before! Don't you think the teacher a model of discretion to have kept so carefully from the public eye? She and her mother enjoyed the calls very much and proved an excellent illustration of the influence of the "doctrine." At one place where there was a bright little girl who ought to be in school, Miss Li began to talk to her and asked why she did not unbind her feet. Quite a crowd of outside women had followed us in and before I knew it, Miss Li was giving them a talk on anti-foot binding. They were very much interested as she pointed to her big feet and told them that they had once been bound like theirs. It was a much stronger appeal than if it had come from a foreigner and it was given with the greatest simplicity. She told how her grandfather had heard preaching and talk of education for girls at a market town near their village, and told her to stop binding her feet and get ready to go to Tung-chow to school. Her mother would not hear of it and told her to keep on her bandages. In the end the grandfather won and carried her and her little brother off to Tung-chow. As there was no school there he had to take them to Peking and the poor mother was quite frantic when she heard such dreadful news. The neighbors wagged their heads and said, "Who ever heard of educating a girl! We know what those foreigners will do with your children. They will never come back! They will go to America!" In fact one man testified that his niece had gone off to Tientsin and never came back! Imagine her state of mind. She had no interest in this new doctrine and she was convinced that the dreaded things her neighbors prophesied would happen. She could not eat or sleep. Four months went by and then one day a cart drew up at the door and there were the children, home for vacation! They had not gone to America, and what they said about the schools sounded very nice. They could read a little, could write a little and looked really neater and nicer than when they went away. She began to be rather proud of them and held up her head among her neighbors again. She let them go back to school and after several years the family moved to Tung-chow where the two little ones went to school too. mother herself attended several station classes and is as proud as can be of her slender store of characters and of her connection with the Jesus' Church. What more forceful object lesson could you ask than the girl herself, now supporting her mother and successfully teaching other little girls and boys, and her mother glad for all that she suffered?

# Miss Gertrude E. Chandler writes from Madura, India:-

We had a visit at Capron Hall from Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, week before last. He went around seeing every class doing its ordinary work and his comment afterwards was that he was particularly pleased with the practical work done in the school and the spontaneity of the children. This is what he wrote in our visitors' book,—'A powerful center of Christian influence; and an admirable school, with a long and honorable record; and still a pioneer, for its capable and sympathetic management is marked by progressive and up-to-date methods. To have educated about 5,000 women and to have sent out not less than 750 trained women teachers is a splendid contribution to women's education, the influence of which upon the future of Southern India cannot be measured. I am much pleased with my visit and offer hearty good wishes to the staff of the school.'

# Mrs. Jerome C. Holmes writes in a personal letter from Tokyo, Japan:-

I must tell you about the calls which we made at two Japanese homes the other night. Miss Pettee's teacher invited us to go to her house after we got out of school in order that she might take us to the home of a friend to see their array of dolls which they had arranged for the children of the family in celebration of the annual "Doll's Day." We went as soon as we could to the home of the teacher. These little Japanese homes are so interesting! At first one usually sees only a very bare looking high board fence, -almost none of the woodwork in Japan is painted, so a comparatively new house or fence soon gets to look quite old and shabby. In the fence there is usually a little sliding door and one must stoop low in order to pass in at this entrance. When the door is opened it usually rings a little bell and the servant or some member of the family comes to meet the guest. The teacher and an intimate friend keep house by themselves and when we got there they had a nice little lunch prepared for us. They had the mats for us to sit on arranged the porch so that we would not have the trouble of removing our shoes as we were to stay there only a few minutes. One of these ladies is a graduate of Simmons College in Boston, and both of them speak English very acceptably. I was delighted in looking over some snapshots which she had to find the picture of an American girl whom I knew for two years in Townsend, Mass. They had prepared a foreign lunch for us. There were foreign tea, sandwiches made with strawberry jam and egg salad, and besides these there were little fancy Japanese confections. In front of the house was a little yard about three feet wide and this was fixed

after the fashion of Japanese gardens. It is said that no family in Japan is without its garden, small though it may be. I do not know that that statement is true, but I do know that they can make a garden on a very tiny piece of land. If they do nothing else they have a flat flower pot about a foot in length and in this way they make a miniature garden which contains fences, tiny trees, flowers, little ponds, mosses, etc. On the porch was a pot of about this size which had in it a miniature pond, and little gold fish which were not much more than an inch long. We stayed at this house only long enough for lunch and then walked to the other house as it was only a short distance away. The children of the family had been quite excited at the prospect of our visit and had gone out several times to see if we were not coming. We were taken at once into the room where the dolls were arranged. It was evident that this was the home of wealthy people though like all Japanese homes it seemed very bare. In one corner of the room was arranged a tier of shelves or steps; there were nine of these shelves, as nine is a fortunate number. These were covered with bright red cloth, as red is the girls' color. On these shelves were arranged the dolls and their dishes, etc., which had accumulated in the family for centuries. On the upper shelf were the richly dressed dolls which represent the Emperor and his Empress and with them were seated the court musicians. Next came the Prime Minister and other high officials and other musicians. Then there were dolls arranged to represent certain old Japanese fairy stories, and besides all these various dolls there were all sorts of equipment for the dolls such as dishes, toilet articles, furniture, etc. All of these were valuable things, for they were made of black and gold lacquer. The children do not really play with these things, but they are brought out on special occasions. They have cheaper ones with which they play more commonly. The dearest little Japanese girl helped to entertain us. We asked her how old she was and she stuck out the five fingers of her little hand to signify that she was five, though probably in reality she was about three, for in Japan if a child is born on the 31st of December, on New Year's Day, it is said to be two years old. She and her two older sisters entertained us as the mother was busy. The wee little girl was too cunning for anything. When we were first shown into the house she prostrated herself as is the custom with all hostesses when a visitor enters! Just imagine a little girl of three with as dear a face as any European baby might have, dressed in bright colored kimono, and imagine her when she touched her forehead to the floor to show us that she was glad to see us.

# A WIDER VIEW

# "DISHONORING THE BIBLE."

A recent number of *The Philippine Presbyterian* gives the following account of the amazing treatment accorded the Bible in the city of Vigan, Philippine Islands:—

As reported by witnesses of Vigan, the facts are as follows: Some three weeks ago the traveling representatives of the American Bible Society announced a series of cine exhibitions in Vigan, the capital of Ilocos Sur. The Bibles sold were paper bound, and printed in the Ilocano language. As an inducement to the purchase of the Bibles, and an added inducement to witness the Scriptural films to be shown by the traveling moving picture entertainment, two propositions were made to the public of Vigan. The first was that with every Bible sold a ticket was to be given gratis to the picture show. The second was that with each ticket to the performance a Bible was to be given. The prices of the Bibles were ten and twenty centavos only. As a result, more than 6,000 Bibles were sold during the three days during which Protestant missionaries exhibited films.

Two religious organizations, however, are contesting the field in that district, the representatives of one of the Catholic church organizations contesting the entrance of the Protestant missionaries. In opposition to the Bible distribution scheme of the Protestants, the Catholic authorities evolved an idea which was expected to set at naught the efforts of the American Bible Society. During the three evenings' performance of the traveling show, the lighting arrangements of which were operated by means of the automobile motor which carried the cinematograph and outfit, some five thousand of these good books were taken as admission fees to the tent hall erected by the Protestants. The day following the last Protestant performance announcement was made by the representatives of the Catholic church that they had leased the local picture machine owned by Sr. Reyes, and that a performance, under the auspices of the Catholic church, would be given on that evening. Most interesting of all was the announcement that the price for admission would be a Bible. No cash would be accepted; Bibles only were to be legal tender at the box office.

More than two thousand admission fees to the older church cine per-

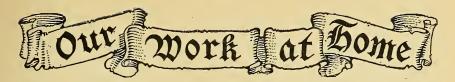
formance were paid by means of the unique currency. Little knew the spectators who had paid their admission by means of the Bibles as to what was to be the final end of their admission fees. The result was shown on the following afternoon, however, when the public of Vigan was invited by the representatives of the Church of Rome to witness a unique spectacle upon the church plaza. Thousands of Vigan people gathered at the hour named, and were treated to the unprecedented spectacle of two thousand five hundred Christian Bibles being consumed in a fire ignited for their destruction in the center of the plaza. No explanation of the meaning of the act was given by the Catholic authorities, but the understanding was that jealousy of the success of the Protestant missionaries was the primary cause of the action of the Roman church officials.

All of Vigan is in a furore at present over the occurrence. Communications by the score are said to have been exchanged between the church and insular authorities over the matter, and the departments of three countries may soon be in correspondence. The act of the Catholic authorities served in a way as a boomerang, as regards the sale of Bibles, as on the day following the plaza Bible burning more than three thousand more Bibles were sold by the representative of the American Bible Society.

Dr. William E. Strong writes in the May number of *The Missionary Herald:* "China has moved. She has been compelled to see and hear new things. There is a new spirit astir; many of her boys and girls are slowly being educated to a broader and nobler view of life. Some of her people, altogether a good many, are enfranchised from old bondage, but the task is little more than begun. China has not yet, in the mass of her life, clearly broken with her past. The great body of her people

cling dully to the old ways. . . .

"At Nanking the Young Men's Christian Association, following up certain ministrations of aid rendered after the revolution to the abandoned literati of that ancient educational center, opened for them some Bible classes, sending invitations to those whose names they had. Out of 600 so addressed 300 were on hand the first Sunday; the number has now grown to 500. The teachers are Chinese students in the Union Theological Seminary connected with Nanking University. This university has another large group of these literati enrolled in its normal school, where under Christian influences they are being prepared to teach again in China's new day. It is such reports that one gets everywhere he goes—definite facts as to new lines of approach, new influences set in motion, a fresh zest to the old task."



### AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

# The Golden Anniversary Gift

Two years having passed since the idea of this Gift was happily launched, we do well to pause and take observations. The third annual conference and luncheon held recently in Boston afforded a good opportunity for this. On the whole the signs indicate a favorable wind and bright skies. There have been some clouds, quite to be expected, since we undertook two years ago to secure by November, 1917, \$250,000 for land, buildings and furnishings of buildings on our mission fields. It is a large undertaking to carry, as the gifts must never be allowed to lessen the contributions for regular work and it is not strange if some misapprehensions need to be corrected.

First of all we want to express hearty appreciation of the increasingly earnest spirit with which our Branches are working at this Gift plan. More Branches reported Golden Anniversary Committees and many more definite plans are in operation than appeared when we met a year ago. The special purpose of this chat about our Council Table is not to report figures, since these appear on page 282, nor to discuss methods, but to remind our Branch leaders in this movement of certain important points.

### CONCERNING THE GIFTS

Let us all be very clear as to the kind of gifts we wish to obtain. Some have said "only large sums." Possibly there is now a tendency in devising plans for interesting auxiliaries in the Gift, to lose sight of the pressing, immediate urgency of large, individual donations. It is desirable that all should share in the Anniversary ingathering, but it is plain that we never could have launched such a plan as this without reliance upon individuals of wealth who can give generously. An average of the amount for the five years is \$50,000 each year. The auxiliaries could not carry a burden like this nor would the Board ask them to assume it. We may say indeed that individual donors were our main reliance when we

proposed the Gift. As the months passed we found in our Branches a desire among those of small means to share in the celebration of the Board's Jubilee. Our efficient Committee on Buildings met this spirit with the suggestion of Branch committees whose duty it should be to formulate plans for reaching all the givers in our constituency.

Now we would like to ask these committees to consider whether they are overlooking the large givers in their territory. Reports show that some of the Branches are not overlooking them. And yet is there not perhaps a tendency to concentrate upon methods which will enable the auxiliaries to give twenty-five, fifty, a hundred dollars a year? Shall we not guard ourselves at this point?

Let us work just as zealously to show every society how it can share in our joyful Jubilee, while at the same time we seek for the individual gifts of hundreds and thousands of dollars. Please draw a double black line under large as well as under small when you are planning for the Golden Anniversary Gift.

Since this Fund is to be used as it is paid in, it is obvious that it is better for the Branches to forward to the treasurer of the Board the money as it is gathered. At any time we are liable to be called upon for the money which we have in hand for a specific building.

# THE THREE LITTLE BOOKS

Blue, green, red are these little books which tell the story of the Gift, its need, and the response. The last book is the best of all. Please note that these booklets are to be used at the discretion of Branch officers and Anniversary Committees in various ways. In presenting them to the people of wealth who we hope may love to do large things for us, they should always be accompanied by the personal word or note of appeal. When used at auxiliary meetings the growth of the Gift should be emphasized by additional information to be found from time to time in LIFE AND LIGHT.

# THE DANGER OF POSTPONEMENT

There may be some advantage in making a last rush for the goal. Perhaps this Gift spirit like the Christmas spirit will rise and swell and overpower us at the last so that we shall lay hold of success. But we shall be saved many pangs of fear if there is a strong, prompt, steady pull all together and all along the way.

Let us pass the average of \$50,000 this year.

# GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT

On April 23, representatives from twenty of the twenty-three Branches met at the chapel of Old South Church in Boston for a discussion of the plans for promoting the gathering of the Golden Anniversary Gift. After a variety of reports, most of them encouraging and stimulating, the company adjourned to the Hotel Vendome where luncheon was served. After luncheon, Mrs. W. L. Adam of Pittsfield, Mass., chairman of the Golden Anniversary Gift Committee of the Woman's Board, presented the new red booklet, containing a statement of the present status of the Gift and urged its claims upon the attention of women in all the Branches, as a token of their willingness to share the best they have with the less favored "daughters of sorrow."

Miss Annie L. Whitten, recording secretary of the Springfield Branch, followed with a bright little speech, in which she outlined the methods now in use in "this most important Branch"—to quote the Springfield Republican,—for reaching life members and other individuals and securing from them an extra golden gift for the Fund.

As the new building for Uduvil, Ceylon, is one of the most pressing needs, it was especially fitting to have present Miss Susan R. Howland, for thirty-three years principal of this school. Miss Howland's modesty did not permit her to present fully the work of which she is so great a part, and Dr. Mary E. Scott of Ceylon followed with a beautiful tribute to Miss Howland's long service, -most gratifying to the Eastern Connecticut representatives as this Branch has supported her all these years, -and gave also a most happy presentation of the needs of the school on behalf of these "Pearls of Ceylon," who in these ninety years have moulded the life of many communities near and far in Jaffna. Mrs. Scott presented the Woman's Board with a beautiful brooch,—a Ceylon ruby set in gold filigree, -to be sold for the benefit of the Golden Anniversary Gift. Two Inanda buildings are among those claiming immediate attention and it was most appropriate that Dr. Patton, Home Secretary of the American Board, could make the plea for Africa. Notwithstanding the fact that he had made 218 speeches on behalf of this great continent since his return from visiting the missions in 1911, this 219th speech glowed with the same enthusiasm and presented the same incontrovertible facts as the earlier addresses. His touching eulogy of the quiet little woman, whose life has been given to Inanda-Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, the first missionary of the Woman's Board-made the New Haven Branch

officers flush with pride that through these forty-five years they have been allowed to keep in the field this "uncrowned saint."

Vermont and New Haven Branches have become responsible for the dormitory and the industrial building needed at Inanda—the New Haven Branch making their contribution an "appreciation" in behalf of their own missionary.

The Uduvil building, to cost \$25,000, to which sum the Jaffna people hope to add 25,000 rupees, has been assumed by the Suffolk Branch. The Hartford, Rhode Island and Philadelphia Branches have made substantial pledges toward the new hospital at Madura, and in parlor meetings and other gatherings designed to raise special interest in the hospital, have had the efficient help of Dr. Katharine Scott, who took Dr. Parker's place during her recent furlough. The Springfield Branch is working for the Ladies' Home at Tientsin. Western Maine has assumed the much needed residence at Paoting-fu. The New York State and Andover and Woburn Branches have contributed to the new school building at Aintab. Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch expects to complete the amount for the Cesarea Kindergarten building and New Hampshire hopes to raise the remainder of the sum for Talas.

On the date of the luncheon April 23, the entire amount of the Golden Anniversary Gift in hand was \$68,113.21, distributed among the Branches as follows:—

# Receipts from Branches to April 21, 1914

~ -		- P		, -		
Andover and Wobur	n		\$644.00	Norfolk and Pilgri	m.	\$260.00
Barnstable				North Middlesex		140.00
Berkshire			3,031.00	Old Colony .		1,000.00
Eastern Connecticut			6,318.00	Philadelphia .		401.00
Eastern Maine .			1,001.00	Rhode Island .		7,901.47
Essex North .			50.00	Springfield .		329.00
Essex South .			220.00	Suffolk		3,660.42
Franklin County			25.00	Vermont	۰	2,285.00
Hampshire County			1,350.00	Western Maine .	¢	
Hartford			3,249.32	Worcester County		2,566.16
Middlesex			749.00	Miscellaneous .		25,840.86
New Hampshire			120.00			
New Haven .			4,461.98	Total,		\$68,113.21
New York			1,610.00			

Therefore are they before the throne of God; and they serve him day and night in his temple.—Rev. vii. 15.

# OUR BOOK TABLE

The Evolution of a Missionary: A Biography of John Hyde DeForest. By Charlotte B. DeForest. Published by Fleming H. Revell Co. Pp., 309. Price, \$1.50 net.

It is most fitting and beautiful when one near of kin can write the life record of the relative whose earthly career is ended. Dr. DeForest's daughter has done her work with rare skill, both in literary finish and sympathetic appreciation of her father's aims and accomplishment.

In the prefatory note the author tells us of conversations she had with her father in their walks together on the hills, and the thought that was in his mind of his own missionary evolution during the thirty-seven years he spent in Japan as representative of the American Board.

So the daughter had her father's purpose to carry out, and while the man himself is clearly drawn in his pronounced personality yet we are made to see "the interplay of the work and the environment upon his native forces and the way they wrought under the hand of God to make him what he was." In making acknowledgments to those who have helped her in this work the author says: "And especially to my mother who has been to me, as she was to my father, a constant literary adviser and helper."

In the Introduction by Prof. Harlan P. Beach he speaks of the portrait of Dr. DeForest as drawn by a "filial yet severely impartial daughter," and he also asserts that, "Among some hundreds of missionary biographies with which the present writer is acquainted, he does not recall one which so happily describes the modern apostolic life. Nor does he recall a single volume which is so full of instruction to the prospective missionary to advanced peoples."

The volume is enriched with illustrations, index and a colored map of Japan. The typographical arrangement is in exceptional good taste, with mottoes prefixing each chapter and such clear, large type as makes the reading a pleasure even to impaired eyesight. Whoever reads this story of a life of unique opportunity and accomplishment will agree with Professor Beach in his high praise.

The Fetish Folk of West Africa. By Robert H. Milligan. Published by Revell Co. Pp. 328. Price, \$1.50.

Mr. Milligan's previous book, The Jungle Folk of Africa, was received with much favorable notice by the secular press as well as the religious papers. "In the present volume the author essays the more difficult task of revealing the interior world of the African—his mental habits and beliefs." There is a certain advantage in carrying the gospel to pagan nations instead of those who are in the bondage of inherited false faiths. Since the day of Livingstone and Stanley books have multiplied on Africa until we are all in a fair way of emulating Dan Crawford in Thinking Black. Mr. Milligan says: "The African, despite his degradation, is interesting; and that not merely as an object of religious endeavor, but on the human level, as a man. Nevertheless Christianity and nothing else, vitalizes his moral nature. The missionary is the chief agent in Africa's civilization and civilization is but the secular side of Christianity."

Any work in the form of service is obnoxious to the native African man, therefore work is relegated to women who are weaker and cannot resist the imposition. But Christianity changes the attitude of man to woman. By degrees they learn that our holy religion is based upon self-sacrifice and service. This book is a distinct addition to the ever increasing literature on the Dark Continent.

On the Borders of Pigmy Land. By Ruth B. Fisher. Published by Revell Co. Pp. 215.

The Honorable Secretary of the London Church Missionary Society in his preface speaks of the author of this book as one who needs no introduction to her many friends in England and Ireland. He commends her graphic story of mission life to the American Christian public. As one looks at the delicate, refined face of the writer, which appears as the frontispiece of this record, one is impressed anew by the domination of spirit over flesh when a noble purpose and supreme affection make physical hardships seem light when endured for the Master's sake.

To quote from the foreword: "No one can read this book and not be impressed by the evidence with which it abounds that the same gospel which conquered Europe, civilized or barbarous, in ages past is as potent to-day to transform the most degraded and dominant races into peoples of quick intelligence and spiritual consciousness." The widespread distribution of the Bible among the people and their eagerness to learn to read the Book largely accounts for the success of Christianity in Uganda.

# WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from April 1 to May 1, 1914 MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer

Friend, 10; Friend, 5; Friend, Len. Off., 2; i.017 00 J. E., 1,000,

#### MAINE.

MAINE.

Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude
Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Bangor. Ashland, Woman's Miss. Union, 5;
Bangor, All Souls Ch., Jr. Aux., 25,
Forest Ave. Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 2.50,
Hammond St. Ch., Union Miss. Soc.,
16.25; Bar Harbor, Aux., 41.60; Belfast,
First Ch., Ladies, 2; Calais, Aux., 40;
Camden, Aux., 20.50; Dedham, Ladies
Aid Soc., 1; Fort Fairfield, Aux., 7;
Freedom, Ch., Ladies, 1; Garland, Ch.,
Ladies, 3; Houlton, Women's Miss.
Union, 24; Island Falls, Ch., Ladies, 7;
Machias, S. S. and Friends, 20; Newcastle,
Ch., Ladies, 22; Otter Creck, Aux., 10;
Searsport, First Ch., Aux., 8; Wiscasset,
Mrs. J. M. Knight, 5,

Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F.

Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland. Alfred, S. S., 10, Prim. Dept., 2; Auburn, High St. Ch., Aux., 14; Augusta, Aux., 77, Berk Central Ch. Aux. High St. Ch., Aux., 14; Augusta, Aux., 77; Bath, Central Ch., Aux., 36; Bridgton, North, Aux., 15; Fryeburg, Aux., 10; Gardiner, Aux., 10, Ir. Soc., 5; Kennebunkport, Aux., 10; Litchfield Corners, Ladies' Aid Soc., 12; Portland, Bethel Ch., Aux., 72, State St. Ch., Aux., Easter Off., 47.55, Second Parish Ch., S. S., 25, St. Lawrence Ch., Aux., 59, Williston Ch., Aux., 68, 25, Cov. Dan., 100. Woodfords Aux., 68.25, Cov. Dau, 100, Woodfords Ch., Aux., 34.47, S. S., 1.68; Scarboro, Miss Oliver, 1; Waterford, Friend, 5, Aux., 7.04; Westbrook, Ch., 2.60; Wind-ham Hill, Ch., 5, 628 59

Total,

### NEW MAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Branch.—Miss Elizabeth A. Brickett, Treas., 69 North Spring St., Concord. Atkinson, Dau. of Cov., 1; Dover, Aux., 14.50; Exeter, Phillips Ch., S. S., 4; Milton, Ch., 4.50; Nashua, Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Daniel I. Gross, Mrs. Samuel B. Weston), 70; Somersworth, First Ch., 4; Union, Ch., 250

VERMONT.

Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Alburgh, Aux., 3; Burlington, College St. Ch., Aux., 25, First Ch., Aux., 50; Pairfield, Ch., 1.65, Loyal Sunshine Cl., 2.35; Jeffersonville, Aux. (Th. Off., 22.90) (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Flora Watkins), 28.09; Jericho Corners, Aux. (Th. Off., 7.65), 10; Ludlow, C. E. Soc., 10; Orleans, Aux.., 15; Peacham, Aux., 15; Post Mills, Aux., 6; Rochester, Aux., 15; Post Mills, Aux., 16; Rochester, Aux., 4; St. Johnsbury, Mrs. Henry Fair-banks, 25, North Ch., Aux., 55.45; Waits-field, Aux., 5; Wallingford, Ch., 36; Westminster West, Aux., 4; Woodstock, Aux., 50,

MASSACHUSETTS.

889 44

101 60

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. E. S. Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Lawrence. Lawrence, Trinity Ch., Aux., 56.60; Lowell, Eliot Ch., Aux., 20, Highland Ch., S. S., Jr. Dept., 5, Semper Fidelis Club, 7.50; Reading, S. S., Beginners'

Dept., 2 Barnstable Association.—Miss Carrie E. Mitchell, Treas., South Dennis. Sand-

wich, Aux., Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Nicholas C. Johnson, Treas., 300 Main St., Haverhill. Haverhill, Center Ch., S. S., Jr. Dept., 13.69, Riverside Ch., Ladies' Guild, 30, Union Ch., Aux., 10; Newburyport, Belle-

ville Ch., 26.65,
Essex South Branch.—Miss Daisy Raymond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Beveriy.
Lynn, Central Ch., 21.60; South Lynnfield, Aux., 3.50,

Aux., 3.30,

Franklin County Branch.—Miss J. Kate
Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield.
Buckland, Aux., 18.50; Colrain, Ch., 10;
Conway, Aux., 21; Deerfield, South, Aux.,
25; Greenfield, Second Ch., Aux., 90, S., 10, C. E. Soc., 5; Montague, Aux.,
16.50; Northfield, Aux., 51, Evening Aux.,
4; Shelburne, Aux., 13; Shelburne Falls,
Aux., 91; Sunderland, Aux., 25; Whately,
Beney, Soc. 10

Benev. Soc., 10,

Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet
J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Amherst, Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Joseph L. Chamberlain, Miss Ellen M. Bartlett), 201, Twentitch Century Club, 60; Easthampton, First Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Florence, Aux., 50; Northampton, Edwards Ch., Aux., 64,40, "for Uduvil," 10, First Ch.,

Aux., 64.40, "for Uduvii," 10, First Cn., Aux., 170, Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Claffin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro. Framingham, Aux., 291.25, C. E. Soc., 6.02; Hudson, Aux., 17; Milford, Ch., in mem. of Misses Inman, by F. A. Warfield, Trustee, 100; Southborough Centre, S. S., 6.25; South Framingham, Aux. (Len. Off., 46.50), 92.70; Wellesley, Aux. (Th. Off., 101.98), 129.98; West Medway, Aux., 6.

(Len. Off., 101.98), 129.98; West Medway, Aux., 6,

Norfolk and Pilgrin Branch.—Mrs. Mark McCully, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mattapan. Abington, Aux., 8.89; Braintree, Aux., 25; Brockton, First Ch., Aux., 50, C. E. Soc., 5, Beginners' Cl. S. S., 3, Porter Ch., Aux., 282.50; Campello, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10, C. E. Soc., 5; Cohasset, Aux. (Len. Off., 4.40), 22.45; Easton, Aux., Len. Off., 2; Hanover, First; Ch., 5; Hanson, Aux., 17.41; Hingham, Aux. (Len. Off., 20), 28; Kingston, Aux., Th. Off., 8.50; Milton, Aux. (Len. Off., 4), 13, C. E. Soc., 2; Plymouth, Aux., 5; Plympton, Aux., Len. Off., 4, Prim. and Jr. S. S., 6.50; Quincy, Aux. (Len. Off., 26.35), 76.35; Råndolph, Aux. (Len. Off., 30, 26.20, S. S., 10; Rockland, Aux. (Len. Off., 16.07), 64.25; Jr. C. E. Soc., 5.75; Sharon, Aux. (Add¹ Th. Off., 1) (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Evelyn N. Warren), 11.05, Dau. of Cov., 10, Home Dept., S. S.,

91 16

22 45

80 34

25 10

975 73

30 00

181 06

5; Stoughton, Aux. (Len. Off., 28.15), 32.01; Weymouth and Braintree, Aux., Len. Off., 20; Weymouth, East, Jr. S. S., 2; Weymouth, North, Aux., 6; Weymouth, South, Old South Ch., Aux., Len. Off., 42, Union Ch. (Len. Off., 45.05), 92.95; Whitman, Aux. (Len. Off., 10), 33, Prim. and Jr. S. S., 5; Wollaston, Aux. (Len. Off., 67), 70, Worth Middlesex Branch.—Miss Julia S. Conant, Treas., Littleton Common. Box. borough, Aux., 10; Fitchburg, C. C. Ch., Band of Future Workers, 15; Harvard, Aux., 5,

Aux., 5, Old Colony Branch.—Miss Frances J. Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River. Edgartown, Aux., Len. Off., 335; Somerset, Aux., Mrs. A. L. Morrill, 100; Taunton, Broadway Ch., Jr. Dept. S. S., 1; Westport, S. S., 1.65, Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springfield, Holyoke, Grace Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 8, Second Ch., S. S., Prim. Dept., 14.56; Ludlow Center, Aux., 12.50; Mitchenezque, S. S. Brigade, 33; Springfield, Hoo, Lathow Critic, Max, 2-3, and teneague, S. S. Brigade, 33; Springfield, Hope Ch. Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. A. J. Treichler, Mrs. Myra L. Wadsworth, Mrs. A. E. Park, Mrs. H. R. Tunks, Mrs. Robert A. Clark, Mrs. H. E. Flint, Mrs. R. L. Cheney, Mrs. Leora Newton), 100; West Spring-field, First Ch., Aux., 7, C. R., 1; Wil-

heid, First Ch., Aux., 7, C. R., 1; Wilbraham, Aux., 5, Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge. Mrs. H. H. Leavitt, 25; Boston, Mt. Vernon Ch., Aux., 20, Old South Ch.), Old South Guild, 50, Union Ch., Aux., 40, Monday Eve. M. C., 25; Boston, South, Phillips Ch., W. F. M. S., 30; Brookline, Harvard Ch., Mrs. Kerr, 1,98, Leyden Ch., Aux. Mrs. F. J. Barker 55; Cambridge. Phillips Ch., W. F. M. S., 30; Brookline, Harvard Ch., Mrs. Kerr, 1.98, Leyden Ch., Aux., Mrs. E. L. Barker, 55; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 666.25, Prospect St. Ch., Woman's Guild (to const. L. M. Mrs. Mabel Converse), 25; Dorchester, Second Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 18), 69, 97, Y. L. M. S., 95, Go Forth M. B., 1.35; Franklin, Y. L. M. S., 5; Newton, Eliot Ch., Woman's Assoc. (25 of wh. by Mrs. L. B. S. Trowbridge to const. L. M. Mrs. George Agry), 225; Newton Centre, First Ch., 10; Newton Highlands, Aux., 18.88, Friendly Helpers, 20; Newton, West, Second Ch., Aux., 211.20; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Eliot Alliance, 25, S. S., Jr. Dept., 10.17, Highland Ch., S. S., 10, Imm. Walnut Ave. Ch., For. Dept. (Len. Off., 75), 124; Roxbury, West, Sunshine Aux., 12.50, Somerville, Broadway Ch., 4.50, First Ch., 14.64, Prospect Hill Ch., Aux., Th. Off., 36,15; Waban, Union Ch., 5; Watertown, Phillips Ch., Aux., 47, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Wellesley Hills, Aux., Len. Off., 49; Winthrop, Aux., 5, 10. 1,947 57

Waltham .- Aux. Worcester Co. Branch .- Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcespadby Jr., 1reas., 18 Shattuck St., worcester. Leicester, Aux., 5, The Gleaners, 5; North Brookfield, Woman's Union, 12; Petersham, A. D. M., 100; Southbridge, Aux., 23; Sturbridge, First Ch., 3.60; Ware, C. E. Soc., 10, East Ch., Aux. (prev. contri. const. L. M's Miss Olive Lecter Miss Olive Lester, Miss Orianna Lester, Miss Marian Buskey, Miss Grace Spencer, Miss Helen Anderson); Webster, Aux., Len. Off., 40; Westboro, Aux., 12.50; Worcester, Central Ch., Woman's Assoc., 156.96, Hope Ch., Ladics' Miss. Soc., 15, Lake View Ch., 11.19, C. E. Soc., 4, Union Ch., 23.25, 421 50

> Total, 5,611 80

LEGACIES.

Boston .- Stella L. Cleaveland, by Hales W. Suter, Elizabeth T. Cleaveland, Extrs. Worcester.—Miss Maria N. Dewey, by John C. Dewey, Extr., 1,666 00

> Total, 2,166 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Branch.-Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Central Falls, Jr. Aux., 30; Pawtucket, Union Meeting, 6, Park Place Ch., C. E. Soc., 10; Providence, Academy Ave. Ch., C. E. Soc., 5, Beneficent Ch., Miss Mary E. Lamprey, 25, Miss Emily A. Rice, 10, Miss Charlotte R. Vose, 25, Miss Elizabeth E. Vose, 25, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 15, Laurie Guild Aux., 5; Slatersville, Aux., 11, S. S., 10, Prim. Dept. S. S., 1.20,

CONNECTICUT.

Friend, C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London, Ashford, Friends, 6,30; Colchester, Aux. (Easter Off., 8), 48; Danielson, S. S., Prim. Cl., 5,75; Groton, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. Thomas W. Avery, Mrs. De Wayne Whipple); 40.41; Lebanon, Aux. (Easter Off., 4.86), 9.86, Goshen, S. S., Prim. Cl., 1.33; Lisbon, S. S., Prim. Cl., 1.51; New London, First Ch., Light Bearers M. B., S. S. Prim. Cl. 5. First and Second London, First Ch., Light Bearers M. B., 5, S. S., Prim. Cl., 5, First and Second Chs., Dau. of Cov., 20, Second Ch., Aux., 623, S. S., Beginners' Cl., 2, Prim. Cl., 4, Jr. C. E. Soc., 3; North Stonington, Woman's Union, 17; Norwich, Broadway Ch., Aux., 36, First Ch., Aux. (Easter Off., 18,30) (50 of wh. fo const. L. M's Mrs. Albert Sterry, Mrs. Julian Williams), 67.2. Park Ch., Aux., Easter Off., 2, 200 (1997). Mrs. Albert Sterry, Mrs. Julian Williams), 56,72, Park Ch., Aux., 'Easter Off., 2, Dau. of Cov., 10, S. S., Prim. Cl., 3, Second Ch., Aux., 25; Plainfield, S. S., Prim. Cl., 2, 50, Earnest Workers M. C., 10; Scotland, C. E. Soc., 2; South Windham, C. E. Soc., 5; Stonington, Second Ch., Aux., Easter Off., 12, S. S., Prim. Cl., 4,58; Thompson, Aux. (Easter Off., 5.60), 19,10, S. S., Prim. Cl., 1,25; Westford, Ch., 5; Williamatic, Aux., 25; Windham, Aux., Easter Off. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Miss Gertrude Arnold), 21,50, S. S. Easter Off. (with prev. contin. 50, S. S., L. M. Miss Gertrude Arnold), 21.50, S. S., 1,036 31

Prim. Cl., 3.50, Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Martford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Treas, 40 Willard St., Hartford. Int. Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 120; Int. Olive G. Williams Fund, 25; Andover, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 5; Berlin, Ladies, 2; Mrs. G. Galpin, 15, Miss Julia Hovey, 25, Mrs. G. G. Nourse, 10, C. E. Soc., 5; Canton Center, Ladies' Aid Soc., 10; Enfield, Aux., 40; Glastonbury, Aux., 54.30; Hartford, Mrs. N. F. Allen, 10, Mrs. Robert Brewster, 5, Miss S. T. Clark, 25, Mrs. D. R. Hone, 10, Mrs. C. D. Noble, 5, Mrs. Charles Thayer, 10, Farmington Ave. Ch., Charles Thayer, 10, Farmington Ave. Ch., Aux., 222.34, S. S., Jr. Dept., 5, First Ch., Aux., 248, Fourth Ch., S. S., Prim. Dept.,

2, Park Ch., Aux., 26.50; Hockanum, Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; New Britain, South Ch., Aux., 61; Plainville, S. S., 8.60; Rockville, Aux., 25; Suffield, F. M. S., 35; South Windsor, Aux., 20; Tolland, Aux., 30; Unionville, Aux., 53; West Hartford, Aux., 36.25.

30; Unionville, Aux., 53; West Hartford, Aux., 36,25, 1, New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. Int. Miss. Fund, 8; Off. at Middlesex Assoc., 6,92; Friend, 40; Friend, 25; Friend, 10; Bethlehem, Aux., 10; Black Rock, Aux. 24; Bridgeport, West End Ch., Aux., 50; Brookfield Center, Aux., 17, S. S., 3; Centerbrook, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Walton Griswold). 12: Cromwell. Aux., 37,80; Deep S. S., 3; Centerbrook, Aux. (with prevention of the control of const. L. M. Mrs. Walton Griswold), 12; Cromwell, Aux., 37.80; Deep River, Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs. Sarah Nettleton), 25; East Haddam, Aux., 29.63, C. E. Soc., 13; East Haven, Aux. (100 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Herbert C. Nickerson, Mrs. Francis Grant, Miss Mary Pardee, Miss Ada Pardee), 120; Easton, Aux., 1.10; Goshen, Aux., 50, C. R., 14; Greenwich, M. C., 25; Guilford, Third Ch., Aux., 21; Haddam, Aux., 25; Higganum, Aux. (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. William J. Tate, Mrs. Cornelia B. Noyes); Ivoryton, Aux., 26, Miss. Helpers, 15, C. R., 5; Kent, C. E. Soc., 10; Killingworth, Aux., 3.20; Meriden, First Ch., Aux., 4; Middlebury, Aux., 25; Middle Haddam, Aux., 10; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 45; Middlebury, Aux., 150; New Canaan, Ch. and Aux., 418; New Hartford, Aux., 10; New Haven, Friend, 25, Friend, 20, Center Ch., Aux., 329.75, Y. L. M. C., 165, Ch. of the Redeemer, Aux., 194.95, Y. L. M. C., 58, S. S., 17.05, City Mission Mothers, 29, Grand Ave. Ch., Aux., 63, Evening Cir., 22, Dwight Place Ch., Y. W. Guild, 25, Humphery St. Ch., Aux., 50, United Ch., Aux., 4, P. S. A. Montgomery Aux., 4, Aux., 4 Humphery St. Ch., Aux., 139.80, Y. L. M. C., 52, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 50, United Ch., Aux., 4, P. S. A. Montgomery Aux., 4, Welcome Hall, Girls' League, 5, Lend a Hand, 10, Light Bearers, 10, C. R., 2, Westville Ch., Aux., 63, Yale College Ch., Aux., 200; New Milford, Aux., 10,10, M. C., 120; Newtown, Aux., 36; Orange, Aux., 50; Plymouth, Aux., 10; Redding, Aux., 50; of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Aux., 50; Plymouth, Aux., 10; Redding, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Lonis C. Rumsey), 30, Dau. of Cov., 13; Ridgefield, Aux., 25 cts.; Roxbury, Aux., 25.10; Saybrook, Aux., 31.68; Seymour, C. E. Soc., 8; Stony Creek, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Charles Madeira), 30.50; South Britain, Aux., 30; South Norwalk, Aux., 50; Thomaston, Aux., 30; Waterbury, Second Ch., Aux., 160; Waterbown, Earnest Workers, 5; Westbrook, Aux., 3, C. E. Soc., 10; West Haven, Aux., 80; Westport, Aux., 23.50; Whitneyville, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. Ida E. Colton, Mrs. Wilbert H. Thomas), 46, Y. L. M. C., 7, Speedaway Cir., 4; Wilton, Aux., 60; Winsted, First Ch., 17, Silliman Cir., 15, Second Ch., Aux., 15.10; Woodbridge, Aux., 48, Golden Rule Band, 10, C. R., 3, 3,676 93

New London,—First Ch., S. S., 1921.

Total, 5,921 44

#### LEGACIES.

Haddam.-Miss Catherine R. Kelsey, through Treas. of New Haven Branch, 46 60 Stratford.—Myra Curtis, by Nathan E. Wells, Rebecca Curtis, Extrs.,

146 60

Total, NEW YORK.

New York State Branch.—Mrs. F M. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn. Antwerp, Aux., 27, C. E. Soc., 5; Baiting Hollow, Aux., 27, C. E. Soc., 5; Baiting Hollow, Aux., 25, C. E. Soc., 12.50; Binghamton, First Ch., Aux., 100, Margaret Bottome Jr. Cir., 5; Plymouth Ch., Aux., 5; Blooming Grove, Kyle Miss. Soc., 30, Dau, of Cov., 20; Bridge-water, Aux., 16; Brooklyn, Brooklyn, Hills Ch., Aux., 18; Jr. C. E. Soc., 3, Central Ch., Aux., 421.66, S. S., 100, Woman's Guild of Service, 25, Church of the Evangel, Aux., 100, Clinton Ave. Ch., Aux., 222.90, Ocean Ave. Ch., Aux., 25, Park Ave. Branch, Dau. of Cov., 20, Helping Hand Cir., 3, In His Name Cir., 225, Park Ave. Branch, Dau. of Cov., 26, Helping Hand Cir., 3, In His Name Cir., 225, Park Ave. Branch, Dau. of Cov., 26, Helping Hand Cir., 3, In His Name Cir., 25, Park Ave. Ch., Aux., 26, C. E. Soc., 15, South Ch., Sr. M. C., 10, Benev. Soc., 25, S. S., 55, Jr. M. B., 30, St. Mark's Ch., Aux., 50, St. Paul's Ch., Aux., 30, Tompkins Ave. Ch., Aux., 26, United Ch., Aux., 15; Buffalo, First Ch., Aux., 40; Candor, Aux., 50; Carthage, Aux., 5; Chappaqua, First Ch., 10; Chenango Forks, Aux., 20; Cortland, Second Ch., Aux., 50; Crown Point, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Ella Brevoort), 41; Deansboro, Aux., 18; Ellington, Aux., 20; Grothand, Second Ch., Aux., 50; Gasport, Aux., 20; Franklin, Aux., 50; Gasport, Aux., 19; Henrietta, Aux., 16; Homesport, Aux., 19; Henrietta, Aux., 16; Homesport, Aux., 90; Jamestown, First Ch., Aux., 75; Hamilton, Aux., 20; Manssena, Aux., 10; Gloversville, Aux., 75; Hamilton, Aux., 19; Mortistown, Aux., 20; Mortistown, Aux., 20; Mortistown, Aux., 20; Mortistolle, Aux., 5; Moravia, C. E. Soc., 5; Milville, Aux., 20; Mannsville, Second Ch., Aux., 50; Oswego, Aux., 50; Oceas, 55, Christ Ch., Aux., 20; Manssena, Aux., 625; Middletown, North Ch., S. S. Cl., Mrs. Allen, 5; Milville, Aux., 20; Melssena, Aux., 10; Northiseld, Aux., 17; Napoli, Aux., 20; Mortistown, Aux., 20; Mortistille, Aux., 5; Oswego, Aux., 50, C. E. Soc., 55, Christ Ch., Aux., 50; Oswego, Aux., 50, C. E. Soc., 50; Christ Ch., Aux., 50; Osw

forth Ch., Aux., 32.50, Prim. Dept., 5,	
Good Will Ch., Aux., 47.23, South Ave.	
Ch., Aux., 5; Tallman, Aux., 5; Ticon-	
deroga, Aux., 28; Utica, Bethesda Ch.,	
Aux., 7; Walton, Aux., 76.55, Prim. Dept.	
S. S., 20; Watertown, Emmanuel Ch.,	
Aux., 7.53; Wellsville, Aux., 59; West	
Groton, C. E. Soc., 2.50; Westmoreland, Aux., 30; West Winfield, Aux., 57.77, Jr.	
C. E. Soc., 5; White Plains, Aux., 170.	
	41 5

### PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. D. C., Washington, Ingram Mem. Ch., 25, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Fla., Jacksonville, Aux., 25; St. Petersburg, Aux., 7; West Palm Beach, Y. W. Aux., 8; V. J., Asbury Park, S. S., 15; Bound Brook, Prim. Dept., S. S., 182; Glen Ridge, Girls' M. B., 10; Montelair, C. F. D., 50; Newark, Belleville Ave. Ch., Y. W. Aux., 8:30; Nutley, Aux., 30; Upper Montelair, Aux., 30, S. S., 10; Pa., Alleghen, First Ch., 16; Edwardsville, Welsh Ch., Miss. Club, 1; Homestead, First Ch., 6:21; Kane, Aux., 10; Meadville, Park Philadelphia Branch .- Miss Emma Fla-6.21; Kane, Aux., 10; Meadville, Park Ave. Ch., Aux., 15,

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Departe, Mis, Mary 11, Minorana,	DefianceMrs.	Mary	A. Milholland,	5	00
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CALIFORNIA.

La	Canada	C. E.	Soc.,	5
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MEXICO.

Chihuahua.—C. E. Soc.,		10 4
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AFRICA.

Mt. Silinda .- School, Girls' Dept., 5 00

Tung-chow,-Chinese Girls through Miss 3 75 Leavens,

TURKEY.

3 75 Bey Alan.-Greek Protestant Ch.,

Donations,		\$16,331 92
Buildings,		1,810 85
Specials,		269 11
Legacies,		2,312 60
	Total,	\$20,724 48

TOTAL FROM OCT. 18, 1913 TO MAY 1, 1914.

Donations,	\$63,288 65
Buildings,	29,712 68
Specials,	1,382 48
Legacies,	26,735 20

Total, \$121,119 01

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT.

Previously acknowledge Receipts of the month,	ed,	\$67,069 46 1,810 85
	Total	<b>468 880 31</b>

# WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

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Receipts for March, 1914

MISS HENRIETTA F. BREWER, Treasurer, 770 Kingston Ave., Oakland, Cal.

### CALIFORNIA.

Northern California Branch.—Mrs. E. A. Evans, Treas., Mill Valley. Berkeley, Park, Gift of Mrs. Kerlinger, 25; Ferndale, 10; Mill Valley, 5; Green Valley, 5; Oakland, Grace, 5, First, 45, Gift of Mrs. M. A. Brewer, 125; Palo Alto, 5; Orville, 245; Reno, Nev., 30; San Jose, 80; Saratoga, 10; Stockton, 21; Tulare, 5, 374 45 Southern California Branch.—Mrs. S. E. Hughes, Treas., 56 Worcester Ave., Pasadena. Claremont, 171, Hath-a-way Club, 5; Hawthorne, 6; Etiwanda, 10; Highland, 15, Cradle Roll, 4,13; La Canada, 4; Lemon Grove, 15; Long Beach, 22; Los Angeles, Bethlehem, 5, First, 392,48, Garvanza, Young People's Bible Class, 10, Messiah, 40, Sunday School, 15, Olivet, Northern California Branch .- Mrs. E. A. Vallza, 1 old February 15, 100 Messiah, 40, Sunday School, 15, Olivet, 2,60, Park, 12,50, Piso Heights, 29, Plymouth, 23, Salem, 4,05, Vernon, 85, Cradle Roll, 11, West End, 2, Cradle Roll, 5; Koll, 11, West End, 2, Cradle Roll, 5; Ontario, 60, Light Bearers, 6; Pasadena, First, 190, Soc. Christian Endeavor, 15, Sunday-school Class, 5, Lake Ave., 91, Cradle Roll, 7, North, 23, West Side, 35; Pomona, 25; Redlands, 60; Rialto, 10; Riverside, 129.64; Santa Ana, 42; Santa Barbara, 47.60; San Diego, First, 62.50, Logan Heights, 7; Sierra Madre, 13, 1,718 50

### IDAHO.

Idaho Branch.—Miss Cora B. Russell, Treas., 1904 Eastman St., Boise. Challis, 3; Posaletto, 8,

OREGON.

Pregon Branch.—Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas., 421 West Park St., Portland. Ashland, 3; Beaverton, 4; Forest Grove, 3.35; Highland, 5; Hillsboro, 3.50; Hassalo, 9.25; Oregon City, 4.20; Portland, First, 24.25, Mizpah C. E., 1, Sunday School, 45.80, Waverly Heights, 1.50; Sunnyside, First, 6.25; Salem, 3; The Dalles, 10.68; University Park, 2.50, Oregon Branch .- Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas.,

George Brown, Utah Branch .- Mrs. Treas., Sandy. Salt Lake City,

### WASHINGTON.

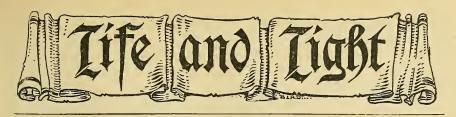
Washington Branch.—Mrs. Everett Smith,
Treas., 1533 18th Ave., Seattle. Aberdeen. 6; Hillyard, 2; Kennewick, 5.80;
Medical Lake, 440; North Yakima, 10;
Sunday School, 12.60; Seattle, Keystone,
See Physics 40: Tacoma, First, 25. 5.50; Pilgrim, 40; Tacoma, First, 25,

> 2,352 53 Total, R. B. FERRIER, Acting Treas.





COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL AT BARCELONA, SPAIN. (See page 300.)



Vol. XLIV. JULY, 1914. No. 7

Do not fail to send a delegate to Northfield, July 10–17, who shall bring back suggestions and inspiration to your auxiliary for the study of 'The Northfield "The Child in the Midst," as well as many hints on new Summer School methods for increasing the efficiency of your society. Dr. F. B. Meyers, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Peabody, Miss Mary Peacock, Miss Edith Thompson, are among the leaders who are expected to be present. Send to the Board headquarters for circulars.

The first week in June brought as usual the interesting and significant annual conference of the American Board with its newly appointed Conference for missionaries. Those attending who are the especial charge of the Woman's Board of Missions were Miss Candidates. Stella Mildred Cook of Shoreham, Vt., designated to Foochow, Miss Katharine S. Hazeltine of Glen Ridge, N. J., who is looking forward to work in the Eastern Turkey Mission, Miss Olive Greene, under appointment for the Western Turkey Mission, Miss Ethel W. Putney of Wellesley Hills, who after a year of study, expects to join the same mission (see following page for details concerning these two workers), Miss Clara W. Newcomb of New London, Conn., not yet designated. Miss Laura D. Ward, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Langdon S. Ward, also attended the conference, having made application to the Board for appointment. Miss Mary E. Cole, who expects to go soon to Trebizond, was excused from being present. The young women who have been adopted by the W. B. M. I. are Miss Kate E. Chambers, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Chambers of Adana, Turkey, a Bryn Mawr graduate, who has also done post graduate work at Columbia, and who is designated to the Central Turkey Mission; Miss Katharine P. Crane, a graduate of Smith College, and well known as a Y. W. C. A. Secretary in New England, who has already taught three years in Peking, returning under missionary appointment as a teacher in the Union College. Miss Portia Mickey, an Oberlin girl, who expects also to go to Peking.

Miss Ella C. Hoxie, who will probably go to the Marathi Mission, India, and Miss Cecile Bowman, designated for Albania. Miss Lucy K. Clark, Miss Katherine F. Fanning, Miss Helen Tow, Miss Rosina C. Wehking and Miss Ethel E. Bush are among those who attended, although not yet designated. The whole number was about forty,—a full list of names and assignments appearing in *The Missionary Herald*.

The forenoons were given to instruction from the officers of the Boards, while time was allowed for recreation and sight-seeing in the afternoons. An impressive service with communion took place at the Central Church, Boston, Sunday morning, June 7, with sermon by the new pastor, Rev. W. L. Sperry, who is a member of the Prudential Committee. In the evening the farewell meeting was held at the Newton Centre Church, Rev. E. M. Noyes, the pastor, conducting the service. The introduction of the missionaries was in charge of Secretary Eddy, and the session was full of inspiration and cheer, with the messages of the young workers striking the keynote of courage and consecration, and the earnest words of Secretary Edward Lincoln Smith in closing.

Miss Olive Greene, who spent a year at Smyrna, teaching with great acceptance in the Collegia'e Institute there, has now received appoint-



MISS PUTNEY

Two New ment as a Workers. m issionary of the American Board and expects to return to Smyrna in the fall. Miss Greene, whose former home was in Belmont, Mass., is a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1906. She had a year of travel and study in Germany and some experience



MISS GREENE

in teaching before going to Smyrna. Since her return in 1913 she has made the tour of the world with her parents and is spending the summer in South Harpswell at their summer home before taking up her life work on the mission field toward which she is eagerly looking forward. Miss Ethel W. Putney, born in Wellesley and a graduate of the

college there in 1902, is well known as a leader in connection with the Missionary Education Movement and the young people's department of the American Board. At the time of the World in Boston she superintended the training of the ten thousand stewards and has given much volunteer service during the years she has been detained from the field. After a year of special study, Miss Putney will probably go as a permanent worker to Gedik Pasha, Constantinople.

And yet,—grateful as we are for these earnest recruits so full of promise, the Woman's Board of Missions does not forget the many faith-Vacant Posts ful missionaries at home and abroad who scan eagerly the on the Field. list of assignments and turn away disappointed, saying, "No one yet for -!" The Woman's Board is still calling for nineteen new workers, as follows: For South Africa, two teachers, one trained in Domestic Science; for Turkey, six young women, -for Aintab, a trained nurse, also a nurse for Bitlis, for Harpoot a normal teacher and a touring missionary, for Marsovan a science teacher, and for Sivas a trained nurse; for India, a nurse for the Madura Hospital, and two teachers for the girls' boarding school; for Ceylon, a kindergartner for Uduvil; for China, a doctor for Foochow, a teacher for Diong-loh and a teacher who will also do some evangelistic work for Tung-chou; for Japan, three new workers are most urgently needed-a teacher at Matsuyama, an evangelistic worker at Miyazaki and a kindergartner, who will combine some evangelistic work with her teaching, at Tottori; for Micronesia, a German-American teacher for the girls' boarding school at Kusaie. Shall . we not find some of these workers before the summer months have passed? Pray with all your hearts, dear people who love the missionary cause, that God will "thrust forth more laborers into his harvest."

The candidate secretary of the Woman's Board, Miss Helen B. Calder, is eager to correspond with any young women having suitable training who might fill these vacant posts.

Heartfelt sympathy is felt for Mrs. Mary C. Winsor of Sirur, India, in the sad bereavement she has suffered in the sudden death of her son, Missionary David, who was killed by a fall from his horse in Sirur, Personals. April 22. Mr. Winsor, though not under appointment, has been assisting in the work at Sirur and the blow is a heavy one for the widowed mother.

Miss Mary T. Noyes, principal of the girls' school at Madura, has been very ill at Kodaikanal, and a recent cable brings the news of a serious operation from which she is recovering.

enthusiasm.

Mrs. Stanley Emrich of Mardin, Turkey, who was so generous to the Woman's Board during her recent furlough in the matter of addressing meetings, writes of her continued invalidism after a three months' siege of typhoid fever. Although gaining, Mrs. Emrich still walks with a cane and has not been able to go over the stairs. Many friends join in the prayer for her complete recovery. Nor do we forget Mrs. Andrus and Mrs. Thom of the same station who are in feeble health.

Dr. Ruth Hume and Dr. Stephenson of Ahmednagar recently met with an accident while driving. Dr. Stephenson escaped injury but Dr. Hume broke her collar bone and sustained other slight injuries.

One of the assets of the Woman's Board is the gathering of its faithful hosts in groups larger or smaller, to discuss methods of work, to compare Many Spring notes and to receive inspiration from the missionaries who Meetings never seem too tired to "go to meetings." There have been many Branch and county meetings the last six weeks and it is obviously impossible even to mention them all. The annual Branch meetings of Berkshire, Eastern Connecticut, New York, Eastern and Western Maine, Norfolk and Pilgrim, were of unusual interest, and those attending the semi-annual meetings in Essex, North and South, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester County, Middlesex, Philadelphia, Old Colony, Vermont and several other Branches, report much quickening of

The semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Board held in Concord, May 14, was attended by about four hundred women, taxing but not daunting the hospitality of our kind hostesses of the Trinitarian Congregational Church. The program was most effectively carried out and the Service of Intercession, led by Mrs. J. G. Williams, recently of Redlands, Cal., was one of deep spiritual tenderness. One of the most pleasing features of the day was the presence with us of Dr. W. E. Strong, whose address on "A Woman of India," was one of the first he had given since his return from his deputation work abroad.

In all these and many more gatherings of the spring season, we are as ever indebted to the missionaries who give their furlough time so generously. Miss Daniels, Mrs. Knapp and Mrs. Browne of Harpoot, Miss Blake of Aintab, whose service throughout the year has been most helpful, Miss Matthews of the Balkan Mission, Miss Perkins of Foochow, Miss Judson of Japan, Mrs. Howland and Miss Gleason of Mexico are among those who have been heard with pleasure and profit at these various

meetings. Dr. Katharine Scott, who has been especially occupied on behalf of the Golden Anniversary Gift in furthering the plans of those Branches which are helping toward the \$50,000 needed for the new plant for the Madura Hospital, has also given her time generously on other occasions.

Yes, so successful have been the Institutes held by the Woman's Board the past year that already several of the Branches are in correspondence More Institutes? with the home secretary in regard to other similar meetings in the fall. Printed announcements containing a possible program will be sent to Branch presidents early in September.

The Committee on Christian Literature for Oriental Women, appointed by the Interdenominational Conference of Woman's Boards of Foreign

Missions at their triennial convention in Philadel-Christian Literature. phia, in February, 1912, have been working quietly to gather information as to the amount and quality of the Christian reading available for women and children on the mission fields. The investigation reveals a lamentable dearth of suitable booklets and leaflets adapted to the use of those not able to read English and a great need of a more systematized and co-operative plan of work, for the economy of time and money along this line. At a recent meeting of this committee held in New York, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, just returned from her visit to the mission fields, brought much valuable data which she had gathered for the forwarding of such a plan. Her testimony was corroborated by other members of the committee, Mrs. Stanley White and Mrs. Henry G. Safford, who have also visited the Orient during the past year. All these ladies spoke of the flood of evil and infidel literature which is being scattered freely through the mission fields, also of the plentiful and appealing leaflets and books now being issued by the Buddhists. the good man slept his enemy sowed tares." It is none too soon to undertake certain pieces of work in co-operation with the missionaries who have signified to Mrs. Peabody their willingness to give their services for translation work, if the money for the printing and circulation of the little books can be contributed by the Woman's Boards. Some definite plans are now being formulated with the advice and approval of the Commission on Christian Literature appointed by the Edinburgh Conference of which Dr. C. H. Patton of the American Board is the vice chairman.

### THE TREASURY RECEIPTS

	For Regular Work		ork	For Golden		From	TOTAL
	Branches	Other Sources	Total	Anniver'y Gift	Special Objects	Legacies	TOTAL
May 1-June 1		\$1,315.83	\$17,883.20	\$4,137.61	\$424.43	\$670.00	\$23,115.24
Oct. 18, 1913- June 1, 1914		3,696.49	81,171.85	33,850.29	1,806.91	27,405.20	144,234.25

# FIRST LESSONS IN CHILD WELFARE AT TUNG-CHOU

BY DELIA D. LEAVENS

If you imagine life in the East slow and placid you are quite mistaken,—at least I am not finding it so. I have learned a good deal in my eight schools this year, but only enough to make me realize how much more there is to learn and to do. I have tried to do a little calling, too, in the homes of the pupils, and have spent several afternoons with the Bible women, but I have not nearly made the rounds and I fear shall not this year. It is not of the schools, however, I am going to write this time, but the woman's work, which is not properly in my department.

Since Mrs. Frame came back there has been a good deal going on in our Woman's Christian Endeavor Society. At the annual meeting last winter she was elected president much against her will, but it has proved a good thing for the society and the members were clever enough to realize it. The society has been in a rather half alive condition for some time and needed a good stirring up. The women are busy in their own homes and cannot give very much time to meetings or work for others, but we felt as if they might do a little more. Mrs. Frame invited us all to her house one afternoon, and we had an uproarious time playing games and consuming tea and cakes. At the close she revealed to us a plan she had been thinking of, to wit, that we might do a little more for our heathen neighbors. She suggested that those who lived in neighborhoods where there were a good many outsiders, might invite their neighbors in to hear a little about the doctrine. Those who would like to try doing a little preaching might go to these places and talk to the women. There was an immediate response in the matter of houses, and about ten were offered as centers for preaching. Only two Chinese women offered to go out, but half a dozen more have been glad to go with some of us foreigners and have grown very much interested. Preaching is too dignified a name for what we do. In some places we have only six or eight women and talk very informally with them on various subjects trying to make friends with them rather than to force our views on them. In other places the audiences number twenty or thirty women and as many children, and we have had to take the schoolgirls with us on Sunday afternoons to help with the children. The variety of women one meets is very interesting, ranging from the poor in rags to the rich in silken gowns.

Besides this attempt to reach the population of Tung-chou in or near its own homes, we have invited the women to a series of lectures at the church. We had some lectures last year, but this year there are larger crowds and greater interest. We were quite overwhelmed the first time when they poured in and poured in, and all but filled the church. There must have been each time about two hundred women and as many children besides the fifty schoolgirls. Our first subject was tuberculosis, its cause and prevention, the second, kindergartens, with specimens of the gifts and the children's work. This was to create an interest in the two kindergartens we hope to open next fall. Some of the little Chinese and foreign children had been trained to sing some kindergarten songs which proved very taking with the audience, which likes variety and amusement. With this fact in mind we tried to think of something for the next lecture which should appeal to their eyes as well as their ears, and settled on the care and training of infants. Perhaps you think that not a very fruitful subject for entertainment, but at least you will concede that it was a practical one since every other woman in the audience had a baby in her arms, and a child at her heels. The subject was divided into three parts, the first on the care of the baby during the first five days with demonstrations on a rag doll. The Chinese have some curious customs, one is not to give the baby a bath till the third day and to bind up the poor little thing very tightly. A little wholesome advice and suggestions of new methods was not out of place and was received eagerly by the women. The second subject was the bath and was presented in dialogue form. One of our Chinese women pretended to be quite ignorant of foreign ways and when called upon by one of the foreign ladies is much surprised to hear that she bathes her baby every day even in the winter. "I am waiting till summer to bathe mine," she says, "she would surely take cold." After a little more conversation, she asks the foreign lady to show her how she does it, and the rag doll is again produced. All the utensils, soap and towels used are just the ordinary things that any Chinese home would have, and by means of questions and answers all the important points are brought out. The audience was hugely amused but listened very attentively and must have taken in most of the points. They laughed heartily when some of their own superstitions were referred to and seemed to approve of what they saw. The third part was another dialogue, only this time the foreigner was at home and received a call from a Chinese. She began by asking, "Where are your children? How do you have time to be sitting here all alone?" and learned that the dear child had gone to kindergarten, with more free advertising for our new enterprise thrown in. The younger was going to sleep. As Chinese mothers always hold

their babies till they get to sleep this was very strange news and led to a talk on regular habits. The foreign mother is about to provide the baby's food and her caller looks on and asks many questions. The foreigner tells what is the best brand of milk and where it can be procured, and of a shop whose proprietor has promised to lay in a supply of proper bottles. seeing the bottles washed and the milk mixed and put into the bottles, the caller goes home, saying, "I shall certainly tell my neighbors about this and how much less work the foreigners make of their children than we do of ours, carrying them about all the time and feeding them whenever they cry." We hope that more than one woman in the audience could echo that remark and from the comments I have since heard I think that several have. I do not know any better way of recommending our gospel to people than by teaching them how to make their homes clean and really homelike and to save their little children from illness and death. are ready to listen now, some of them even anxious to learn. China is changing, there is no doubt about it. Aren't you glad you are helping even a little bit of a part in helping the Chinese to change in the right direction?



A CHINESE TOY SHOP

# A NEWCOMER IN SMYRNA

BY GLADYS STEPHENSON

SMYRNA as a city is very interesting to me. I enjoy the strangeness of it all, the quaint little shops which seemed to me at first so dark and unpromising, but which have supplied me with the same sort of things that American stores have heretofore provided. I have enjoyed the funny donkeys which are such common sights on the streets; the camel trains passing our school daily; the gaudy dresses of Turkish men and the more sombre dresses of the women. It has all been very strange but how I have enjoyed it!

So much for the city. I know you are interested in the school, so I shall try to tell you a little of what my work among these girls has meant to me. I was surprised at first at the fluency with which our girls spoke English. I had not expected it. I think that is one of the reasons why I have never felt even a twinge of homesickness. The girls are required to speak English except Saturday and Sunday, then they can speak their mother tongue. In the schools we have Greeks, Armenians (about an equal number), Jewesses and a few Turks. It is in the Turks that I am most interested. Of course, I love the others very dearly and long to give just as much of my life to them as to the Turks but because of the life that Moslem girls are required to live I long most of all to serve them.

Our newest little boarder (we have fifty boarders) is a Turk. She is about ten years old and such a little roly-poly. Her parents are quite wealthy so want the best for her and her little baby brother. When she came to the school she did not speak a word of English. Because I am learning Turkish it became my duty (and such a pleasant one!) to teach little Feteve English. She is a very earnest, eager little pupil and a constant joy to me. I know you would laugh if you could hear me teach her. My Turkish is exceedingly limited, her English is also limited, so I am compelled to explain things partly in Turkish and partly in English. Every time I teach her a new word her first question is "Ne demek"? "What does it mean?" And so I have nicknamed her my little "Ne demek." If she is allowed to graduate from our school (and her parents are hoping to keep her with us that long) she will be with us for at least five years longer. What a change can take place in that little girl's heart. Now she is a strict Mohammedan. I do earnestly pray that she may be won to Christ and through her many others.

When I think of what a door my knowledge of Turkish is going to

open up for me, I am sent back to my language study with a new zeal. No one of the missionaries in our school speaks Turkish, they speak either Greek or Armenian, so I feel as if I just must give my best to it these first two years. I study all the afternoon and teach all the morning. Of course, all my classes are conducted in English. I have the little sub-freshmen in Bible and arithmetic. In Bible we have been



FETEYE AND ONE WHO LOVES HER

studying Saul and David. Several days ago I gave the children a test, asking them, among other things, to tell me who Jonathan was. Here is one of the answers. "Jonathan was one of the goodness people." In my Bible class I have mostly Armenians and Greeks, one Jewess and one Moslem. I feel so utterly dependent on God for strength and guidance. The girls are so interested and take such active part in the discussions. Lately we have emphasized the sin of lying. Their latest problem is this-Is it a sin to tell April Fool stories? That is a very practical question with them. I realize the importance of the work in the Bible study so I am most eager to do that to the best of my ability.

Besides these studies I teach botany, zoology, algebra and geometry. That sounds rather like an American girls' school,

does it not? I have an eager set of girls to teach and love the work with them. Every week I take the girls for two walks. They march two by two and I always feel so proud of them.

Every missionary has "school daughters," that is, certain children are

given to her for her to watch over them especially. I have three girls,—Nouvart, a quick, loving girl of eighteen years, Elroubie, her twelve-

year-old sister and Kobarig, a little girl whose real mother has just died. The first two girls are daughters of an Armenian priest and cannot afford to pay the full amount of tuition and board so are taken at a reduced rate. Some of our finest children are taken like that.

The religious life of our school is very strong. I cannot tell you how many girls have talked to me of their love for our Master, their desire to serve him. One little girl has just been converted. She came to me only a few days ago telling of her decision to lead a Christian life and asked me to pray for her. I promised to do that gladly. Then as she was leaving she said, "Won't you pray with me now?" God is working in her heart now in a very



A WALK IN GUEZ TEPE
The new site for the Collegiate Institute

sweet way and we are all praying that she may be a strong Christian girl. Sometimes I think we limit Him by our own lack of faith.

Missionary life, like any other for that matter, has its trials and crosses, vexations that have so many, many times to be met over and over just as dishes have to be washed and meals prepared and chores done and disagreeable customers handled until the last ounce of patience is exhausted. Multitudes of daily duties crowd the prayer-life of the missionary just as they do in your busy life. People have remarked to us that missionaries are forced by the character of their work to develop an abundant prayer-life; but unless the missionary sets his face like flint, the daily calls will devour his prayer-life just as surely as they do for the friends in America.—A Missionary Wife in the Philippines.

# A VISIT TO BARCELONA

(See frontispiece)

Two Wellesley professors, Miss Coman and Miss Bates, who have recently visited our school in Barcelona, Spain, send the accompanying gratifying report of their visit.



Front View of One of the Small Houses at the Colegio, Barcelona

We are using our first opportunity to send you some account of our visit to the Colegio Internacional. The chief interest in going to Barcelona was the prospect of seeing our sister institution, but our effort to get into telephonic communication with the school on the first evening of our arrival failed, but on the following day we made our way (by no means a difficult one as it proved) out to Sarriá. We received a cordial but astonished welcome. They had not received our letter and were wondering where we were. (The telephone promised a month ago was not yet in, and our letter was not delivered at Pinar until Saturday, so slowly does the Spanish world move even in Barcelona!)

Besides Mr. Gulick, Miss Webb and Miss Morrison, we met Miss Lamb of the faculty

and Miss Wheeler and Miss Day, Mount Holyoke graduates who are studying the Spanish language and literature under the protection of the Colegio. It was a great satisfaction to find Miss Webb looking so well after her serious illness of the winter. Mr. Gulick, too, seemed full of life in spite of the rheumatism that has crippled his right hand. His spirit rises to meet any old obligation or new interest with a zest that is really marvelous. Miss Morrison looked in excellent health and spirits.

The following Wednesday being a holiday, Miss Webb arranged that the faculty and various Spanish friends should meet us for tea in the very pleasant reception rooms of the Colegio, and there was then opportunity to go



Dona Benigna and Dnoa Manuela, Helpers at the Colegio

over the buildings and to see the environs by daylight. The situation of the school seems to us in every way delightful. Sarriá lies between Barcelona and Tibidabo, a fashionable mountain resort. The school buildings, as you know, are situated at the foot of the mountain and lie considerably above the city level. The air is much dryer than in Barcelona, and the fogs do not reach this site, although the sea is visible from the east windows. The slopes of the mountain are covered with pine forest and the scent of the balsam is in the air. The neighborhood, too, affords many pleasant walks and drives, and delightful excursions may be made from Barcelona up and down the coast and into the Pyrenees.

The buildings seem admirably adapted to their purpose. The dormitories are really on the cottage plan, with a teacher in charge of each house. The new building was constructed in accordance with Miss Webb's own plans, and affords ample assembly hall, library, class rooms

and a chemical laboratory. The flat cement roofs are an excellent feature in this comparatively dry climate, and the students were enjoying them to the full, on this holiday afternoon, with roller skates and various games. The younger girls were playing on sand piles in the garden. We were glad to find the rooms provided for Miss Webb, Miss Morrison and Doña Benigna so comfort-



VIEW OF GARDEN AT COLEGIO

able and attractive. It was a pleasure to meet Miss Wright and Miss Coe, and to hear them talk of the school interests. We saw, too, some of the students, among them Esther Alonso's charming little daughter.

The guests of the afternoon were of especial interest to us because of our interest in education in Spain. Mlle. Lack, a cultivated Swiss lady, offered to take us to see the industrial institute organized by Señora Verdaguer, an admirably administered affair but under distinctly clerical influence. Señor Oms, secretary of the Provincial Commission on Education, talked of the Catalan movement and of the purpose of the Commission to found an industrial school for women on the lines of Simmons College. Señor Vila, the competent head of the most modern boys' school in Barcelona, discussed the value of the Montessori method of

developing intellectual persistence, a much needed quality in Spanish youth. Señor Montoliu, a young marquis with cosmopolitan culture, who has discarded his title and is devoting his energies to social service, described the "Museo Social" recently organized as a social welfare center for Cataluna and invited us to visit it.

Miss Webb tells us that Barcelona is a city of extremes and that in Sarriá, at least, the radical element is outnumbered by the ultra-conservative. This renders the issuing of invitations a delicate matter. Even among the liberals there are many cliques, and they carry their differences so far as to refuse to meet their opponents. In such an atmosphere, the attitude of religious tolerance maintained by the Colegio Internacional is an important influence. The constituency it aims to reach is the professional class, the men of brains and progressive ideas whose daughters are likely to use a liberal education in the furtherance of tolerance. The Colegio is accomplishing in Barcelona what the Internacional Institute is doing in Madrid for the emancipation of Spanish women, and both are developing with unhoped-for rapidity.

## GENERAL NEWS

# Un Congress (A Convention)

From Las Noticias Lunes, the Barcelona daily paper, we reprint this interesting account of a Christian Endeavor Convention held in that city in May.

Yesterday afternoon the Protestants held in the Palacio de Belles Artes the "District Convention of Christian Endeavor," previously announced, and which has for some time been exciting a good deal of comment. The convention was held in the central hall of the palace, and among the audience there were many women and children. In order to prevent any attempt at disorder the government authorities had taken great precautions, so that the surroundings of the palace were under the military control of the civil guards, as well as all the streets near the building. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the police seized various groups of young fellows that were staying around there; seizing various weapons and taking them to the lock-up. The same thing happened in the Calle de la Princesa with others, who were defended by priests who objected to their arrest. Some forty men were arrested, who were given their freedom some hours afterwards and their weapons, about fifty in number, returned, many of these being knives. The program was carried out as

announced, speeches being made by Señores Estruch, Longas Aranjo and Dr. Clark, the founder of the Society of Christian Endeavor, who spoke in English, being interpreted by Señor Smith. Songs were sung by the children and several hymns by various groups, and young Señor Longas played on the organ the Prelude of Parsifal.

The meeting ended at six o'clock without accident. In order to avoid trouble every evangelical church in the city was protected by civil guards during the meeting and until late evening. The only trouble besides the arrests was an attempt to set fire to the door at Number 22 Calle de Ripoll, by young men who had put petroleum on the doorway of the Evangelical Chapel. They left a bottle and fled pursued by the police. The civil governor told the reporters at night that he was well satisfied at the outcome of the day for there had been much threatening and he had feared fatalities which, however, had been prevented by the precautions he had taken. "This was done first because of the Catholics, for I believe that they have approved of me in their hearts for avoiding any catastrophe; secondly for Barcelona—to avoid any spectacle that would be unworthy of her culture, and lastly for the Protestants themselves for in the carrying out of an act permitted by the law, they have a right to the protection of the law."

Complaint has come to me, he said, from a commission of young men from the "Defensa Social" who complain of the distribution of books containing attacks on the Catholic dogma; and because on the back of the programs appeared the notices of Protestant chapels existing in the city, and objected to Dr. Clark's benediction, "God bless you, one and all," that was judged repugnant to Catholicism. "I have given orders that all this be referred to my representative who attended the convention, with orders to denounce any deeds he saw fit." Some that entered the Palacio were made to register and were furthermore the objects of vigilance. Señor Andrade, who conferred with the government officials, expressed great satisfaction of their conduct as authorized, having rendered—he told us—good service to the Catholics and to Barcelona.

-Translated by Edith Lamb.

Miss Lamb writes also of a concert in Barcelona:—

You will probably hear more about the recent concert in which Señorita Gran played on a harp. Three of the girls taking music lessons of a professor attended the concert given at the Liceo (the largest opera house—outside of Milan) about a week later. It was like graduation at a conservatory. There were original compositions for orchestra, violin and piano, and piano alone. A pretty orchestra selection was composed by a girl of fourteen. It seems as if the girls have an aptitude in learning to sing and play difficult music.

# THE AUTHENTIC AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS HAN JWEI CHIH

TRANSLATED AND PARAPHRASED BY MARIAN MACGOWN EVANS

The language of essays in China, even of schoolgirl essays, is so stilted and formal that I have not tried to keep to that style in the story of Jwei Chih, but have put her experience into more familiar speech.

My home is in the country a few miles from Tientsin. I was born in the east room of the house on the north of the court. That is the room where my father and mother live and which I have always shared with them until I came here to school last fall. The other rooms around the court belong to my older brothers and their families. Is it not queer that several of my nephews and nieces are older than I?

Though there were so many grandchildren, my parents and all my brothers were delighted when I was born. You see, all the older ones had been boys except one who died when she was very young and so my parents were glad to have a daughter. Besides we are not poor, so they could afford to bring me up. Many parents are sorry to have girls come into the home just because they are so poor that there is never enough to eat, and as soon as a daughter is old enough to be of any real help she must be married. That costs a great deal and when it is over she belongs to another family and comes home only for short visits. However, even when people are well-to-do very few are as glad as my parents were when I was born. They have often told me how they rejoiced to have a daughter in their old age. Besides I was very pretty even when I was a tiny baby and always good, at least always except when they did not let me-have what I wanted. Then I cried until they gave it to me. Here at school they call that naughty so I have learned not to cry here.

It is a nice big room in which I was born. Most of it is filled with a brick bed,—the kang. That was my playroom where my mother sewed and the women sat and talked. These foreigners use their beds only to sleep in, but our kangs are beds, chairs and stoves all in one. Whenever the food is cooked, the hot air and smoke from the fire go under the kang and make it warm and comfortable. You can get warm all over on a newly-heated kang. Our house has a brick floor and glass in the windows. That is because we have money. I never went out of our own yard much for it is not proper in China for girls to go about, but I have been in poor houses a few times when I was little. They have mud floors and paper windows and very little, dirty rooms filled with their grains and everything else they own. Our rooms are so large that we can keep

them neat and clean. Besides, we have storerooms for our food and fuel and great wooden boxes in which to pack our clothes. It must be very miserable to be poor. Flood years it is worse. But it never made any difference to my family whether there were floods or not for our business is weaving straw. This is sent away to other countries so the work goes on about the same every year.

The first event I remember very distinctly is when my brother next older than I was married. I was six years old then and he was eighteen. There was great excitement for days beforehand. One room was especially prepared for him and his new wife. The other children and I were full of curiosity and interest. What would the new sister be like? What kind of clothes would she have? What presents would she bring? Would she be pretty? Such questions my mother and sisters-in-law and my aunts and their daughters-in-law talked about over and over. None of us had ever seen her, for she came from another village, but she had rich relatives near by so we knew that the family was a good one and well-to-do. About the girl herself we had only heard what the gobetween said. Of course we knew we could not entirely rely upon that, still she dwelt so much upon the girl's beauty and sweetness as well as her skill in all household arts that I formed in my mind a picture of perfect loveliness and could not understand why my mother seemed so much less sure of the newcomer's charms. As for the men of the family, I do not remember that they had much to do with the affair. I certainly never connected my brother with it at all until later.

At last the day came. The bride had arrived by cart the night before and had been kept at the house of her relatives. In the early morning she was to come to us. Her boxes had been sent already and we had all spent a joyous afternoon looking over the contents. Every stitch of the clothes, the go-between told us, she had made herself. They were more beautiful than any others I had ever seen. Everyone exclaimed over them. The most critical woman could find no fault with either the material or the careful sewing. Ornaments there were too and household utensils. I was dazed and delighted by the array. Everyone kept complimenting my mother upon her new daughter-in-law. A girl who could sew like that would surely be a great help in a large household. We were indeed favored of the gods. Yet even I, in my childish excitement, could not fail to notice that my mother, though plainly cheered by the appearance of thrift in the boxes, was still worried. It made only a slight impression on me at that time. Afterwards I remembered.

I hardly slept that night. Indeed the preparations lasted until late and the music of the musicians hired for the occasion began while it was still dark. Long before light we were up and dressed in our best. bride was to arrive at daybreak. I could hardly wait for the time when I should see her. I was all impatience until the moment the red bridal chair entered the court. Then of a sudden I was afraid. Perhaps it was the very great excitement, perhaps it was my brother's discomfort as he stood in the inner room waiting for his wife. I was afraid and would have hidden but that I could hear the new arrival being led in. I forgot everything else as I caught sight of the beautiful red garments which she wore. Her face was still covered by a piece of red cloth. It was for my brother, her husband, to lift that veil and see the woman who, for better or worse, was to be his companion for life. I turned to my mother with an exclamation of delight at the clothes and the embroidered shoes which the fairy princess wore, but for once my mother had no eyes for me. She was watching my brother's face as he lifted the square of red cloth. I turned to look. For the first time I realized that this meant something important to him. The girl herself was looking down as modest brides should do, so she could not see his expression, but I am sure she felt it. She knew, she must always have known how it would be. He did not speak. He simply stared. Then he turned away and somehow got out of the room. The women crowded in. The bride was lifted on the kang and we all saw and understood. Above the beautiful clothes there was a face, one half of which might have been pretty could one see it for the glaring ugliness of the other half. I had seen birthmarks before but never one like this, not only dark red in color, but swollen so that nose, lips and bulging eye stood out in awful hideousness.

It was my own voice that broke the silence, my own voice raised in a wail, "I thought she was to be beautiful and look at her! Oh-h-h!" and I flung myself into my mother's arms. That is all I remember distinctly. There is a dim, hazy recollection of the scornful comments of some of the neighbors, of the even more painful attempts of others to talk only of the clothes and the dowry, later of revilings of the go-between by all my family, of misery on the part of everyone. I can see my new sister-in-law sitting stonily without speaking most of the time, now and then sobbing and screaming in a paroxysm of anger and humiliation. I remember my brother, furious, moody, refusing to speak to his wife, blaming the whole world, even our parents, for his calamity. It is all a nightmare which has been a very real part of my own life ever since and which is only just beginning to change into something better.

Of course, the first fury passed away. There was nothing to be done. My brother wished to send the girl back, but her family were too influential for us to dare to do that. No, he must keep her and make the best of it. Besides she was a good worker and, except for her rare outbursts, willing and obedient. She told me once that her mother had taught her ever since she was a tiny child that since she was hideous she must cultivate a good disposition and skill with her needle and in cooking, for only such traits could keep her mother-in-law and her husband's family from hating her. "Nothing can keep us from hating you," I cried. You see, I had so looked forward to her coming that I have never been able to forgive her for the cruel disappointment. The rest of the family have stopped being very unkind to her but neither my brother nor I have tried to be anything else, at least, until these last months when my brother has been so different. How could one help hating anything so ugly?

Nothing else very important ever happened in my life until we began to think of my coming here to school. None of the other women in my family are educated and so at first they did not wish to have me come here. But it is stylish now for girls to know characters and especially to learn English. The daughters of some of my father's friends are in school and it troubled him to have them know more or have greater advantages than I. Besides he can never long refuse me what I ask and I wanted to come. I was tired of doing nothing. I am too old to play all the time, my parents do not wish me to be married yet and I hate to sew. So there really is very little for me to do at home. My father's consent was not hard to gain. It was my mother and my aunts and my grandmothers and all the women relatives on both sides of the family who made the trouble. But I teased and cried and refused to eat until at last they consented.

I think, though, it was really my brother who decided the matter. He has been restless ever since he was married. No one would like to be always with a person so awful to look upon as his wife is. Perhaps that is why he is constantly going to the city to visit. He has usually come back more moody and cross than ever, but about a year ago he returned after a week's stay in Tientsin seeming somehow different,—quieter and less sullen. He said nothing then, but the next time he brought back the story of a doctrine he had heard—a strange tale it seemed to me—that there was only one true God; that he loved men and had come to earth to live their life and die for them; that he taught a gospel of love toward himself and all mankind.

Now we had already begun to lose faith in the old gods. So many changes have come to this country in the last few years and all our ideas have been so overturned that our religious ideas have been overturned too. Of course, there are a lot of people, especially in the country, who know very little of what has happened, but educated men like my father know. Even the women of such families are beginning to be interested in all that is taking place. So we were more willing than we should have been five years back to listen to what he had to say. It all sounded so good too, for we all know it would be nice if everyone would love everyone else. But all the time my brother was talking, I kept thinking, "You can't love your frightful wife. No one could love her. You might endure her but you could not love her. It sounds well, all this talk of love but it can't be done."

I think all the others had the same thoughts for none of us took much stock in what my brother said. He kept going to the city oftener than before and every time he came home he had more to tell of this Way of Love. I doubt whether we ever should have noticed though had not he himself become gradually changed. None of us could help seeing that. We all spoke of it but I never realized how different he was until one day when I found my sister-in-law sitting on the kang, crying,—not screaming as she used to do when she was angry but just sitting there with the tears running down her cheeks. When I asked her what was the matter she told me her husband had spoken to her with no look of disgust in his face. "He looked at me just as if I were like other people," she sobbed. "It is the first time in my life anyone ever looked at me like that. I want to die with the memory of that one look."

It had never occurred to me before that anyone so ugly could have feelings like the rest of us, but I suppose she has. It surprised me, but not so much as the fact that my brother could have looked at her in that way. As I said, it was the change in him that finally induced my mother to let me come here. He said that here they would teach me too of the doctrine of Love—that that was what the church taught and followed. They do teach it but I should never have believed that it could be followed were it not for my brother. I do not understand about it now, for I do not love my frightful sister yet. But I am sorry for her and I did not use to be that. I think I might be willing to love her and I did not want to when I first heard about it. Anyway I mean to speak kindly to her when I go home. They all tell me that is what Jesus would have done. I suppose He would have but I should never have believed that ordinary

people like ourselves could have done it if it had not been for my brother. He says it is Jesus in his heart that makes him able to forget her face and think only of her. I do not understand that very well. I only know he is nicer to live with than he used to be. He says people always are and that I should be better for letting Jesus inside my heart. I am not cross as I used to be but I have heard the teachers here say that I am stubborn and disobedient. I might be improved perhaps. I am not ready yet but some day I may be.

# PEEPS INTO A PRAGUE DIARY

BY MRS. JOHN S. PORTER

In my Line-A-Day book has just been recorded a few words for yesterday. Would you not like to have gone with me to Prague's big "common hospital" (with its prison-like exterior) to call on Maria B. at "No. 106 in Professor Schmidt's department"? She greeted me with a shining face. This young woman's mother died with consumption and she is in the hospital for tuberculosis of the throat and lungs. Had she been able to "witness," I asked, for that had been her glad anticipation in going,—that here she would have unusual opportunity to "witness" for her Lord. Yes, she had, and her story of opportunities used in this bare hospital ward was good to hear. Maria B: has been a "believer" only for two or three years, but with her zeal for service, her bright consecrated ingenuity and with the help of our church paper and aids to teachers, she has been doing unusual work for the children in the little Sunday school in Upice where she lives.

The next word on yesterday's record in the Line-A-Day book is "Ohnezorkova." We go to No. 14 Katherine Street, back of the hospital, up two flights of narrow, winding wooden stairs, around by the court pavlac and a narrow entry, to a bit of a room where lives a dear old woman. But somehow Sr. Ohnezorkova with her brown hair and peaceful face never seemed "old" to me although her seventy-sixth birthday was only a few days ago. She tells me of the room on the first floor into which she is to move "when that other woman dies." "No, it is not as large as this one" (something like eight feet square), "it is just as broad as this" (indicating a space on the wall) "and there will be room only for my bed, which Brother Steffek has promised to make smaller for me, the wardrobe, a little bench to answer as a table, the bit of a stove

built into the corner, and myself. But the window opens onto a little 'garden' so there will be more air. I will have to bring coal and water up only one flight.. They have promised to put a new board into the floor and there will be two dollars a year less rent to pay." At my request, we talked over the subject of rent due the first of next month. Only a few keutzers were in the purse she showed me, but there would be something coming from the church's poor collection, something for her taking care of the hall and meeting rooms and, for the rest-"so far the Lord had always provided." This very morning she had started out to work but in the cold damp air she could not breathe and the pain in her shoulders sent her back. "A case for pity?" Hardly! At the side of the stove was a cup of soup a neighbor had brought in, and the door of many a poor little one-room dwelling in the house, blessed by her kindness, would open to share with her its warmth. As I rose to go a neatly-dressed woman in black came to call. To tell of this woman and how she came to know Jesus through Mrs. Ohnezorkova and the Bible she gave her would be the whole of "another story." Some day, it may be, our friend will slip away from the little room which she cheerfully expects will be her "dying one," but it will be only a glorious exchange for one of the "many mansions" and the Master's "Well done!" and a crown bright with stars for those she has helped into the kingdom are awaiting her.

The next word in the Line-A-Day book is "Remus." That stands for a call on a German lady by that name whose older son committed suicide a few years ago, then her husband, a long-time invalid, died, and now her only son Ludwig, a boyhood friend of our Livingstone, has grown so tall and strong that he is in great danger of military service. This would mean leaving home and losing his fine position in the bank, and so naturally his mother is distressed.

"Forst." This stands for another call and here I found Forstova too is burdened because her husband, an elderly man, has been sent to a distant city to work these cold winter months and she has heard that there they do not use "Perinas" (feather-bed coverings to which he is used) and there is nobody to look out for his comfort and health and he has a hard cold. Also her only daughter is growing thin-chested and pale over the typewriter—they are so rushed with work in the office, and she is "such a nice girl but still unmarried."

On the way home we look in on Miss Most just for a minute. Look around the room, please. In that corner, as you see, are her books, at the side is her bed, here is where she entertains her guests, and behind

the screen are her kitchen things. A warm welcome always awaits the many who enter this room for "Ses-tra Ju-li-a Mostova" is a hospitable soul. Why, one of her Christmas presents was a big package of sugar, a cook in the city baked a whole box of ever-ready little cookies for her. A beautiful plain copied manuscript lies on the table which she has just finished and "Yes," she is feeling so much better that she can go to the hospital to-morrow just as was planned. A young matron came to see her who was present at the circle Sunday, and this circle (a group of young women and girls who "serve" mostly) meet Miss Most after the Sunday afternoon service for prayer, Bible study, and mutual comfort and encouragement. They have blessed times together. This much for the Line-A-Day book.

#### CONCERNING MISS JEHLICKA'S WORK

We all went out to visit the orphanage in Chvaly not very long ago. It is wonderful how they grow out there. It is just five years old now—the orphanage—says Miss Jehlicka, the matron, who has been reminiscing and these are some of her figures. The first year four children, second year ten children, third year seventeen children, fourth year twenty-three, now twenty-six, and six or seven of the twenty-six are in the new affiliated home in Cernovice loaned them for the purpose by a friend of the work. The first year there were 201 guests during the year. This means not only friends and interested ones who come to visit the children and the little institution but it includes those who come from the village or out of town to attend the informal Sunday service which Miss Jehlicka has for the children primarily in the big kitchen winters and out of doors on pleasant summer days. These meetings have a wonderful drawing power as I have heard from different sources. When Miss Jehlicka opens her mouth to bring forth from the treasury things new and old, the Christ so lives in and through her that her words never fail to help, comfort and inspire. This last year there were 677 guests at Chvaly. Miss Jehlicka herself hardly likes the name "orphanage." "It is rather" says she, "a home for destitute and needy children."

The children are divided into three classes—the regular inmates of the home, those who come as "fresh-air children" for the summer vacation, and village children who are cared for (for a trifling sum) that the mothers may be free to work in the fields. This last has made the home increasingly popular in Chvaly.

This last year Miss Jehlicka felt that the time had come for a George

Muller like venture (?) of faith. The Union of the Zizkov church which has the orphanage in its especial care should continue to pay for care of houses and grounds, service, etc., but for food, the living expenses, they would rely directly upon the Lord as he should open hearts to give. Miss Jehlicka is a sensible woman and no crank. With shining face she told of the gifts which had come in all sorts of ways—by post, people had brought them on foot, in wagons and even in automobiles. Sometimes indeed the little bag which used to bring the money from Zizkov had been almost or entirely empty. Once they had needed flour and it began to look as if she must go into debt for it but at just the time of need came the gift of a whole bag of flour from the very store where she had intended to buy.

On the last day of one month the little bag was entirely empty, not a kreutzer within, and the next day,—could she go into the new month with an empty bag when the children's milk must be paid for and new shoes to protect them from the increasing cold should be bought? It was a time for earnest prayer. The answer came swift and sure—a supply for all their need. Miss Jehlicka never asks or writes requests but when gifts come, without fail, every time she gives thanks orally or by letter, and that most heartily. During the past year she has written 564 such letters and cards. This in addition to "lectures" which she gives from time to time before the sisters of our churches, and the monthly leaflets which are the comfort and inspiration of many women, some of whom live in lonely places and some of whom must stand alone for Christ (and somehow or other these little papers were printed during the last weeks of the printer's strike when big city dailies found it impossible to get work done). Perhaps this will give an illustration of the esprit de corps of the home.

When not long since the houses and outbuildings were repaired and painted, Miss Jehlicka hardly liked the color, but as a happy inspiration it occurred to her that that color, yellow, was often the color for railroad stations in Bohemia, so they would play that the home was a railroad station and its inmates, children and caretakers, are travelers preparing to go on journeys. And these cold, dark winter days the game has proved a success. Mornings (by lamplight these past weeks to be ready for school which begins at eight o'clock) there has been steady, earnest haste. Each child must work for himself, so they call it the "individual or common train." At noon there is something of a rush to be well through with dinner, little tasks and back to school again in the short intermission, so they call that the "express train." At night after the day's work they

can settle down for more peace and quiet, and they call that the "mixed or accommodation train."

There has been a deepening of spiritual life among the children. When about Christmas time they were asked to name their favorite verses in the Psalm they were reading (the 103d) one little girl chose this, "Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things," and Miss Jehlicka knew she was thinking of the box of goodies which a "brother" baker had sent them from P., but on the whole the children showed they appreciated and understood something of the grandeur and beauty of the Psalm. One little girl of ten whose mother left her in the snow and cold to perish gave herself to Jesus last Christmastide, and our eleven-year-old Margaret has "adopted" her, as she calls it.



# THE CLASS-CHART PLAN

Given: Sunday-school youngsters of the nine to fourteen age, or—say—a Junior Department; teachers without a great deal of spare week-day time; a superintendent desirous of creating and sustaining missionary interest.

Wanted: A method.

Found: The Class-Chart Plan, as follows:-

Think out a number of related subjects and give a different one to each class in the group, as for example, "missionary work in Africa," "in China," etc., or "schools in Eastern countries," "hospitals in the East," etc., or "Paton," "Livingstone," "Hamlin," etc. They should be comprehensive subjects so that it will not be too difficult to gather material and pictures about them. Give each class one large sheet of cardboard also. Name a time limit of six weeks or two months and then set the classes to work to study their subjects, gather material and transform their cardboard into charts. Much knowledge and considerable power of discrimination will be developed before from the mass of related, slightly related and wholly unrelated clippings, pictures and facts which will be assembled, each class shall have selected the limited amount which will make its chart the most informing, the most likely to interest, and the best looking. The material may be brought to Sunday school and discussed before and after the hour, those contributions which the

class receives most favorably being kept apart from the general hoard,perhaps in the care of some specially appointed member. If desired a few minutes of the lesson hour may be used as a time of talking over all the new knowledge about one's subject gained during the week. Toward the end of the contest, one or possibly two week-day meetings will be needed to arrange and paste the chart. The class members may write or print such statements as are desired to appear but cannot be found in the shape of clippings. The teacher's share from beginning to end will be purely suggestion, encouragement and assistance in securing material. All the actual work and all the decisions must be left to the class. When the chart is completed, one member is selected by ballot to prepare a five-minute talk or paper about it and to act as spokesman when it is presented to the school. His "remarks" may be reviewed and criticized by the rest of the class if desired. On the day when the contest ends each chart is duly presented and explained and is seen by the other classes for the first time. If there are many classes or longer talks are desired, this part of the contest may extend over several Sundays. the charts should be left on the wall for examination before and after school. Those children who have been active in the preparation of one on China for instance, will be curious to see what the class which had India has done. When all have been explained, a vote may be taken by the school, or a decision secured from a committee of impartial judges as to which best fulfills the three requirements and is the most informing, the most interesting and the best looking. The announcement of this decision will be sufficient reward to the winners. When the contest is all over the classes may be asked to show and explain their charts at some prayer meeting of the church or in the senior department.

Proved: In Sunday schools where it has been tried, that by this method all the children learn a great deal about some one missionary subject and a little about several subjects, that they learn it in such a way as to enjoy and remember it, and that in proportion as they are led by an inspiring teacher, they become interested to know more.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Our Beavenly father, in Thy sight, there are no nations, there is no north and no south, no east and no west; there is no black and no white; Jew and Gentile, bond and free,—all are Thine. O Lord, give us so much breadth of sympathy that we shall be able to understand at least dimly the universality of Thy love."



A missionary exhibit has for two years been a feature of the annual meeting of the Southern California Home and Foreign missionary socie-

A Missionary ties. It is intended to give hints and suggestions in con-Exhibit. nection with the literature tables. This year there were several large charts that showed much ingenuity and the best ways of presenting current events were pictured on bulletin boards. There were also plans for program makers. On tables were original maps and programs that had been effectively used. Fine collections of curios from many lands added much to the exhibit. During one intermission, Miss Tracy from Marsovan, dressed in Turkish costume, made and served delicious coffee. To facilitate acquaintance badges were pinned upon the workers.

"Opportunity and the Orient" was the subject of an address of great interest and power, given by Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery at a luncheon Mrs. Montgomery in her honor, tendered to her upon her arrival in San in San Francisco. Francisco, May 7th, by the Woman's Congress of Missions, an interdenominational committee for 1915. There were more than eight hundred women from the Bay Cities and from remote districts who entered into the fellowship of this beautiful welcome.

"Tatting" is the title of a charming booklet by Mrs. Ellis of Lintsingcho. It opens before the wondering reader, a new vision of the practical way in which our missionaries meet the pitiful needs of the vast poverty-stricken peoples of the Shantung plains.

# MOTHERS' MEETINGS IN BROUSA

BY ANNIE T. ALLEN

When our new pastor came last August we rejoiced in that he had an efficient wife who could help us in all our undertakings. She revived the mothers' meetings, holding them once a month. At first we had them at the different houses, but finally we decided to have them at my house with the hope that we might get in some of our Gregorian friends. This proved a success. After the meetings we also served tea and cake,

giving opportunity for conversation. As many as sixty had come to my house. This month the subject of our meeting was to be the School and Home, so we decided to have it in the school building.

In one of the Primary Education numbers the suggestion was made that the children write the invitations for anything of this kind. I found the idea worked well, for the children took several days to write the invitations, and so began to talk about it at home. The Armenian children wrote it in Armenian, and the Turkish children in Turkish. The day before the meeting, we gave them the invitations to take home.

At quarter of three last Wednesday the mothers began to come. We had the children of the kindergarten, the primary, both Armenian and Turkish, and the first preparatory seated at one side of the room.

After welcoming the mothers, of whom between seventy-five and eighty had come, I told them that our kindergarten teacher would tell them something about her department. There were some eight or nine Turkish mothers present, for which we were glad. For their sake, as well as for the majority of the Armenians who speak Turkish instead of their own language, the talks were all in Turkish. The kindergarten teacher was followed by a few games and songs by the children. The latter were then dismissed and we continued our program. Miss Parsons gave us a talk on the "Relation of the School to the Child." I supposed that she would speak in English, and have our Turkish teacher translate. She decided however that it was a good chance to make her first attempt at using Turkish. She had prepared her paper with the help of the teacher and then she read it herself. We were all surprised to see what advance she had made with the language. After her talk, our pastor's wife gave one on the "Relation of the Home to the School." At the close, we served tea and cake, and all seemed pleased with the meeting.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Have you and I to-day
Stood silent as with Christ, apart from joy or fray
Of life, to see by faith His face,
And grow, by brief companionship, more true,
More nerved to lead, to dare, to do
For Him at any cost? Have we to-day
Found time in thought our hand to lay
In His, and thus compare
His will with ours, and wear
The impress of His wish? Be sure
Such contact will endure
Throughout the day; will help us walk erect
Through storm and flood."

# THE WEE HAMLET OF SIOHBIAH

BY NELLIE PEET HUBBARD

It is away on the seacoast of the province of Fukien, China. For several years they had been calling for a Bible woman to come there, but it is such an out-of-the-way corner that it was difficult to find the one willing to go. In February, Pi-chung-so, a woman of several years' experience, took up her abode among them. The simple fisher-folk

extended their best hospitality to her, giving her one of their nicest rooms because it had a wooden floor, and they themselves helped in cleaning and repairing, -so that now with her tidy ways, her place is a fit model of what a Christian home should be. The merest necessities of life, like rice and wood, are not easy to obtain, as they must be brought a long distance over the sand dunes, but she is very brave about it all. On our first visit to the place, she told us: "Before I came here, I prayed the Lord that he would grant me two things in this place, -abundance of fresh air and good sweet water, and he has heard my request. That is a fine well over there only a few yards from my door, and fresh life-giving air comes sweeping in at my door and window right off the great sea itself. You see in a former place



WHITE PAGODA AT FOOCHOW

where I worked, my health suffered from the scarcity of these two things; so I told the Lord about it, and he has answered me. So I am well and happy." During the year, she has taught a class of young girls so that they can read their Bibles and hymn books in the Romanized form and understand what they read. They are now learning the native character. A firm believer in the power of prayer herself, she is teaching the same

to the poor ignorant women about her. Through her influence, the spiritual life of the handful of Christians is greatly revived, and they are ambitious for a bit of a chapel of their own. One of the young preachers walks a long distance once a week to hold services and they are consulting with him about the matter, offering the site for the house and their labor in putting it up, if only in some way the necessary lumber can be obtained. They are a brave little band,—only ignorant fishermen,—but surely they are worthy. And this one Bible woman, near middle age, not of the "highly educated," is the beginning and the center of this movement,—the striving after better, higher, nobler things! I wish it were possible to get a few tens of dollars,—fifty would be a great help,—toward putting up this chapel. Do you not know of some one who would like to do it, before the zeal of these "babes in the church" grows cold through hope deferred?

Though we have moved to Foochow to live I still have charge of the Pagoda Anchorage work. Miss Blanchard has charge of the Diong-loh side of the field. A week ago to-day we were holding a Woman's Conference at that county seat, having five sessions. It was a delightful occasion in spite of the untimely cold weather with heavy winds and rain. It seemed as though our Bible women were unusually interested and eager to read, and ready to express their own thoughts on the subject under discussion. For one study, we had *The Greatest Thing in the World*, translated from Drummond, and I am sure the thirteenth chapter of first Corinthians will have far more of meaning to them in future. We plan to have the same conference in two other central places in our field, hoping in this way to reach a large number and give more personal instruction.

It is interesting and inspiring to see how the school children will listen to Bible stories, as given in Miss Woodhull's little book, when told orally and illustrated by a wide-awake speaker! We are trying to instruct our Bible women in the use of kindergarten methods when dealing with children.

# Mrs. Hubbard writes under later date:-

One of our Chinese helpers gave a fine talk one evening on the "Training of the Child Mind." Another evening Pastor Ding Cieng Sieng gave a bit of a sketch of Quo Vadis. What do you think of that! Last week we had the story given in Foochow, as a moving picture show under auspices of Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Hubbard and I like many others went to see it. It was very good. They also gave the same thing to the Chinese several evenings, of course with the outline story in Chinese. Evidently our Diong-loh pastor saw it, got the printed outline, brought it home and with the help of memory and imagination drew the pictures of nine or ten of the leading characters which he used to illustrate his talk on the story. A great deal of the success in the Diong-loh field is due to Mrs. Beach who is as consecrated and devoted a worker as I ever saw. It is lovely to see her among the Chinese.

# OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Miss Sophie S. Holt writes from Adabazar, Turkey:-

Our school has become quite cosmopolitan now. For the first time, practically, we have Turkish students. Another teacher ought to be procured for them, as they must remain in a class by themselves until they know enough English to enter the other classes. Now the teachers have divided this extra work among themselves, but of course the Turkish girls need more and must have more. We have also Jews and Greeks in the school and they also need more teaching. It would simplify matters if Turkish were the school language, but many of the Armenians do not know Turkish, so English is our only common language. The Greeks and Jews who come to us usually have a foundation of French, so that helps out somewhat. Our school is growing so that we must have a new building and a larger teaching force soon; and then a real course of study for the non-Armenian students.

Our church has no pastor now-only a temporary supply in the evangelist. The pastor has always taught some Bible, Christian Evidences and Philosophy. We teachers have had to take his work too this year. I have the Prophetical Books of the Old Testament, which study, though new to me, I find fascinating, and Christian Evidences. We had our first recitation in the latter subject on yesterday. I feel it to be an immense undertaking for us all, especially with this senior class, who are in large numbers from free-thinkers' families. Although the class is weak in some subjects, such as English, yet they have very keen minds for philosophy and debate, and are skeptically inclined. Last year they caused considerable trouble by their openly avowed atheistic beliefs, but Miss Kinney put a stop to that. This year all the girls are members of our Y. W. C. A. which has taken practically the C. E. pledge, and therefore are avowedly Christians. I expected trouble in my Bible class with them but they have been very peaceful hitherto. Yesterday's lesson, however, opened up a lively discussion, and I do hope that those discussions will not prove detrimental but really helpful. I do not expect any trouble and hope to guide the girls through the dangerous waters of the subject, while showing that Christianity is a reasonable religion. This is such an age of doubt and Bible mutilation in all lands, that we all

need to be seech the aid of the Holy Spirit in helping us to discern the truth and to save others from error.

This has been a year of great responsibility for Miss Kinney,—a massacre that might have been, scarlet fever, appendicitis and other sicknesses, as well as other hard things. I do think she bears up under her burdens wonderfully well, without fretting and complaining. My health is better this year than usual. I am always able to do my regular duties.

Miss Markarian, who was in America seven years, returning in 1910, as did I, is a very successful science teacher here and has also organized a senior society, the Tan Pi, which meets once a fortnight. In these meetings she gives short helpful lectures to the girls and they take some minor parts. At one meeting Miss Dyson gave a very interesting talk on India, where she labored for twelve years. Another night we had a Valentine Party—the first the girls had ever had—where we made our own valentines. This was followed by a supper. During Commencement the Tan Pi always gives an interesting entertainment, as Miss Markarian as well as the pupils have considerable dramatic ability.

## Miss Carolyn T. Sewall writes in a personal letter from Peking:-

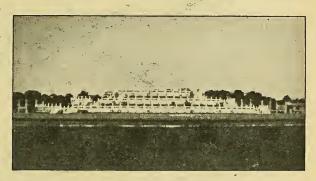
We've been having a celebration,—and quite a celebration, in honor of Miss Miner's return from America. She came Saturday evening, amid much general excitement, especially on the part of the schoolgirls. They all waited in the hallway of the main college building until word came from the gate, where several of the church people were gathered, that the rickshas were arriving from the station. And then they all filed out quietly to stand near the walk of our "Ladies" House," until Miss Miner had almost reached it, when they began to sing. Truly, I never enjoyed a serenade much more; they sang beautifully.

But the real welcome came this afternoon, and of course everyone in the compound was invited. It's really something of an ordeal, all this welcoming, but they love to get up such affairs, and enjoy them so much themselves and are so truly cordial and friendly that you would not want them to be given up. The program started in the main schoolroom this afternoon, when Miss Miner was seated in state on the platform and for some little time was sung to and "addressed." Then we adjourned to the school dining room, and whilst we sipped cups of tea and partook of a large variety of little cakes and candies, we were entertained. The girls had planned and carried out the whole program by themselves, and it would have done credit to any group of college girls at home.

They began with some of their gymnasium drills, one of the girls at a bench taking off Miss Harmon at the organ. One pupil gave illustrations of the way different people recite. An old Manchu lady came to get information about the school and displayed an amazing ignorance and backwardness, at the same time giving opportunity for many explanations as to the customs of the school. There were songs and a recitation or two, one of the latter by a round-faced, apparently very sober person, who kept everyone laughing without losing her own solemnity in the least. And so it went. The whole thing lasted for almost two hours but was so varied and amusing that it was not at all tiring.

Did I write you about the ceremonies at the Confucian temple a week ago this morning? I am pretty sure that I did not, and they were very interesting as well as rather significant. I have written, and I imagine

that there has been a good deal in the papers about the attempt to make Confucianism the state religion. It has aroused a great deal of discussion as to whether Confucianism is a religion at all or only a system of ethics, discussion as to whether Yuan's proclamation of reli-



TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

gious liberty and a state religion could go together, and discussion as to the effect of such a move upon mission work. The measure was passed making it the state religion, which means, so far as I can gather from the newspapers, the government appropriates a certain sum of money annually for maintaining the ancient rites and ceremonies that have always been connected with "reverencing" of Confucius. And government officials, so it has been expressly stated, need not take part in the worship if they do not wish to do so, but some other person can perform the rites. The general opinion is that the work of the missions will not suffer at all as a result of this move, especially if it is really so that there will be no compulsory worship for the government officials who may happen to be Christians.

The ceremonies last Monday morning were conducted by the Confucian

Society which is the organization that has been at work trying to revive the support of the ancient sage. Admission to the temple grounds was by ticket, and while there were a great many there, we were able to see almost everything easily. The temple is raised some little distance above the ground, with a broad marble or stone platform way across the front, and quite a long flight of broad stone steps lead up to it in the middle of the front and other narrower flights at the side ends. The two doors leading from the platform into the temple itself are not at all pretentious,



OUTSIDE THE WOMAN'S TENT AT TEMPLE FAIR, PEKING

and so far as I could see, when we went inside after the rites were over, there is not a great deal of ornamentation within the building. It is just a great high room, so dimly lighted that much of the detail is indistinguishable. Several immense plain dark columns disappearing in the dimness above, facing the front, the tablets of Confucius, and at either end little booth effects containing the tablets for his disciples. In front of the tablets, which were being stripped of their red and yellow bunting immediately following the ceremony, were placed tables with the sacrifices, the more elaborate ones, of course, in front of the Confucian tab-

The paper in reporting it, made the statement that there were "only thirty-two varieties of meat and uncooked vegetables." Besides that feast, there was a huge tray containing the animal sacrifices, a sheep, a bullock and a pig, whole, but with the hair all shaved off. We did not see what went on in the temple during the performance. What we watched and listened to, was the kow-towing of the Confucian Society, lined up some ten or twelve abreast in front of the main steps, far enough from them to leave room for a priest and his two attendants, that kowtowing in groups of three times each, the many trips of the priest and his attendant between times, around to and up one of the end flights of steps, into the temple and after a shorter or longer interval out again, down the other flight of steps and back to his little red mat at the foot of the front flight, and all the time the music of chorus and the orchestra of ancient instruments on the broad platform at either side of the top of the main steps. The music was most interesting. I hardly know whether to call it very, very slow chanting, or a series of long-sustained chords. The changing of the chords was regulated by the striking of gongs and the beating of an immense queer old drum. Some of the instruments were very, very old, and most interesting, and in spite of the unusual effect of the voices and instruments together, it was not unmusical by any means. And the whole ceremony was managed by a Ph.D. graduate of Columbia University!

The courts surrounding the temple are planted with a great many perfectly wonderful old pine trees. They are said to be a thousand years old and one really can believe it. And under the trees in rows along the sides of the courts are stone monuments, from six to ten feet high, bearing the names of all who ever passed successfully the last and highest examination in the classics. In another large open court near the temple is the hall in which the classics were explained, and another building containing the emperor's throne, where the successful candidates came to receive their degrees. And perhaps the most interesting of all are the rows and rows of big stone slabs in buildings running the length of this last court, on the two opposite sides. These buildings are open on one side, they really look as much like a long row of New England church horse sheds as anything that I can think of, except that there are not so many divisions, and there is a fence that keeps one from actually examining the stones carefully. Even if you could scrutinize them, I imagine that you would be willing to take some one else's word for it that they contain the ancient classics, carved in the stone. In the third century,

B. C., an emperor who wished to have Chinese history start with his own reign, and who also wished if possible to lessen the power of the literati, ordered the destruction of all the classical writings, and carried out his order fairly successfully. But from the books that were saved and from the memories of the scholars all the material was supposedly reproduced, and cut in these stones, which, again supposedly, hold all the classics. I do not know how complete they really are, but certainly there are hundreds of the stones. And those writings, the teachings of Confucius and Mencius, have been the basis of education in China through all these centuries (Confucius was sixth century B. C.; Mencius was the fourth). They are still taught of course; even the mission schools feel that they must not be omitted from the curriculum. When one begins to think of the very old things of which we are proud in America, our 300 years rather fade away in insignificance beside the things that date back to centuries before Christ!



THE CROWD AT THE LAMA TEMPLE

<sup>&</sup>quot;Nearly one half of the women of the world belong to the two great empires of China and India. . . . The women conserve the ancient religions and superstitions of their country; and what can a man do when the women of the household are against him?"

# "SUPPOSING HIM TO BE IN THE COMPANY, THEY WENT ON"

Those who loved Jesus best and would miss him most sorely, nevertheless went on their journey without him, because they supposed he was with them. They were going north when He was south, or east when he was in the west. Is it a common experience? Does a church, a missionary society, an individual, go on the way of the day's journey without the Lord Jesus Christ, supposing him to be in the company? We know that oftentimes, when our eyes have been opened to realize our loss, we have seen that we have been plodding forward in our own strength, alive with our own interests, absorbed in the passing attractions of the journey, heedless and forgetful of the Christ. We have left Him somewhere behind. Moses prayed, "If Thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence." It is a prayer which should always be in the thought of the disciple. Ministers of the gospel, missionaries, missionary doctors and teachers, gospel workers everywhere, need to be watchful against the temptation to forget the Master in what is called the Master's work. Enthusiasm for work sometimes covers the vacuum of a vanished enthusiasm for Christ. Present labor is made to fill the place of an absent Lord. In the making of a scholar, the helping of a sufferer, the conquest of a disease we are sometimes tempted to forget the supreme value of a soul which may be won for Christ.

In the many duties which throng around the comparatively few workers in the mission field, again and again, in reference to the supremest issue of the gospel, the sad confession must come, "While thy servant was busy here and there he was gone." It is incumbent upon every Christian worker at home as well as in the field, to make sure that the living Christ is walking in his company; "supposing" is the way of weakness and death. Take the Saviour with you, or, rather, let him take you to your work. Make Jesus known. Florence E. Smith, an American missionary worker, speaking to missionaries some time ago, gave the fol-

lowing exhortation:-

"In going out to our fields—some of you to your new and untried ones and the rest of us to the lands that have become so dear—let us keep before us the aim of which Dr. Speer spoke. Whether as wives, or teachers, doctors, nurses or evangelists, let us hold it steadily before us: make Jesus known, personally, definitely, continuously. Let us check up our work week by week by that standard, seeing where we have failed, and guarding against the fearful tendency to let other things intervene and supersede. Make Jesus known through all the radius of which my home may be the center; make Jesus known to every woman, however ignorant or degraded, within the reach of that group of women, large or small, to whom I may, through the operation of his spirit, be able to communicate the 'contagion of a great enthusiasm.'"—The Zenana.

# A WIDER VIEW

# Moving Christward in Uganda.

Mass movements toward Christianity are reported by Bishop Willis to be going on at four or five different centers in Uganda. Where twenty-five years ago there was one church in Uganda, there are now over 12,000. Some 2,800 African Christians, supported by the native church, are engaged in the pastoral and educational and evangelistic work in the diocese. Forty have been ordained and are ably taking charge of thousands of African adherents, communicants and scholars. In Christiangiving the Uganda Church has been wisely trained. They support their own clergy and catechists; pay for their own elementary education, build their own schools and churches, helped only by occasional gifts from the home church. Toward the building of their new cathedral they have undertaken to raise \$50,000. The daily wage of a laborer is about five cents, so that the undertaking means great sacrifice and princely giving. The chiefs have undertaken to give forty per cent of their rents for three years.—The Missionary Review of the World.

# The Evangelist Campaign in Japan.

On March 1, an evangelistic movement was inaugurated to reach all parts of Japan, and to continue for three years. All the churches, with few exceptions, and nearly all the missions in Japan will participate. The objects of this evangelistic campaign are to bring about a deeper and more practical experience of the life of Christ in the individual, resulting in more earnest efforts to lead others to the Saviour, and a more widespread presentation of the gospel to the whole non-Christian community.

In the work of evangelization two groups of workers are organized, composed of preachers and laymen. The sum of 50,000 yen (\$25,000) is to be raised from among Japanese and foreign friends by the Continuation Committee of Japan. Dr. John R. Mott has repeatedly expressed his personal conviction that Japan is as ripe to-day for such an effort as at any period in her history. Let Christians everywhere remember to pray daily for this great interdenominational, inter-racial forward movement in Japan.—Exchange.

# Merchants' Opinion of Missions.

The San Francisco Associated Chamber of Commerce sent a representative party of merchants to China last year in the endeavor to promote a better feeling of friendship between China and America, and also to increase and develop our commercial relations. Seeing that the Chinese missionaries were the pioneers of commerce in China, the commissioners were unintentionally drawn into the consideration of this subject, which at the start was considered entirely outside their province. At first they were divided in their opinions-about one third in favor, one third against, and one third undecided. But at the last meeting held in Hongkong the question was put squarely to the twenty-five commissioners, and a unanimous vote recorded in favor of missions. In the opinion of the commission, if the missionaries had not pioneered the way the commerce of China would be very small indeed, and it certainly would not be safe for foreigners to go into the interior. This was the candid opinion of twenty-five of the leading merchants of the Pacific Coast, selected from Spokane to San Diego. - Spirit of Missions.

# Concerning Moslem Women.

Miss Harriet G. Powers, now at Adana, writes of interesting progress in the thinking of Moslem women: "There was in Woman's World a stirring article entitled 'Renewal is the Sustenance of Mankind' by the editor, Belkis Sherket Hanum, who recently has made a trip in an aeroplane. In the article she insists over and over again, and in various ways, that renewal is absolutely necessary, that old customs when bad must go. 'Any nation whose people have lived for a long period the same life, and under the conditions without instituting timely changes and reforms, is dead.' . . . 'Let us (Moslems) acknowledge that to-day there is no nation on the face of the earth more backward than we.' . . . 'Our life is full to a fearful degree of fanaticism.' . . . 'We Osmanlis are in a period of revolution. What should now concern us most deeply is regeneration. We have become stupified under old customs—we are suffocating. To get into another atmosphere is an absolute necessity.' After going into the reasons for the following, she closes by saying, 'We now understand that we women and we alone are to save our country. Every race is elevated by the hand of woman, therefore are we striving as the men, and much more, to regenerate our country. Yes, we have at least learned that our country is in need of a radical change, and if it comes by the hand of woman it will be a blessing indeed.' Another woman in the same number of Woman's World advocates free social intercourse between young people before engagement, and goes on to urge the tearing down of bad old customs. She tells women not to hesitate, but courageously tear down what is bad. 'Courage and confidence in yourselves will take you through safely."



## AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

## Piazza Possibilities

Piazzas come to their own with the summer. Many of our interests are transferred from the house within to the open without. Books and bits of sewing lie upon the wicker table. A comfortable hammock invites to rest.

As we sojourn here and there visiting friends, boarding at hotel or farmhouse, the piazza is the much desired and expected meeting place with friends and with those who, now strangers, may become friends. Sitting thus in the very midst of the charms which nature lavishly throws about—charms of mountain, sea, meadow and woodland—we are Women of Privilege. With a thrill of gratitude we write the words large. you have taken out The Child in the Midst to read, with pauses for upward glances you will feel the privileges with a painful intensity.

Does not the piazza hold possibilities for missionary activity? Not the stirring sort of activity, but the quiet, tender, intensive growth resulting from reflection. It will be good, dear companions of the table, to sit and think with a leisurely mental and heart activity for which we do not always have time in the midst of Branch and auxiliary duties. So will rich growth develop for use afterward. Still another is an out-reaching possibility. You will be sitting and chatting with some chance acquaintance, perhaps with a little group of two or three. Can you lead the thought to the great theme? Perhaps the book lying in your lap casually (?) may help you in the approach. To win one, just one, to know and love our work, would give a sacred touch to a summer vacation.

Inspired by the piazza, could you not slip away from the piazza some Wednesday or perchance Friday afternoon and wend your way to the village church vestry where the women are holding their missionary meeting? You would be such an encouragement, a veritable inspiration by your presence and your few sympathetic words. Even if you are drawn from the piazza long enough to arrange and take charge of the next month's program for the eager president, it may result in a sweeter

pleasure when you return to your comfortable rocking chair.

## CONSECRATED GIVING

#### BY A RETURNED MISSIONARY

Paul writes of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia, that first they gave their own selves to the Lord and that their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality.

In the account of the beginnings of missionary work among women, as given in Western Women in Eastern Lands, we read that one impassioned woman exclaimed, "Let us walk the streets of Boston in calico dresses and save the expense of more costly apparel." Another it was said gave twelve dollars for missions when she had twelve patches on her shoes. Such giving as that meant that the object was deep seated in the heart of the giver, that personal sacrifice was joyfully made.

Nothing in the allusions to President Capen since his death has so touched me and made me feel a kinship with him as the article in the Herald which said: "In an age when Christian people allow themselves many comforts and not a few luxuries, Dr. Capen lived the simple, frugal life in order that he might have more to give to others." In his last journey he made gifts as he went along, one pledge at least of a yearly gift for several years to come. Impulsive giving is a kindly, worthy giving in many cases, doubtless, in some really harmful. There are times of emergency when not to give from impulse would be to deny our Lord and prove that, instead of having risen with him to newness of life, we were still bound in the grave clothes of tradition.

A giving from general good will, benevolence or philanthropy is praiseworthy, but far below giving for the love of Christ. At a meeting several years ago when the matter of raising money in our auxiliaries was discussed it was suggested that we have mite boxes in our guest chambers, that our guests might contribute, thus taking toll for our hospitality!

A lady who was one of the actors in the great "World in Boston" spoke of it as a great movement, but was fearful that it might not have a lasting effect. There is still a great lack of means to carry on the work, our wants are not met. Oftentimes when people are moved by some great call, or when at the solicitation of their women friends, men give at suppers, bazaars and other special occasions, after the pressure is removed they have a revulsion of feeling and impatience with themselves and the movement, and feel no impulse to give more until they are again obliged by chivalrous courtesy to do so.

Our missionary enterprises are great and permanent organizations that

have a lasting work to do, and in order to do it must have a continuous support. They are our charge from God, our parting commission from our Saviour, and we should feel that, as he enables us to do, we should give regularly and joyfully to their support.

Let us be willing to deny ourselves luxurious living for the sake of those in our own and other lands, who have so little to make life or death endurable. And as for the great body of givers, who never reach the plane of luxurious living, cannot we of our moderate means spare a little more to help along the work of uplifting the world, or of our deep poverty do, as did the Christians of Macedonia, to the cause for which our Lord gave his life. So doing, neither in this world nor in that to come shall we lose our great reward.

# OUR BOOK TABLE

The Education of the Women of India. By Minna G. Cowan, M.A. Published by Fleming H. Revell Co. Pp. 156. Price, \$1.25 net.

Miss Cowan has done her work in a thorough and scholarly manner as one would expect of a Girton College graduate. She says herself in her foreword that the most one can venture to say about inscrutable India is that, "in certain places certain things which he saw may possibly have been what he thought they really were." Her sources of information are government officials, missionaries and Indian friends and upon the study of Government Reports. The frontispiece represents a beautiful Parsee girl. The other illustrations are of schoolgirls, singly and in groups, and both the exterior and interior of school buildings for girls. Miss Cowan is sympathetic with the work done by Western women along educational lines. In spite of the frank avowal of these women that there would be Christian teaching in their schools Hindu girls from non-Christian homes were gathered in. Of the forty-three high schools for Indian girls only five in 1907 were under government control. In Bombay there is a missionary settlement for university women and this is in connection with the students' branch of the Y. W. C. A.

Miss Cowan gives only one paragraph to the Pundita Ramabai and her unique work. She says: "The education given on strictly intellectual lines is naturally not carried to a high stage, but is thorough in type." Miss Cowan has given us a valuable book of reference.

Children of Persia, Children of Egypt. Fleming H. Revell Co. has published a series of books about the children of the Orient and the Far East.

They are written for children, but adults will find them readable, and they will find a place in the bibliography of our United Study text-book for another year, *The Child in the Midst*. There are nine of these books in the series and probably the specimens of the two we review are like the others in size and illustration. They are just under one hundred pages in length and each has eight colored prints.

With God in the World. A series of papers by Charles H. Brent, D.D., Bishop of the Philippine Islands. Published by Longmans, Green & Co.

Whatever comes from Bishop Brent by speech or pen is sure to be saturated with the deep spiritual nature of the man. These papers were prepared originally for the society which bears the name of St. Andrew's Cross, an Episcopal society for which Bishop Brent professes a deep admiration and affection. Prayer is really the underlying topic of each of the twelve chapters, and the author hopes that the book "may help a few here and there to take up life's journey with steadier steps and cheerier mien."

Horacio, a Tale of Brazil. By R. W. Fenn. Published by American Tract Society.

This is a story told by one who is a civil engineer by profession. He left California in 1900 to organize a department of Civil Engineering in the Presbyterian College at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and also to act as a missionary worker. He was expected to remain there permanently, but after two years of service was obliged to give up the work, owing to nervous prostration. For another year he served the Geographical and Geological Commission as topographer and geologist, journeying through the borderland which he describes in this little volume. Almost all the incidents in Horacio are actual personal experiences.

G. H. C.

Everyland, now published by the Missionary Education Movement, has an interesting table of contents in the June number. "The Lost Bee and the Patient Donkey," by Stephen V. R. Trowbridge, "The Odd Sheep" by Anita B. Ferris and "A Summer Christmas Tree Party" by Mary Cummings are entertaining as well as instructive stories. Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls have suggestive departments and the Finding Out Club welcomes Mrs. Montgomery on her return. LIFE AND LIGHT and Everyland in combination may be obtained for \$1. Send subscriptions to Miss Conley. (See last page of cover.)

# ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions will be held by invitation of the Philadelphia Branch in the Central Church, Philadelphia, Pa., November 11-13, 1914, closing Friday noon. There will be no preliminary meeting on Tuesday, the 10th, but the sessions of Wednesday will be devoted to features of special interest to delegates and other workers. Entertainment is offered from Tuesday night until Friday noon to all duly accredited delegates of Branches from a distance and to all missionaries of the Woman's Boards and the American Board. Applications for entertainment should be sent before October 1st to Mrs. Aaron E. Carpenter, 2025 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Those desiring to secure boarding places at their own expense may consult Mrs. Carpenter in regard to this. There will be no reduction of railroad fares.

From the Sonnen Aufgang, we take the following:-

"Chinese Christians publish a number of excellent weeklies and monthlies, but until recently there has been no daily. On the 8th of last September, in Canton, the first Christian daily appeared, called *Tu-hun-sih-pao*. More than thirty-nine Christian Chinese, who were employed in literary work, will be contributors, and also three foreigners.

"Immediately after the revolution in 1911, a society of prominent Christians was formed to assist this enterprise, and large amounts have been contributed by Chinese who live in Japan, San Francisco, East India, Honolulu and New York. This new paper has branches in the whole Empire, and also abroad, in Japan, America, Straits Settlements. It is also read much by non-Christians, and is used to spread Christian thought."

Even on the elementary plane of a subscription our interest is really born with our contribution. It is surprising what a little investment of this kind will do to create and quicken a man's attention. And if we increase our capital, our interest in the institution increases with it. If we begin to withdraw our contribution, the interest itself is withdrawn. In all social causes our humane interests are in precise proportion to our investments. Our primary concern must be with the capital, and God will attend to the interest. Let us invest, in all high and holy things, all our mind and soul and heart and strength. And there will be returned to us in holy interest and affection "good measure, pressed down, shaken together, and running over."—J. H. Jowett.

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from May 1 to June 1, 1914

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY Treasurer

In mem. of Mrs. Catherine Grant, 20; 22 00 Friend, 2,

#### MAINE.

MAINE.

Bastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude
Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Bangor. Anson, North, Ch., 1; Bangor, All
Sonls Ch., Women, 145, East Ch., Ladies',
Aid Soc., 3, Hammond St. Ch., Ladies',
10.78; Bingham, Girls' Might and Mite
Club, 5; Brewer, South, Ladies' Aid Soc.,
2; Brooks, Ladies' Aid Soc., 1; Burlington, Aux., 3; Calais, Aux., 16, Cov. Dau.,
25; Carroll, Aux., 5; Ellsworth, Aux., 16;
Hampden, Ch., 16; Holden, Miss. Study
Cl., 10; Lincoln, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2; Madison, Mrs. Dinsmore's S. S. Cl., 1, Woman's
Assoc., 16; Norridgewock, Ch., Women,
7; Orono, Ladies' Guild, 10; Orrington,
East, C. E. Soc., 3; Patten, Ch., Ladies,
3; Penobscot Co., Friend, 30; Presque
Isle, Ch., Women, 10; Rockland, Pagoda
Anchorage, 25, Miss Spofford's Legacy,
25, Women's Miss. Assoc., 26,90; Sandy
Point, Aux., 10; Skowhegan, Aux., 10,17;
Springfield, Aux., 5; Stockton Springs, Springfield, Aux. 5; Stockton Springs, Ch., Women, 1; Thomaston, Aux., 4; Veazie, Ladies' Aid Soc., 1.40,

449 25 Portland .- High St. Ch., S. S., Miss 5 00

Twitchell's Cl., Branch.—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland. Friend, 3; Memorial Gift through Mrs. C. C. Harmon, 60; Alfred, Miss Snow in C. C. Harmon, 60; Alfred, Miss Snow in mem. of her mother, 5, Ladies' Union, Th. Off., 10, C. E. Soc., 3; Auburn, Woman's Miss. Soc., 1, High St. Ch., Cov. Dau, 25; Berwick, South, Aux., 35.50; Biddeford, Aux., 30; Brunswick, Aux., 75, S. S., 10; Cornish, Aux., 6; Cumberland Center, Aux., 25; Falmouth, West, Aux., 5; Freeport, Aux., 10; Preeport, South, Aux., 10.35; Harpswell Center, Aux., 7.50; Harpswell, North, C. E. Soc., 50 cts.; Litchfield, Ch., Miss Florence Libby, 2; Norway, C. E. Soc., 10; Paris, South, Ch., 2; Portland, High St. Ch., Friend, 100, Aux., 58, Second Parish Ch., Aux., 29.70, C. E. Soc., 5, T. C. E. Soc., 3, St. Lawrence Ch., Cov. Dau., 2, Prim. S. S., 32, State St. Ch., Friends, 30, Aux., 286.36, Evening Gaild, 5, Jr. Guild, 5, Prim. and Inter. S. S., 18, West Ch., Aux., 5, Woodfords, Aux., 14.20, Y. L. Guild, 5, Prim. and Inter. S. S., Miss Riversmith's Cl., 1.25, Prim. S. S., 150; Waterville, Aux., 40; Westbrook, Aux., 21.90, Cov. Dau,, 15, S. S., 3.70, Jr. Guild, 440; Winslow, Aux., 5; Vassalboro, Golden Rule M. B., 2; Yarmouth, Aux., 25; York, C. E. Soc., 15, mem. of her mother, 5, Ladies' Union, Th.

Total,

1.083 86 1,538 11

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Branch .- Miss Elizabeth

A Brickett, Treas., 60 North Spring St., Concord. Friend, 32; Brookline, Anx., 6.20; East Jaffrey, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Miss Delia J. Pierce, Mrs. S. Herbert Mower), 40; Manchester, Mrs. S. Herbert Mower), 40; Manchester, Mrs. Emma B. French, 150, First Ch., Aux., 64; Meredith, Aux., 6; Milford, Heralds of the King, 26; Newport, Newport Workers, 80; North Conway, First Ch., 8.88; Portsmouth, Aux., 25; Salmon Falls, C. E. Soc., 2.50; Tamworth, Aux., 256; Tilton, Aux., 10; Troy, Aux., (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Henry L. Barnard), 35; Warner, Aux., 12,

500 44

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. E. S. Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Lawrence. Ballardvale, Union Jr. C. E. Soc., 2; Lowell, First Ch., Prim. Dept., 10; Medford, Mystic Ch., Aux., 34.81; Melrose, Aux., 25, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; South Medford, Union Ch., Aux., 18; West Medford, Christian League, 70; Winchester, First Ch., Miss. Union, 175; Wobuin, Aux., 50, North Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Barnstable Association.—Miss Carrie E. Mitchell, Treas., South Dennis. Orleans, S. S. and C. E. Soc.,

S. S. and C. E. Soc., Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mahel A. Rice, Serkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice, Treas., 118 Bradford St., Plittsfield. Int. M. P. Halbert Mem. Fnnd, 25; Two Friends, 250; Adams, Aux., 70; Canaan, Aux., 23; Dalton, Aux., 452.17, Mrs. Zenas Crane, 250, Penny Gatherers, 5; Great Barrington, Aux., 25, S. S., 10.15, Ir. and Prim. Depts., 7.95; Hinsdale, Aux., 11.46, Mountain Rill Jr. Soc., 5; Honsatonic, Aux., 35,35, Jr. C. E. Finding Out Club, 13; Interlaken. Aux., 29 26: Lenay Club, 13; Interlaken, Aux., 22.56; Lenox, Anx., 18.82, S. S., 6.18; North Adams, Haystack M. B., 25; Pittsfield, First Ch., In Mem. Miss Margaret Burke, 250, Aux., In Mem. Miss Margaret Burke, 250, Aux., 427.95, M. B., 50, Memorial Soc., 95, C. R., 6, Pilgrim Memorial Ch., Pilgrim Dan., 15, South Ch., Aux., 49.63, Jr. Soc., 5; Richmond, S. S., Beginners, Prim. and Jr. Classes, 10; Stockbridge, 9.25; West Stockbridge, 15, Aux., 13; Williamstown, Y. W. M. S., 10. Less expenses, 31.91 2 Cambridge.—First Ch., Margaret Shepard Soc.

Soc., Concord.—Off. at Semi-ann. Meet. Essex North Branch .- Mrs. Nicholas C.

Johnson, Treas., 300 Main St., Haverhill. Bradford, Ch., 18.75; Haverhill, West Ch., Ladies' Beneficent Soc., 25 cts., S. S., 4.85; Newbury, First Ch., M. C., 23.79; Newburyport, Friends, 100; South Byfield,

Aux, 8.75,

Essex South Branch.—Miss Daisy Raymond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Beverly,
Beverly, Dane St. Ch., Aux., Len. Off.,
32.67, Immanuel Ch., Len. Off., 3.55,
Washington St. Ch., Aux., Len. Off., 15,

16 00

5 00 83 09

156 39

549 75

130 00

70 39

Second Ch., Woman's Union, Len. Off., 10.25; Danvers, First Ch., Ladies' Soc., Len. Off., 11.50, Maple St. Ch., Tuesday Club, 10; Essex, Mrs. David O. Mears, in loving mem. of Helen Grinnell Mears, 100; Clescater Tricing Ch. 100; Gloucester, Trinity Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 59 20), 112, S. S., Miss Brooks' Cl., S. Sunbeam Cir., 10; Hamilton, Aux., Len. Off., 2.60; Lynn, Central Ch., Aux., 99.01, First Ch., Aux., Len. Off., 30; Lynnfield Center, Inter. C. E. Soc., 15; Marblehead, Ladies' Miss. Assoc., Len. Off., 26; Salem. Crombie St. Ch., Aux. Off., 26; Salem, Crombie St. Ch., Aux., Len. Off., 20.84, South Ch., Aux., Len. Off., 6; Saugus, Aux., Len. Off., 6,06; Swampscott, Aux., Len. Off., 30.27; Wen-

Swampscott, Aux., 1En. Oir., 30.21; Wenham, S. S., Elementary Dept., 4,

Franklin County Bra.ch.—Miss J. Kate
Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield,
Ashfield, Aux., 25.25; Buckland, Aux.,
15.65, C. E. Soc., 5, Mary Lyon Cir., 1,
North District S. S., 1; Deerfield, Aux.,
25: Deerfield, South, Aux., 58.66, Aux.,
25: Deerfield, South, Aux., 58.66, Aux., 25; Deerfield, South, Aux., 58.66; Greenfield, First Ch., Prim. S. S., 7, Second Ch., Aux., 6 95; Montague, Aux., 11.84; North-

heid, First Ch., Frim. S. S., 4, Second Ch., Aux., 695; Montague, Aux., 11.84; Northfield, Aux., 26, Evening Aux., 6; Orange, Aux., 30; Whately, Aux., 22, Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Amherst, Aux., 17, First Ch., Prim. S. S., 10, Second Ch., 26; Amherst, North, 13.50; Amherst, South, 12.40; Chesterfield, Aux. (23 of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Grace E. Munson), 26.55; Easthampton, Aux., 75, Dau. of Cov., 10; Florence, Aux. (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Rosetta Harris, Mrs. Edward C. Waite); Granby, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Irving H. Childs), 35, Sarah Nash Dickinson M. C., 10; Greenwich, C. E. Soc., 16; Hadley, Aux., 75, Hadley, South, Aux., 133.64; Hatfield, Aux., 42.35, Wide Awakes, 8,85; Haydenville, Aux., 25, Girls' Club, 5; Northampton, Edwards Ch., Aloha Guild, 50, Prim. S. S., 5, Southampton, Aux., 75; 50, Prim. S. S., 5, Southampton, Aux., 75; Williamsburg, Aux., 130; Worthington,

Windinson, Aux., 150, Wordington, Aux., 26.05, Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Claflin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro. Milford, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 75; Natick, Aux., in mem. of Mrs. Charles H. Cook,

50, Jr. Soc., 5, Newtonville.—Mrs. D. Brewer Eddy, Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark McOlly, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mattapan. Campello, Aux., 1; Holbrook, Aux., 4.32; Marshfield, Jr. C. E. Soc., 3.2; Milton, First Evangelical Ch., S. S., 3; Milton, East, Aux., 10; Weymouth, North, S. S., 5; Weymouth, South, Union Ch., Aux. (Add<sup>9</sup> Len. Off., 55 cts.), 1 65, Clark M. B., 28; Wollaston, Little Lights M. R. 15.

M. B., 15, 25, Wolnstoll, Indie Lights
M. B., 15, North Middlesex Branch.—Miss Julia S.
Conant, Treas., Littleton Common. Boxborough, Mrs. Mary E. Viets, 10; Fitchburg, German Ch., Aux., 6; South Acton,
Aux. 15. Aux., 15,

31 00 Aux., 15, Old Colony Branch.— Miss Frances J. Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River. Middleboro, Sunshine Miss. Girls, 5; New Bedford, Trinitarian Ch., Miss. Guild, 10; North Middleboro, Aux., 17.65; Taunton, Winslow Ch., Aux., 48.20; West Wareham, Mrs., Julia R. Morse, 55, Springfield Branch.— Mrs. Mary H. 135 85

Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springfield. Off. at Jr. Rally, 9.03; Off. at Y. P. Rally, 13.80; Chicopee, Third Ch.,

Springfield. Off. at Jr. Rally, 9.03; Off. at Y. P. Rally, 13.80; Chicopee, Third Ch., Aux., 40; Gran ville Center, Aux., 7; Holyoke, Miss M. Theolotia Ruggles, 3; First Ch., Aux., 59,72; Palmer, Second Ch., S. S., Jr. Dept., 14.30; Springfield, Mrs. II. W. Hulbert, 5, Hope Ch., King's Heralds, 10, Memorial Ch., S. S., 25, North Ch., Aux., (75 of wh. to const. L. M's Miss Ella R. Taylor, Mrs. Orson Swift, Miss Elva West), 77; Westfield, Second Ch., Mrs. Cephas Guillet, 5, Snifolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas, 44 Garden St., Cambridge, Allston, Woman's Assoc., 118.89, Dau of Cov., 20, C. R., 32.91, Jr. C. E. Soc., 7.54; Auburndale, Aux., 95, Search Light Club, 30; Boston, Central Ch., Aux., 50, Mt. Vernon Ch., Jr. Miss. Soc., 15, Old South Ch., Aux., 165, Mizpah Class Aux., 20, Union Ch., Friend, 5, Boston, Sou th, Phillips Ch., Aux., 34, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10, Phillips Ch., Aux., 34, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10, Phillips Ch., Aux., 34, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10, Phillips Ch., Aux., 183.71; Cambridge, First Ch., Margaret Shepard Soc., 10, Captains of Ten, 5, Pilgrim Ch., Little Pilgrim M. C., 15, Prospect St. Ch., Miss. Study Cl., 8.50, Bearers of Glad Tidings, 5; Chel se a, Central Ch., Aux., 30, Prim. Dept. S. S., 5, First Ch., Floral Cir., 15; Pilgrim M. C., 15, Prospect St. Cn., Miss. Study Cl., 8.50, Bearers of Glad Tidings, 5; Chelsea, Central Ch., Aux., 30, Prim. Dept., S. S., 5, First Ch., Floral Cir., 15; Dedham, Aux., Easter Off., 43.95, S. S., 6.02; Dorchester, Central Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, S. S., 14.60, Prim. Dept., 5, Harvard Ch., Aux., 15, S. S., 5, Pilgrim Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 34), 40, Romsey Ch., Always Faithful Cir., 7.50, Village Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 17.36), 62; Everett, Mystic Side Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Foxboro, Cheerful Workers, 30; Hyde Park, Jr. Aux., 59; Jamaica Plain, Boylston Ch., Willing Helpers, 5, S., Kind. Dept., 2, Central Ch., Aux., 60, S. S., Prim. Dept., 5; Mansfield, Prim. Dept., 5; Needham, Woman's Cong'l Club, 50; Neponset, Trinity Ch., Stone Aux. (Len. Off., 25 67), 31.67, S. S., Jr. Dept., 7, Prim. Dept., 3; Newton Centre, First Ch., Sunshine Soc., 40; Newton Highlands, Aux., 20.78, Jr.

31.67, S. S., Jr. Dept., 7, Prim. Dept., 3; Newton Centre, First Ch., Sunshine Soc., 40; Newton Centre, First Ch., Sunshine Soc., 40; Newton Highlands, Aux., 20.78, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Newton, West, Red Bank Soc., 15; Newtonville, Central Ch., Woman's Assoc., 125, S. S., 8.70; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 18.50), 20.50; Roxbury, West, Woman's Union, 63.79; Somerville, First Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 20.98, Highland Ch., Women Workers, 20; Somerville, West, Lower Lights, 15; Waltham, King's Messengers, 12; Watertown, Friend, 12; Waverley, C. R., 43 ets.; Wellesley Hills, Aux., Add'l Len. Off., 4.05, S. S., 3, 1, Whitti-swille.—Friend, Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester. Boylston, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 10; Dana, Ch., 2; Northbridge, Rock dale Aux., 63.87; Warren, Aux., 7.60; Webster, Jr. Dept. S. S., 16; Whittinsville, Aux., Easter Off., 59.50, E.C.A.D Band, 11.77; Winchendon, Aux. (Th. Off., 34.60) (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. F. E. Prichard, Mrs. E. D. Sargent, Mrs. Ella Brown, Mrs. George Tolman), 99.50, King's Dau., 5; Worcester, Bethany Ch., Prim., S. S., 5, Hope Ch., Ladies' Miss. Soc., 1.80, Park Ch., Aux., 10, Pilgrim Ch., Woman's Assoc., 3, Plymouth Ch.,

20 00

626 89

Woman's Assoc., 49.41, Union Ch., 359 45 Aphorizo Club, 15, 7,327 05 Total,

#### LEGACIES.

Gardner.—Augusta G. Haywood, by Edward G. Watkins, Extr., Putsfield.—Mary J. Cooley, by Irving D. Ferry, Extr., add'l Pittsfield.—Miss Mary L. Adam, through Aux., First Ch., Pittsfield, and Treasurer of Petrokiro Progre 500 00 of Berkshire Branch

100 00 Worcester.—Harriet Wheeler Damon by Frank H. Wiggin, Trustee, add'l 50 00 Total. 670 00

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Int. on Bank Bal., 5.64; Bristol, Aux., 110, Light Bearers, 10, Prim. Dept. S. S., 6; Central Falls, Women's Social Club, 100, Sr. Aux., 100; Chepachet, S. S., 2; East Providence, Newman Ch., Aux., Lep. Off. 24: Kingston, Aux. Lep. Off. 2; East Providence, Newman Ch., Aux., Len. Off., 24; Kingston, Aux., Len. Off., 13.25; Peace Dale, M. B., 10; Providence, Academy Ave. Ch., Miss. Club, 10, Free Evang'l Ch., Women's Guild, 50, Plymouth Ch., Whittelsey Memorial Cir., 55, Jr. Dept. S. S., 6; Saylesville, Aux., 75; Wood River Junction, Aux., 5; Woonsocket, Globe Ch., Ladies' Union, 45,

#### CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Connecticut Branch.—Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London. Off. at Jr. Rally, 8; Bozrah, Aux., 3.50; Brooklyn, Aux., 10; Central Village, Aux., 12; Chaplin, Aux., 20; Colchester, Aux. (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. John A. Young Mrs. C. B. McIntosh), Boys' M. B., 5, C. R., 2.50, Wide Awake M. C., 10.86; Danielson, Aux., 19.28; Hanover, Aux., 70, Jr. C. E. Soc., 3, S. S., Prim. Cl., 2; Jewett City, Aux. (Easter Off., 4.70), 14.70; Lebanon, Goshen Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. John H. Knott), 26.10, S. S., Prim. Cl., add, 21 cts.; Ledyard, Aux. (to const. L. M. Miss Nellie Geer), 25; Lisbon, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Allce Kennedy), 30; Mystic, Aux., 20; Eastern Connecticut Branch .- Miss Anna bon, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Alice Kennedy), 30; Mystic, Aux., 20; New Londou, Miss Clara W. Newcomb, 5, First Ch., Aux., 31.50, C. E. Soc., 5, Second Ch., Aux., 75; Norwich, Broadway Ch., Aux., 1,300, Park Ch., Aux., 191.63, C. R., 12.73, Second Ch., Aux., 50, C. R., 3.02, Thistledown M. C., 10.52, Greeneville, Aux., 30.15, Taftville, Aux., 3, 0ld Lyme, Aux., Easter Off., 34; Plainfield, Aux., 11, Searchlight Miss. Club, 10; Preston City, Aux., 17.50, C. E. Soc., 2, S. S., Mrs. Shedd's Cl., 1; Scotland, Aux., 10; Stonington, Second Ch. land, Aux., 10; Stonington, Second Ch., Aux., 10 40; Thompson, Aux., Easter Off., add'l, 1.50; Wauregan, Aux., 40, Busy Bees M. C., 10, Golden Rule Club, 2,157 16

Hartford Branch .- Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Int. Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 202.50; Int. Julia W. Jewell Fund, 40; Off. at Children's Rally, 15.06; Collinsville, Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs. Caroline E. Humphrey), 25; Farmington, Aux., 19.50, Woman's Benev. Fortnightly Soc., 25; Glastonbury, Aux., 42.50; Hartford, Mrs. Charles W. Gross, 10, Asylum Hill Ch., Aux., 125, Girls' M. C., 30, Village St. Sewing Cl., 2; Newington, Aux., 7.14; Plain ville, Aux., 20; Suffield, Aux., 6; Talcottville, Mrs. John J. Talcott, 15; Terryville, Aux., 41, New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas. 250 Church St. New Haven.

635 70

New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven, Friend, 1,000; Friend, 286; Friend, 200; Friend, 100; Ansonia, Aux., 173; Barkhamsted, Aux., 10; Bethel, Aux., 35; Bridgeport, Olivet Ch. (with prev. contri. to const L. M's Mrs. Mary Youngs, Mrs. William Tait, Mrs. John Leonard), 47.50; Chester, Aux., 106; Clinton, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Frank Park), 35; Cornwall. Aux., 41: Derby. First Ch. Cornwall, Aux., 41; Derby, First Ch., Aux., 57, C. E. Soc., 49; Easton, Aux., 10; Ellsworth, Aux., 15; Essex, Aux., (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Miss Ida R. Post, Mrs. F. B. Gunn), 60; Fairfield, Aux., 60; Harwinton, Aux., 10; Higganum, Aux., 52; Ivoryton, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. George Babcock, Mrs. Irving A. Burnap, Mrs. Charles Haskell, Miss Doris Miller, Miss Helen Sterling), 87.75; Kent, Aux., 15.42; Meriden, Center Ch., Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. F. R. Bowen, contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. F. K. Bowen, Mrs M. B. Carrier, Mrs. A. J. Churchill, Mrs John O. Couch, Mrs. Alfred Dunlop, Miss Mary E. Hall, Mrs. Charles Hickox, Mrs. W. A. Ives, Mrs. J. J. Ives, Mrs. Lydia S. Todd), 173, First Ch., Cheerful Givers, 40; Middlebury, Mizpah Cir., 15; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 41.52, South Ch., Aux., 10.81; Milford, First Ch., Aux. (25 of wh, to const. L. M. Mrs. Lucy (25 of wh, to const. L. M. Mrs. Lucy Ch., Aux., 10.81; Miltord, First Ch., Aux. (25 of wh, to const. L. M. Mrs. Lucy Treat Smith), 30.50; Mount Carmel, Aux. (to const. L. M's Miss Julia H. Galpin, Mrs. Frank Scott), 50; New Haven, Mrs. H. P. Frost, 100, Dwight Pl. Ch., Aux., 183.44; Howard Ave. Ch., Aux., 18, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 142.45, Light Bearers, 26.25, Jr. S. S., 15, Frim. S. S., 5, United Ch. (100 of wh, in mem. of Hannah D. Hume) 518, Laoni Cir. 35 Girls' Leaven. Cf. (100 of wh. in mem, of Hannah D. Hume), 518, Laoni Cir., 35, Girls' League, 12; Westville Ch. (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Henry Goodman, Mrs. J. L. Bradley); North Branford, Aux., 10; North Greenwich, Aux., 23; North Madison, Aux., 7.55; North Stamford, 9; North Weddwar Aux. son, Aux., 7.55; North Stamford, 9; North Woodbury, Aux., 22; Norwalk, Aux., 8; Portland, Aux., 36; Prospect, Aux., 15; Redding, Morning Star Band (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Rutha P. Gorham), 30; Saybrook, Aux., 7.55; Seymour, Aux., 35; Sharon, Aux., 50; Shelton, Aux., 71.75; Southport, Aux., 63; Stamford, Aux., 45.40; Stratford, Aux., 18.80; Thomaston, Aux., 3. Torringford. 18.80; Thomaston, Aux., 35.31, Stational Aux., 18.80; Thomaston, Aux., 37; Trumbull, Aux., 55, Young Ladies, 6; Wallingford, 40; Washington, Aux., 47.10; Watertown, Aux. (50 of wh. to coust. L. M's Mrs. Herbert Barber Howe, Mrs. Lucy Farnham Doolittle), Howe, Mrs. Lucy Farnham Doolittle), 62.75, Dau. of Cov., 10; Westchester, Aux., 5.25; West Haven, Aux. (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Arthur R. Brown, Mrs. George Brown, Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson); Westport, 15.50; Winsted, Second Ch., Aux., 54.85, 4,584 14

7,377 00 Total,

#### NEW YORK.

New York State Branch.—Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn. Albany, Aux., 34.50, King's Dau, 15, S. S., 7.50, C. E. Soc., 7, C. R., 4, Prim. Dept. S. S., 2; Berkshire, Aux., 23; Binghamton, East Side Ch., W. F. M. S., 5; Briarcliff Manor, Aux., 50; Brooklyn, Brooklyn Hills, Aux., 10, Central Ch., King's Guild, 5, Jr. Aux., 26, Ch. of Evangel, Earnest Workers, 10, Lewis Ave. Ch., Aux., 25, Earnest Workers, 42, Park Ave. Branch, C. E. Soc., 3, Park Slope Ch., Aux., 20.56, Parkville Ch., Aux., 19.08, Plymouth Ch., Guild, 475, H. W. Beecher Cir., 25, Roxanna Beecher Cir., 15, Mayflower Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Puritan Ch., Aux., 30, Richmond Hill Ch., Aux., 27.50; Buffalo, Mrs. W. H. Crosby, 50, Fitch Mem. Ch., 7.40; Burrs Mills, Aux., 5; Camden, Aux., 20, Friend, 25, Jr. C. E. Soc., 8.50; De Ruyter, Aux., 2.50; Elbridge, Aux., 21.14; East Bloomfield, 32; Flushing, First Ch., 50, Aux., 116.54, Acorn Band, 15.58; Fulton, Aux., 437, Jr. C. E. Soc., 50 cts.; Hamilton, S. S., 1.25; Homer, Dau. of Cov., 15, C. R., 3.16, C. E. Soc., 250; Ithaca, Aux., 44; Jamestown, First Ch., Aux., 62.50; Kinatone, Aux., 5; Moravia, Young Ladies, 8.25; 44; Jamesdown, Fifst Ch., Aux., 62.36, Kinatone, Aux., 5; Lockport, First Ch., Aux., 55; Moravia, Young Ladies, 8.25; Neath, Pa., Aux., 10; Newark Valley, Aux., 28.50, Carry the News Club, 5; New York, Bedford Park Ch., Aux., 18.56, C. R., 8.83, Broadway Tabernacle, S. S., 110, R., 8.33, Broadway Tabernacle, S. S., 110, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 10; Phoenix, Aux., 41,40, Prim. Dept. S. S., 4; Port Leyden, Aux., 5; Randolph, Aux., 8.25; Rensselaer Falls, C. E. Soc., 5; Rochester, South Ch., C. R., 5; Rockey Point, Mrs. M. S. Hallock, 6; Sayville, Aux., 45, C. R., 3.25; Saugerties, Aux., 14; Sidney, C. R., 5; Syracuse, Danforth Ch., Young Ladies, 20, S. S., 5, Prim. Dept., 4, Good Will Ch., C. E. Soc., 5, Prim. Dept. S. S., 5, Lend.a-Hand Cir., 4.38, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 5, Jr. C. E. Soc., 4, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 27.39 Less expenses, 341.48,

#### PHILADELPHIA BRANCII.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Pater-

son, N. J. Friend, through Miss Isabel M. Blake, 1,000; Friends, through Miss Isabel M. Blake, 10,75; D. C., Washington, First Ch., Aux. (150 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Mrs. A. B. Cliff, Miss Ellen D. Coop, Mrs. Emma V. Morgan, Mrs. Clara C. Rand, Mrs. Mary W. Storey, 175, S. S., 1140, Mt. Pleasant Ch., League of Service, 30; Md., Baltimore Associate Ch. Aux. 256. Pleasant Ch., League of Service, 30; Md., Baltimore, Associate Ch., Aux., 125, C. E. Soc., 37,50; N. J., Chatham, Stanley Ch., Aux., Easter Off., 15, M. B., 5,11; Glen Ridge, Aux., 75; Montclair, First Ch., Aux., 338, Watchung Ave. Ch., Jr. Aux., 350, S. S., 8,22; Newark, First Ch., Aux., 20; Plainfield, Aux., (Easter Off., 48,83), 73,35; Upper Montclair, Aux., Easter Off., 60, 2,082 88

#### CANADA.

Canada,—Cong'l W. B. M., Miss Emily Thompson, Treas., Toronto, 1,486 52

#### TURKEY.

Marash.-Miss Ellen M. Blakely, 11, Miss 22 00 Annie E. Gordon, 11,

Donations, Buildings, Specials, Legacies,		\$17,883 20 4,137 67 424 43 670 00
ŭ ,	Total,	\$23,115 24

#### TOTAL FROM OCT. 18, 1913 TO JUNE 1, 1914.

Donations,	\$81,171 85
Buildings,	33,850 29
Specials,	1,806 91
Legacies,	27,405 20

Total. \$144,234 25

#### GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT.

Previously acknowledged,	\$68,880 31
Receipts of the month,	4,137 61
Total	ф73 017 09

# WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

Receipts for April, 1914

MISS HENRIETTA F. BREWER, Treasurer, 770 Kingston Ave., Oakland, Cal.

#### CALIFORNIA.

Northern California Branch .- Mrs. E. A. wornern Cattyornia Branch.—Mrs. E. A. Evans, Treas., Mill Valley. Benicia, 2.50; Berkeley, First, 64; Cash, 1; Ceres, 15; Grass Valley, 10; Little Shasta, 5; Catled Roll, 1, Plymouth, 20; Petaluma, 18; Cradle Roll, 1, Plymouth, 20; Petaluma, 18; See Evantees Eirst 169 50 Rio Vesta, 15; San Francisco, First, 162.50, Gift of Mrs. E. A. Evans, 75, Mission, 10, Richmond, 1.50; Saratoga, 11; Suisun, 10; Sunnyvale, 7.50; Sonoma, 6.25, 542 25

OREGON.

421 West Park St., Portland. Corralis, 5; Eugene, S. S., 11; Laurelwood, 5; Portland, First, 131,94; Salem, Central Howell, 4; Sunnyside, S.50, C. E., 15,

UTAH.

Utah Branch .- Salt Lake City, First (for hoarding school, Lintsing),

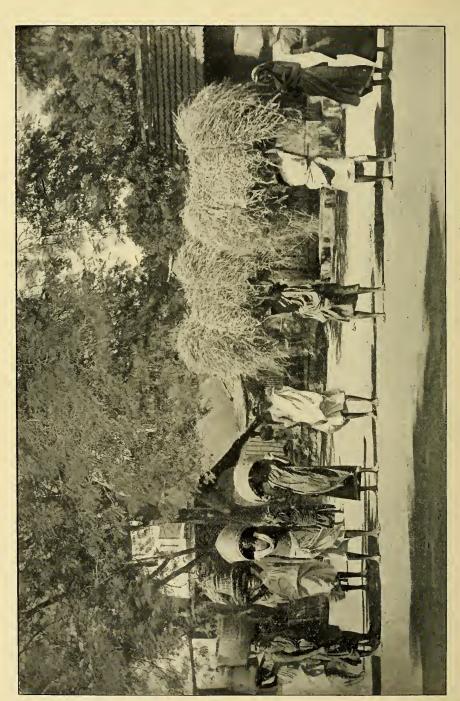
> ,727 69 Total.

5 00

R. B. FERRIER, Acting Treas.

Oregon Branch .- Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas.,





A VILLAGE STREET SCENE IN INDIA. (See page 352.)



Vol. XLIV.

AUGUST, 1914.

No. 8

The first conference to claim our attention each summer is the Eastern Student Conference of Young Women's Christian Associations at Silver Eastern Student Bay, N. Y., attended by delegates from colleges, normal and preparatory schools in New England and Eastern Conference. New York. Among the six hundred and seventy young women registered this year from June 19 to 29 were delegations of over fifty from Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Vassar and Syracuse. Two nurses from the Young Women's Christian Association of Newton Hospital Training School were the first delegates who have ever come from such an institution. The foreign delegation is increasing each year both in numbers and in countries represented. Daily association for ten days with nineteen Chinese, four Japanese, one Korean and six students from the Near East reminded American students of their high privilege as daughters of the West and their great responsibility and opportunity toward their sisters of the East. One of the mission study classes was led by Miss Liu, a Chinese student who graduated from Wellesley the week the conference began. One of the most significant statements made at Silver Bay was a comment made by Miss Liu at a meeting of leaders held near the close of the conference. She said that the thing which had impressed her most deeply was the fact that it did not seem necessary to make a special appeal for foreign missions at the conference for everybody seemed already much interested. Those who heard her felt that the presence of such representatives from the nations of the Orient, by their very appearance testifying to the value of foreign missions, was more eloquent than any spoken appeal. Five hundred and seventy-three young women were enrolled in ten mission study classes. There was a larger number than ever before of Mission Board representatives, both home and foreign, who were assisted by the leaders of the conference in their efforts to come in touch with girls of their respective denominations. One hundred and forty Congregational girls were registered and one hundred attended an enthusiastic Congregational Rally the first Sunday afternoon. We feel sure that in the years to come many of these girls will be found seeking first the Kingdom of God in the home church and on the foreign field. H. B. C.

Miss Lucy K. Clark of Lockport, N. Y., who was one of those in attendance upon the June conference for candidates held by the American

Three Responses Board, has now received missionary appointment and has to "The Call." been adopted by the Woman's Board. Miss Clark is a graduate of the Buffalo Normal School where she has also been an instructor, and has served as president of the Y. W. C. A. connected with the school. By her experience she is specially fitted for the training of teachers and after a further course in Bible study she hopes to go to the field to fill one of the vacancies to which attention was called in the July-Life and Light.

Another of the greatly needed nineteen young women has been found in the person of Miss Laura Dwight Ward, youngest daughter of the late



MISS WARD

Mr. and Mrs. Langdon S. Ward, formerly of Newton Centre. Miss Ward is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, class of 1908, and has taught for several years in the public schools of Springfield and Medford, Mass. She is fitted by inheritance and by temperament for the work she has chosen and will be wel-



MISS HEATH

comed with joy by the Foochow Mission where she has a sister, Mrs. F. P. Beach. She is the second of two recruits for that

field to go under the Woman's Board, Miss Stella Cook having been already appointed. Both young women expect to teach in the Ponasang Girls' School. The candidate secretary is still seeking a woman physician for Ponasang and a teacher for Diong-loh in the same mission.

The third of these new workers is Miss Ruth C. Heath, a young English woman whose home has been in Fleet, Hampshire. She is a graduate nurse, has had unusual experience in various charitable institutions, and has been accepted by the American Board and by the Woman's Board. Miss Heath will go, it is expected, to assist Dr. Parker in the Woman's Hospital in Madura, India.

Those desiring to learn the stations in the mission fields for which the Woman's Board of Missions is seeking to find new workers should send for a leaflet by Miss Calder, *The Call*.

Dr. and Mrs. Lyman P. Peet and Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear of the Foochow Mission, Miss Matthews of Monastir, and Mrs. E. W. BlatchPersonals. ford of Chicago, are among the friends who have called at the Rooms of the Woman's Board during the past few weeks. Miss Isabel M. Blake who has made many friends during her furlough and who has visited most of the Branches while assisting in the field work the past year, is expecting to sail early, about the middle of August, from Boston, to resume her work in the girls' seminary at Aintab, Central Turkey. Miss Blake will have as a traveling companion Miss Florence D. Short who is going for three years to assist in the business department of the Central Turkey College.

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth W. Pettee to Rev. Charles B. Tenny of Tokyo, Japan, has just been received. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents in Okayama, June 16.

Miss S. Emma Keith, the assistant treasurer of the Woman's Board of Missions, sailed with a party of friends from New York, June 20, for a two months' vacation trip through Europe.

Secretary Brewer Eddy of the American Board accompanied by his family sailed from New York, July 17. After a few weeks in Switzerland, Mr. Eddy will visit the Balkan Mission and some parts of Western Turkey.

Mrs. Curtis Bates who has served so efficiently and faithfully as superintendent of the Walker Missionary Home at Auburndale during the past four years has resigned and will spend the summer months in Sagamore, Mass. Before leaving the Home Mrs. Bates gave a very pleasant reception to the officers of the American Board and their wives and the workers in the Rooms of the Woman's Board, thus affording them an opportunity to see the beautiful new building which has been erected during the past year.

Much sympathy is felt for Dr. and Mrs. James L. Hill of Salem, Mass., who lost their charming home with all its accumulation of treasures in the recent conflagration which destroyed almost half of that historic city. The old Tabernacle Church escaped but many warm friends of missions suffered the loss of all things, and to all losers in this calamity heartfelt sympathy is offered. It is good to see how the springs of human kindness are touched in the presence of such disaster and how rich and poor alike strive to lessen suffering.

The Orient for June 10 contains a very interesting account of the dedication exercises at Arnaoutkeuy, Constantinople, on the occasion of Dedication of New Build- the opening of the five new buildings of the ings at Constantinople. American College for Girls. Ambassador Morgenthau, Shukri Bey, the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Djemil Pasha, Prefect of the city, Dr. George A. Plimpton, one of the trustees of the college, Mr. Walter B. Walker, also a trustee, representing Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, Hon. G. B. Ravndal, American Consul General, President Gates of Robert College, Mr. Tosheff the Bulgarian minister, Mr. W. W. Peet and the President of the college were among those who took part in the ceremonies. Tributes were paid to the generous donors of these splendid halls, and among the names we note those of Mrs. Henry Wood, Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Grace E. Dodge, as well as the name of Mrs. Shepard. Dr. Patrick received hearty congratulations from all present upon the announcement made by Dr. Plimpton that Smith College had conferred upon her the degree of LL.D. A burst of applause followed the further announcement that the Sultan had "been graciously pleased to grant to President Patrick in recognition of her services in the education of women in Turkey, the Order of the Shefkat."

The Woman's Board of Missions must always rejoice in the enlarging usefulness of this child of hers, for as is well known the college had its inception in the Home School founded by the Board in the early seventies. In 1890 the Home School received a charter as a college and still continued to be fostered by the Woman's Board, its teachers being under missionary appointment. Since 1908 owing to the need of a more liberal support than was possible for a missionary organization to give, the institution has been under the direction of an independent Board of Trustees of which Miss Grace E. Dodge of New York is president. Dr. Patrick who went to Turkey in 1871 from her home in Iowa has been connected with the college since its "Home School" days, becoming a teacher there in 1876 and in 1883 its principal.

Miss Gwen Griffiths, who was for eight years a teacher in the American College for Girls at Constantinople, and under missionary appointment from 1904 to 1908, died several months ago at her sister's home in Iowa City. She was for many years a resident of Des Moines, Ia., and later studied at Wellesley College and at the University of Chicago. In 1900 she went to Constantinople where she rendered valuable service till forced to retire because of failing health. Miss Griffiths was a woman of exceptional charm and ability and was much beloved by a wide circle of friends. She is survived by her mother, who now resides in Texas, and by three brothers and two sisters,—Miss Mary Griffiths and Mrs. Emlin McClain.

The central theme of the annual meeting of the I. M. U. held in Clifton Springs, N. Y., May 13-19, was "The Gospel of the Prince of Peace in a World in Revolution." It was a notable International Missionary Union. gathering of missionaries from all parts of the world. The Moslem World, Latin-America and the Balkan States were especially in evidence,—the latter being represented by our own Miss Matthews. The total number registered was about 150. J. Campbell White is quoted in one report of the meeting as saying, "I am convinced that one of the quickest ways of getting the church member is to bear down strongly on personal responsibility for personal work. If one gives life he will give everything that goes into it. A man may give without loving, but he cannot love without giving." The spirit of Dr. Henry Foster, the founder of the Sanitarium, at which all the attendants upon the Union are entertained, is felt at these gatherings and his wife is still present to exercise the gracious hospitality which has always characterized the occasion.

A series of programs based upon The Child in the Midst have been prepared by Mrs. Chauncey J. Hawkins and Miss Mary Preston, and are Helps for Study of now on sale. There are two or more programs sug-New Text-book. gested for each chapter, some especially adapted for the use of young women's missionary societies. Supplementary material to which allusion is made in these outlines may be obtained on application. The programs are tastefully printed in a booklet of forty pages, and at the close of the chapters are forms of invitation which may be duplicated and used in local meetings. The price is ten cents. A handshaped leaflet with index finger "Have a Hand in It" is also ready. This has blanks for the insertion of the time and place of meetings and may be used as an invitation. These are two cents each or twenty cents a dozen. In addition to these helps, various small folders have been prepared. Among them are: "The Wunderbaum Fairy" and "A Mothers' Guest Day," by Mrs. Hawkins, "The Little Children of the Orient," by Mrs. F. E. Clark, "Christmas in the Hokkaido," by Mrs. S. C. Bartlett, "The Home League; What Is It?" by Mrs. C. H. Daniels, "The Girl Who Stays in America: By One Who is Staying," an "Order of Service for Children's Meetings," "Suggestions for the Organization and Conduct of Women's Missionary Societies," and some reprints of favorite junior leaflets with attractive new material for that department. Further details will be found on the last page of the cover.

The auxiliary in Plainfield, Conn., stands high on the honor roll,—
Roll of Members, 35, Subscribers to Life and Light, 22; Granby,
Honor. Mass., has 12 active members, who subscribe for 7 copies, while
the little society at Randolph, Vt., has 6 members and 4 subscribers.
Have all our auxiliaries reported? Are there not many others where an
Every Subscriber Canvass made in September or October might result in
the fifty per cent standing? If so Life and Light will gladly publish
in November or December another "Roll of Honor."

The best working months of our year are over and the results as they affect the Treasury are shown in the figures given below. Contributions from

The Treasury.

Branches for regular work have amounted to \$84,625.08, and we rejoice that there is a small gain over the figures of last year. Yet we must be thoughtful as we remember the burdens our missionaries are carrying, and the great and pressing need for increasing our gifts. The success of our auxiliaries measures that of the Branches, and this can only be achieved as the individual members realize their responsibility and crystallize it into service. May the results of the last three months prove that we are ready to give our missionaries the cheering word to advance.

The second set of figures gives our receipts for the first six months of 1914 as they are credited to churches under the Apportionment Plan.

#### **RECEIPTS**

	For Regular Work			For	For Special	From	TOTAL
	Branches	Other Sources	Total	Buildings	Objects	Legacies	
June 1–30 Oct. 18, 1913- June 30, 1914	\$7,149.72	\$143.50	\$7,293.22	\$1,786.28	\$123.00	\$3,597.48	\$12,799.98
		3,839.99	88,465.07	35,636.57	1,929.91	31,002.68	157,034.23

## RECEIPTS FOR REGULAR WORK AND BUILDINGS January 1-June 30, 1914

Co	ounting on Ap	portionment for	Not Cou Apporti	TOTAL		
From Auxiliary Societies	From Churches	From Church Organizations	Total	From Individuals	From Other Sources	
\$56,793.21	\$2,045.54	\$3,682.50	\$62,521.25	\$19,236.38	\$5,629.80	\$87,387.43

<sup>&</sup>quot;Jesus sat over against the treasury."

# THE NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN'S WORK IN CHINA

BY MISS M. E. SHEKELTON

This description of events occurring in Central China may not be in all respects typical, as conditions vary in different parts of the Republic, but it shows both the perils and opportunities of the "new woman" of China. It is reprinted from *The Chinese Recorder*.

We all realize that not least among the far-reaching effects of the revolution in China has been its influence on the status of woman, a result which most deeply concerns us from the missionary standpoint. We see everywhere an eager longing for more freedom, a restless chafing under the galling restraints of ancient Eastern custom which is in itself an urgent appeal for our help and guidance.

In the whole history of Christendom there has seldom been such an epoch-making crisis as that which we are now watching in China; and of all the varied phases of the national evolution, which follow each other with such bewildering rapidity, none is more important than the present awakening of the long crushed-down and despised women of China. They ask for liberty and education, for power and political rights, while as yet, alas, the far greater majority even of the middle and upper classes are without the training which can enable them to wield power. Sadder still, they lack the moral safeguards to purity which would allow them to enjoy greater liberty with safety to themselves. The most optimistic of us watch with anxiety mingled with gladness this new awakening of the women of this great nation. We see with the deepest concern that, unless devoted Christian women with noble ideals can gain a powerful influence in the guidance of this movement, the newly gained freedom of Chinese women will degenerate into unbridled license, becoming a drawback rather than a help to the progress of the cause of Christ. We suppose that the most conservative of missionaries admit that this movement cannot be arrested nor can we wish anything but Godspeed to those pioneers among China's women who would lead them out to a place of freedom, where their fine natural powers can find scope and expression.

The fact nevertheless faces us that unless the Christian ideal of womanhood brought to China comes to be a real power in the land, moulding lives to loving service for those in the home and to unselfish work for others in public life, the latter state of women in China will be worse than the former, and the true moral and social progress of the country will be thrown back indefinitely.

The problem is made specially anxious and urgent by the fact that to-day the Chinese women are only too keen to throw off the restraints of home life. There seems great risk that the "new" Chinese woman will look with contempt on the home duties and joys. A handsome, wealthy young lady of our own acquaintance in Sianfu imagines that she is proving her emancipation by standing for hours outside her husband's gate on a main thoroughfare, smoking cigarettes! Gaily dressed in a pale blue silk robe, with manners far too free, all respectable Chinese who passed by were utterly scandalized, but the poor lady honestly believed she was acting the correct part of the "new woman" and following the customs of the West. What the customs of the West really are, some have unfortunately only the vaguest idea, but everything imagined to be Western is fashionable and le dernier cri in inland China Neither is discrimination in the selection of Western ways shown at the present stage—too often the husk is chosen while the kernel is neglected. A wealthy lady spends ten pounds on a fashionable European costume and fills her rooms with foreign furniture, but she still scolds her slave girl in the language of Billingsgate' and wastes her time as of yore in petty squabbles with the inferior wives, or in sordid gossip with her friends. It is most regrettable that too often in inland China the "up-to-date" Chinese is a very unattractive sight: she is mannish in dress and manner, and free in her talk. She is in danger of becoming merely a grotesque caricature of her Western sister, without her fine ideals or her power to win respect. What a pitiful waste of splendid material!

Behind this at first sight disappointing exterior, there is the deep pathos of it all, the desire for freedom after suffering centuries of contempt and oppression, the vague knowledge in their hearts that they have fine womanly capabilities too long cramped and fettered which crave for outlet—there is our knowledge too that in these women there are great possibilities lying dormant, fine spirits who, touched by the power of Christ, may yet be the Elizabeth Frys or the Florence Nightingales of China, pioneers of all that is good and gracious in the future of this great Empire.

Native women reformers, of tender hearts and keen minds, are needed, and in their hands will lie the solution of the salvation of China's womanhood. Those of us who live behind the scenes know only too well that without the influence of Christian teaching much of the present agitation for woman's rights and power in China is merely a simmering

at the surface, for deep down at the foundations of Chinese society are the degrading evils of polygamy and so much else that not only lowers the status of woman but defiles the very springs of pure family life.

Till this canker at the very root of Chinese life, so lowering to woman, is destroyed by the influence of Christianity, and until the sense of Christian chivalry is roused in the man, above all, until the young girl is so trained and educated that her pure and useful womanhood is worthy of respect, the true advance of woman can be in name only, and not in deed.

As we have looked at the darker side of the question, so clamant in its call for help to the missionary women of China, we now gladly turn to the brighter and more hopeful side. One of our greatest causes for encouragement is that very many of the more enlightened men of China are most deeply anxious that their womankind should take their true place as equals and helpers in the work of the world, and these men will help with all their influence toward this end. More encouraging still is the fact that, owing to the patient plodding efforts of the mission schools in all parts of China during past years, there are now trained women who are educated, high-minded, and capable of being leaders. These are the hope of the future and they are object lessons to all of the power of Christ in the uplift of women. But-and this is partly due to the indifference of the home churches in the past-how pitifully few are these trained educated women, when at so great a crisis many times the number available could be put in positions of leadership.

The craving for education amongst the grown-up women is another sign of the times; go into any government school of the great cities and there you will see numbers of grown women from twenty to forty years of age, seated on benches with the little children, patiently bending over their books and slates in earnest study. Too often indeed they receive a stone for bread, for their teachers are usually untrained and the mode of instruction uninteresting. It is a pathetic sight and is full of meaning for the future. We thank God for the opportunities-the very desire of the modern Chinese lady to imitate her happier Western sister, her longing for freedom and for realization of her own powers, are most hopeful features of the times. The situation is abundantly full of promise if only through the power of God we are able to guide these restless souls into the larger liberty of Christ, and to the joy of service for others.

It may interest some readers to hear an account of a Chinese women's meeting, at which we were lately present—the first meeting of a society gotten up against foot-binding by some of the chief ladies of the city of Sianfu. We were asked to the feast with which the proceedings were to begin, but, unable to spare time for this, we arrived just as the serious business was commencing.

The room was packed and the benches were crowded with ladies. Many, it was evident, from their not too decorous behavior, were present at a meeting for the first time in their lives. They were gorgeously dressed, and lounged, smoked and chatted with their slave girls in the most nonchalant way. On and around the platform were the leading ladies of the Society, dressed most variously; a few in imitations of Western costume—some too absurd for description. One wore a dainty lavender satin robe, while a man's hideous felt hat trimmed with a bunch of red paper roses crowned her glossy black hair! Others were brilliantly and tastefully arrayed in old style costumes, pale blue or pink silks, with embroidered skirts and tiny satin shoes. Others again, with severe Republican simplicity, disdained everything but the dark blue calico or daily wear.

On the platform stood Mrs. L., the chairwoman, a capable, managing old lady with gray hair, handsomely attired in a dark blue silk costume. She was giving the opening address which was fluent but without any grace of language and in too scolding a tone. The moment she began to speak, a younger lady, who all through acted as master of ceremonies, rushed up and down the hall, saying in a stage whisper to everyone: "When she finishes, be sure you clap your hands! See! Like this!" An interruption distinctly disturbing, we would think, to the orator, especially as some benchfuls of ladies wanted to practice immediately! The chairwoman, however, managed to get through her address with much sang-froid in spite of the confusion. Following this speech came a younger woman, an educated girl who spoke charmingly and with deep feeling—with a pretty shyness, too, which made her address more effective. She well deserved the praiseworthy attempts at clapping which followed her speech.

Next came Mrs. M., once a slave girl, now the wife of a general. This speaker was quite without education and refinement; she bounced on to the platform gesticulating wildly, and pranced about the dais as she spoke. Despite her ludicrous appearance—for dress and manners matched each other—the address was vivid and clever, and the applause of the audience quite frantic.

Then came our turn to speak, and we were able not only to make an appeal on the subject of foot-binding, but to tell the audience something

of what we as women owe to Christ. An attempt was made now by the chairwoman to have a resolution moved, to get it seconded, and to persuade the miscellaneous audience to vote. We sympathized much with her efforts to have the whole thing carried through in a business-like way, and to be really effective in her plan of campaign. Most of the audience, however, thought the proposed "show of hands" was a fresh invitation to clap, and the meeting ended vaguely and without voting, in a tempest of applause! There had been some earnest speeches, spoken with real feeling, and we will hope for practical results as to the reform of this cruel custom of foot-binding. We were asked to accompany the ladies of the committee to a public building close by, where we found a large meeting of men assembled. Here we were conducted most courteously to the platform, for we had come by special invitation, and were seated in the place of honor beside the Chairman.

This meeting was a political gathering of many of the chief men of the city. They listened with keen attention to the various addresses given by the ladies, sometimes interrupting with loud applause. The women speakers, with only one exception, spoke with graceful modesty, putting their arguments clearly and with feeling. When our turn came it seemed a splendid chance of bringing before this representative gathering the Christian ideal of womanhood. We pointed out first, that for a woman to do effective work she required strength of body, education, and a wish to help others-by giving up foot-binding the Chinese woman would have more physical strength; education would give her power of mind; but for the last and most important equipment of woman, Christ alone could give her that perfect power of loving that could make her a blessing in the home and to the country. Without the teaching of Christ the Chinese woman could never become that power for good in the Republic which was God's purpose for her, but with his teaching who could say what glorious destinies lay before their great country-man and woman working together for God. The audience cheered enthusiastically and the applause seemed to be sincere. Two of the gentlemen on the platform told us how true they believed our words to be, and thanked us gratefully for our love of China. After this we all left, the men on the platform rising politely while we filed out. The true significance of all this respect and courtesy to ladies can only be fully understood by those who have seen the contempt shown to women under the old régime.

We must not imagine that opportunities of the kind described above are everyday occurrences—they are few and far between—but they are indications most valuable and true of the new sphere of women in China, and of the fresh openings that will come to us. It is most intensely important that the church of Christ shall be awake to the emergency of the present time, and be niggardly neither with money nor with the talent of its consecrated womanhood. How to meet the present crisis and how best to seize its opportunities is a pressing problem for women missionary workers in all cities where the modern movement is making itself a force, and although in country places this question is less to the front, the wave that is now sweeping over the great centers must before long reach these remoter towns and villages.

Five years more of government schools for girls will mean a great mass of half-educated "emancipated" young womanhood, taught a flimsy system of ethics, but for the most part with no religion, impatient of home duties and claims, and fitted in no way, except by a certain amount of book knowledge, for the final going out into the great world of life-a world, alas, where Christian chivalry and protecting reverence for women does not exist. What will be the outcome of it all? The dangers ahead we see, and we realize that action must be taken, and that quickly, if it is to be effective. How best to bring the uplifting power of the gospel of Christ to all classes of women and girls, so that the cry of the day for freedom and advance may be our opportunity, is a question that needs much thought, and since the "new" Chinese woman is sometimes far from attractive, it is also one that in its practical carrying out needs much grace and tenderness. The "new" woman is too apt, as we know, to discard the quiet, refined ways of former days as old-fashioned, without having yet learned the gracious manners of a "foreign" gentlewoman; too apt also to be bumptious and conceited, because learning is still such a rarity amongst women. And so she sometimes repels, when there is probably a specially fine strong character to be won for Christ, if we can find the right way to her heart.

We need here a certain power of imagination, of putting ourselves in the place of others and of sympathizing with what are sometimes such crude efforts to attain Western freedom and follow Western customs. However much we may disapprove of certain imitations of "foreign manners," and however ludicrous they may occasionally seem to us, we want if possible to lead in the right direction, with sympathetic insight, this irrepressible force of awakening womanhood. Most of us will agree that the tendency is to disdain home duties, and to bring into the foreground, out of all due perspective, public life and work.

We must remember, however, that this is but the violent swing of the pendulum after centuries of unnatural repression, and that only Christian teaching can impress the sanctity and the beauty of the home obligations on the young womanhood of China. We know that it is of the first importance at this crisis that we endeavor in all ways and by all means to get more fully into touch with the modern Chinese woman, whether by freer social intercourse, clubs for reading and discussion, hostels for students, or in other ways that we can think out for ourselves according to the different conditions of our localities. Especially is this important in large cities, where the changing modern element is so strong.

We have ourselves found most useful the women's magazines now published, both for Christian truth contained in them and for the common ground of conversation which discussion of the articles gives to us. The present writer does not know whether there is a women's magazine suitable for the half-educated girls and women, of whom we know so many in inland life, who cannot really understand the simplest Wen-li. Whatever the new ways and means we adopt, whatever class or age we are trying to reach, we know that nothing but the grand old gospel of Jesus Christ will bring light and guidance to the womanhood of China. But the more fully we get into touch with these our sisters, the more fully shall we be able to share with them our rich inheritance of Christian training and liberty, and it behooves us all, under the changing conditions, to think intensely as to what more we can do by new methods and wise planning to forward our great cause, bringing honor to our God and blessing to the land of our adoption. May we guide many into practical zeal for humanity, and loving devotion to the sorrowful and suffering. women who but for our help might wander, groping blindly in their devious quest for freedom, ignorant that true freedom for man or woman is only another name for greater liberty to serve.

Let us all do what we can at this juncture, and let us be hopeful, believing that we live in a time of great opportunities. Let us also be in haste about the Master's business, knowing that this special opportunity will quickly pass away—this time when the future destiny of the women of China is trembling, as it were, in the balance; when the help of Christian womanhood, to be truly effective, must be given now.

Tell how His kingdom shall thro' ages stand, And never cease; Spreading like sunshine over every land, All nations bowing to His high command, Great Prince of peace!

# NOTES FROM THE CESAREA FIELD

BY MRS. H. M. IRWIN

THE Cesarea field is very large, embracing about 42,000 square miles, and in most of the towns and villages very little work is being done directly for women except such as can be carried on by our pastors' wives or the graduates of our schools, who either as teachers or in homes of their own try to interest the women about them in higher things. This they do by means of women's prayer meetings or by visiting and reading with the women in their homes, such work as would be done by what we understand as a Bible woman. Many noble women are doing what they can in this way throughout the field and our lady missionaries in their occasional touring are glad to help and encourage them in this work.

But here in our home centers,—Talas and the larger city of Cesarea, five miles distant from us,—we are trying to do a little more. In both places there are weekly prayer meetings for women only, usually held in different houses to which they may be invited. In both places too we hold monthly mothers' meetings which are more largely attended, attracting as they do many Gregorian women (women from the old Armenian Church) who might perhaps not feel quite as much at home in a prayer meeting but who are nevertheless interested in subjects of interest to mothers. Our Talas meetings are held over the dispensary in our compound and are conducted by Mrs. Hoover. Since Mr. and Mrs. Fowle were compelled by ill health to leave us, I have tried to take Mrs. Fowle's place in the Cesarea work. It was with much trepidation that I undertook it, for Mrs. Fowle with her knowledge of Cesarea and its people and her experience as mother of a large family, seemed so pre-eminently fitted for the work; but as she could not be here I have tried to do what I could and the women have certainly been most kind and appreciative. meetings are held in the kindergarten building and are attended very largely by the mothers of the kindergarten children, though many others come too. Miss Burrage very often gives the mothers helpful talks on how they can co-operate in the homes with the work of the kindergarten, etc., and Nellie Hanum Dakesian, the housekeeper of the girls' school, Talas, has also helped us regularly in most practical suggestions for the mothers. Our subjects cover the range of physical, mental and spiritual, and we frequently call in outsiders to help us along their special lines. Dr. Hoover was good enough to give the women a talk on the mother's part in the nursing of children's diseases a couple of months ago, and it was greatly appreciated. Indeed the crowd was so great that he escaped with difficulty when it was over. Doubtless many thought it was a fine opportunity for a free clinic! These talks are most helpful and especially in a place like Cesarea where there is so much ignorance regarding the care of disease. Hundreds of children died there last year from measles largely through ignorance of proper care. Besides the mothers' and the prayer meetings, a group of our Protestant women of Talas meet weekly during the winter months to sew for the poor, and this work has been a great blessing not only to those who have been helped but has enriched the lives of those who have given of their time and effort to this practical Christian work.

A new work has begun in Talas lately which we hope will be the beginning of much greater things. Miss Dwight, one of our teachers in the girls' school, has found an opening and is now making weekly calls on Turkish women (Moslem) and teaching several young brides to read and write. We feel so thankful that such opportunities are opening up here as heretofore such work has seemed almost impossible. Tact, patience and perseverance are extremely necessary but we feel there may be a bright future ahead for such work. Miss Dwight remarked a few days ago, "Each visiting day seems more interesting and encouraging than the last."

Our dear old Bible woman, Guldoodoo Hanum, in Cesarea, is still faithfully continuing her work and does much visiting. She is with the people in their sorrows and their joys and is a great help and blessing to them.

It is the ambition of our kindergarten teachers in Cesarea to make their fine new building and its work as much a center of help as possible. The influence of Miss Burrage and Miss Richmond in their unselfish work there has the greatest praise. The people in America, surrounded by books and entertainments and social interests of various kinds, can hardly understand how barren the lives of women here are. They are buried in the everyday drudgery with nothing outside to interest or elevate.

With a view to helping our girl graduates and the graduates of the kindergarten and training class to retain still some interest in bigger things, an "Educational Club" has just been started. In spite of a rainy night the first meeting was a great success,—the only drawback being that so many men wanted to come. Some had to come and bring their wives and daughters, but the problem now is, how to get rid of the

unnecessary men! Preachers, priests and male teachers were very much in evidence. Indeed the audience numbered about 150, and they were all so appreciative that they doubtless would like to come again; but it is hoped for the sake of the girls and young women themselves that the men will only take note and form a separate club. The program of the first evening was composed of papers prepared by the officers of the club, the subjects being chosen by themselves. One of the Greek teachers gave a paper on the "Life of Socrates," another an essay on "Seeing and Hearing." Miss Richmond gave the "News Notes" containing something on the education of Moslem girls in Constantinople, and also spoke of the life and death of our beloved Dr. Capen, which was listened to with rapt attention. These essays and talks interspersed with music made a delightful evening and the next meeting is eagerly anticipated.

# TELLING OF JESUS IN INDIA VILLAGES

BY CATHERINE S. QUICKENDEN, MADURA, INDIA

WOULD you like to hear something about our Bible women's recent itinerary? Eleven students finished their course in the Bible school in the spring; then after a few days'rest they started off with nine Bible women for a preaching tour in the villages, chiefly in the Melur District. The names of these nine Bible women were Rathinam, Lydia, Nesamoni, G. Parkiam, S. Parkiam, Ponnammal, Annammal, Suntheri and Mary Muthuammal.

They camped in three different centers and by dividing their number into five parties during the day were able to reach one hundred and thirteen different villages in all. They held two or three, sometimes more, meetings in each village besides house-to-house visitation and magic lantern services sometimes at night. One hundred and forty portions of the Bible and two hundred and nineteen other booklets were sold or given away and over nine hundred tracts distributed. They were well received in most places and were a very happy party though tired when they returned to Madura.

In one village a devil dancer, a woman, was dancing and singing when they arrived, but after listening to our women a little while, the village people drove the devil dancer away saying, "You are a humbug and a money-getter; your words are false, but these women are preachers of the truth." Annakooty, a woman of the robber caste, followed them

through six meetings and finally interrupted to ask her question, "Oh! I'm a great sinner, will the Lord forgive me?" The men in one village brought out boards for them to sit on and asked them to explain what they read and sang. On leaving a village a little boy came to them in tears because the Brahmin teacher had torn up the gospel portion the little fellow had bought and forbade others buying them. Once a woman made a disturbance and scattered the crowd by telling them that our women would carry off their women, but a Brahmin woman among them invited them to her house and asked them to tell her the gospel story again very plainly. In another place a man made a similar request; he wanted to hear the whole story of Christ and after listening for a long time, exclaimed, "This is the truth. I'll worship idols no more but think of and pray to Jesus Christ." The next day he met our people in another village and asked if they had prayed for him as they promised to do. One young widow was so interested she asked them into her home to preach, bought books and was most anxious to entertain them (no small matter for there were four or five women in each band). Payamal listened to the story of creation and Jesus' second coming, and after the meeting said, "I've hitherto worshiped these wretched images and devils, but hereafter I'll worship God," and ended with the little prayer, "Oh, God, Jesus Christ, save me from my sins and lead me in the true path." An old woman followed them to the next village and when the villagers asked why they had come-was it to beg? She replied, "No, these people want nothing of us, they have come to tell us about God, whom we ignorant folks know nothing of."

Our Bible school teacher, who went with the women, says, "The villagers and their consciences were rudely aroused by visits, some of them resented it, some took it as a good joke, some took us for beggars, some for thieves, some for tax collectors, while others appreciated our visits and thanked us for the blessings we brought them."

<sup>&</sup>quot;A man in Burma possessed a copy of the Psalms in Burmese, which had been left behind by a traveler stopping at his house. Before he had finished the first reading of the book he resolved to cast his idols away. For twenty years he worshiped the eternal God revealed to him in the Psalms, using the fifty-first, which he had committed to memory as a daily prayer. Then a missionary appeared on the scene and gave him a copy of the New Testament. The story of salvation through Jesus Christ brought great joy to his heart, and he said: 'For twenty years I walked by starlight; now I see the sun.''

# SONG OF THE JOYOUS MISSIONARY

They are blind and they are dead
We will wake them as we go;
There are words have not been said,
There are sounds they do not know.
We will pipe and we will sing—
With the music and the spring
Set their hearts a-wandering.

They are tired of what is old;
We will give it voices new;
For the half hath not been told
Of the Beautiful and True.
Drowsy eyelids shut and sleeping,
Heavy eyes oppressed with weeping,
Flashes through the lashes leaping.

Ye that have a pleasant voice
Hither come without delay;
Ye will never have a choice
Like to that ye have to-day:
Round the wide world we will go
Singing through the frost and snow,
Till the daisies are in blow.

Ye that cannot pipe or sing,
Ye must also come with speed;
Ye must come and with you bring.
Weightier words and weightier deed:
Helping hands and loving eyes,
These will make them truly wise,
Then will be our Paradise!''

- Woman's Work for Women.

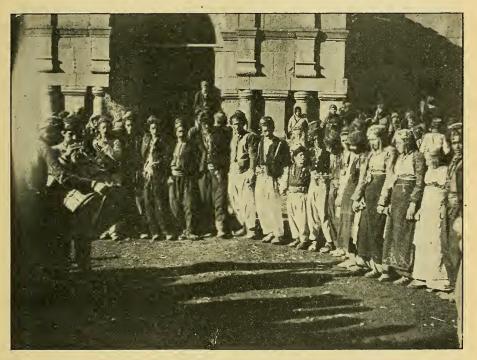
<sup>&</sup>quot;The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; He hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captibes and the opening of the prison to them that are bound."

# MY SECOND TOUR IN TURKEY

BY ISABELLE HARLEY, HARPOOT

In the January number of LIFE AND LIGHT Miss Harley told us of her first long tour in Turkey. A recent letter gives a description of her second visit to some of the cities and villages of the Harpoot field. From this letter the following extracts have been made:—

Home again after a thirteen days' tour with rain and cold in plenty, and I am alive and well. In April school closed and I spent the next



AN ARMENIAN FESTIVAL

two days getting ready for a touring trip. Miss April was particularly mournful and wept all the time we were gone. Had we not been well protected with raincoats, umbrellas, rubber blankets and rubbers we should have suffered from the rain, for there was but one pleasant traveling day.

On our way to Einitzik we stopped at a village, Kushna by name. It was a festival day among the Armenians. The villagers were all out in

their gay colored costumes and it added quite a bit to the excitement to have two strange looking foreigners ride into the village. I did not go into the house where Mr. Knapp wished to call, but went with the man who acted as our guide and rode to the outskirts of the village. As long as I remained on my horse the people did not come near me but the minute I dismounted they with one grand rush surrounded me. Such a good time as I did have for a few minutes talking with these simple hearted, hospitable people! "Come to my house and rest," came from one. "Come to my house and drink coffee," came from another, while, "Who are you?" "Where are you going?" "Where have you come from?" were questions fired at me from every side. I was expecting Mr. Knapp to appear around the corner any minute and knew that there was not time to accept their invitations though I should love to have done so. I imagine that we were the first foreigners that they had ever seen as the village is out of the regular route and foreigners would not be likely to pass through, unless possibly some of the German missionaries. America is a familiar word in this country and when I told them that we were Americans they seemed to understand. . . .

After several stops by the way we came to Arabkir and were cordially welcomed to the home of Badville Sarkis Kralian. Such a delightful home it is! The oldest daughter is one of our varzharan girls and a lovely girl she is too. There are four children at home, two boys and two girls, and I have never seen better behaved children in Turkey. I had a specially good time at Arabkir because I know several people there. Three of our graduates are teaching there as well as a girl who is teaching for this year to help herself through school. We spent Thursday morning visiting schools and so far as I could see these girls were doing good work. They have long hours but the conditions under which they work are far more favorable than many others I have seen. The desks and seats are made in the rudest way from plain rough boards, but they are desks and seats which is more than many other schools have.

I want to tell you about one of the girls who graduated two years ago from our college. She was doing good work in the school at Arabkir—such good work that they wanted her for the principal of the school. Up to this time the Bible had not been permitted in that school. When they asked her to become the principal she said, "I will take the principalship of this school if you will permit me to introduce Bible lessons." The committee was not willing to grant that permission at first, but she insisted. They wanted her for the principal and at last gave in saying,

"If you will be the principal of this school you can teach the Bible or any other subject you wish." She became the principal, introduced the Bible and now all three girls are teaching it. It certainly is encouraging to us to have our girls stand up for their principles. The girls came to call on me after school and we had a good time talking over their Euphrates College days. They were glad to hear about their friends and teachers at Harpoot and I was glad to be able to tell them. At Arabkir



A VILLAGE KHAN, HARPOOT FIELD

as at every other place we had many callers and many were the requests for help. "We need a teacher" or "We need another teacher." "We have no pastor, when will one be ready?" were pleas made at nearly every place except Arabkir. It did make me feel sad to see the great need knowing all too well the dearth of workers. The Gregorian so-called kindergarten at Arabkir is not a kindergarten at all. The Protestant kindergarten is better but not at all well equipped. . . .

Agn is a very interesting and picturesque city built upon the side of a hill. The streets are well made but hard traveling, for they are all up There are but three straight streets in the city and these run the length of the city parallel with each other. The houses are picturesque too, peeping as they do out from the trees. Both Arabkir and Agn have plenty of trees and water, quite a contrast to barren Harpoot. But neither have the view we have and I would not exchange that for anything. The Agn houses are built with a stone foundation and have a The top or second story is not painted and after a time becomes weather beaten which makes it all the more attractive to look The general appearance of the city and its situation remind me very much of Springfield, Vt. The houses of Agn are well built and have more rooms than the houses in Harpoot. The women are most interesting and very much decorated with their necklaces of spangles, bracelets, earrings, etc. Many of the women wear fur-lined coats and yasmahs gathered up into little caps on their heads—a yasmah is a square handkerchief like the thing which the women of Turkey wear on their heads. The Agn women are so slow! Mrs. Riggs told me before I left that I would want to put a powder cracker under them to hustle them up a bit and she was right. On entering a room they walk very, very slowly until they reach the person whom they wish to greet, then extending the right arm very slowly to its full length gradually raise the hand first to the chin and then to the forehead. Many of the women whom I saw are related to our girls and I had the pleasure of giving them news concerning their loved ones. I keep speaking of this place as "Agn" for that is what most of the people around here call it, though if you look it up on the map you will probably find it called "Egin."

One Monday morning Mrs. Carboolian took me to Vank, a little village across from Agn. Here we visited a little Greek church where there is the most wonderful piece of tapestry I have ever seen. It is the work of three different women, one of whom was a native of Vank, and pictures the friends of Christ weeping over his body as they prepare it for the tomb. The work is embroidery and every expression is as clear as if in real life. Tears are seen running down the faces of the mother of Jesus and the other women and friends; the muscles of all in the picture are as distinct as can be. The work is worthy of a place in some great, famous church but the people of Vank although they have been offered a thousand dollars for it will not sell it. There it lies hidden to the world but one can hardly blame the people for not wanting to sell it. The little church

itself is not more than twenty-five feet square, I should say, but quite decorated with crystal chandeliers and incense lamps.

The best part of going away is the coming home and we were anxious to get here before supper. Another day on horseback, but this time it was pleasant; the long rains had cleaned the roads of any dust and the air was clear and cold. A little after four o'clock found us safely at home. We were not the first of the travelers to arrive, however-oh, I have not mentioned in this letter that Mr. Livengood went to Mardin for the vacation and Mr. Henry Riggs, Miss Jacobsen and Miss Mattoon to Diarbekir. Mr. Riggs returned the night before, Mr. Livengood that noon and Miss Mattoon and Miss Jacobsen a few minutes before us. It was quite an ingathering of wanderers. All returned well and reported a good time. Sunday evening I had the pleasure of telling the girls about my trip and about many of their friends whom I saw. I was strongly impressed with the work which this school is doing in this country. Everywhere the workers are girls from this school. The people look to them for leadership in everything. They are school-teachers, the leaders in church work, the workers among mothers. They are the ones to take part in meetings, they are the ones to carry on any new work that may be started; in fact they are the ones on whom the responsibility of uplifting the women of this country is resting. It was a joy to me to see in a field outside of Harpoot City the work which this institution is doing. It does one good to get out among the people both for the good which she can do and the good which she receives.

# **FACES**

#### BY MRS. ISAAC CANNADAY

We reprint from the Lutheran Woman's Work this telling little sketch, written by Mrs. Isaac Cannaday of Sattenapalli, India. Mrs. Cannaday, formerly Helen Chandler, is a daughter of Rev. and Mrs. John S. Chandler of Madura, and for several years previous to her marriage taught at the Mangalapuram Girls' School in Madura.

As one travels about among the towns and villages of India, certain faces stand out clear and distinct. It is the purpose of this article to portray a few of them for the sake of friends in the homeland.

The first is that of a high caste Hindu woman. It shows traces of beauty replaced by the attractive characteristics of approaching old age.

Happiness and a certain serenity, because of something apprehended in the "Jesus Christ religion," have stamped themselves in her face. In her eyes shines a love for the new missionary lady, because of what the former missionary lady brought into her life, namely, Jesus Christ. What is there yet to appear? The fearless, upward look of one who has given up all for Christ.

The first face disappears, and another comes, which reminds one of the round moon. One has to greet it with a smile, and the impulse comes at once to ask the name of one who has a face like that. It is Saramma (Sarah). When told that her name ought to be Santoshamma (the happy one), the answer comes quick and clear, "And why should I not be happy?" She is Christ's in name and life. She is still one of the "untouchables," so far as her Hindu neighbors are concerned, but to her has come the "peace which passeth understanding."

Martha is ubiquitous, so she must be introduced next. She, too, shows to whom she belongs by the brightness of her face and by its eager look, as she watches the young people coming forward for baptism or confirmation. Like Martha of old, she believes in good works. In one prayer house it is her light that shines, and in another her bell that calls the people to pray.

As we say good-by to Martha, a little old face appears. Its owner is only twelve years old, but she seems to carry the burdens of the whole village. No doubt, the home burdens are heavy. And is she not the only member of her class in school! She must stand up before the dorasani and answer all the catechism, all the verses, prayers and creed, and be ready to tell anyone of many Bible stories! Never a moment of hesitancy in her answers, and scarcely a smile on her face, until she finds in her hands a small "Bible book." It is hers, and she must take care of it, so she lays it in the fold of her garment and hugs it there all through the meeting that follows the inspection of the school. Her face is still sober, but relaxed and contented.

One more face appears. It is at a window, and behind bars, but not those of a prison. The bars are not to keep thieves in but to keep thieves out, and the face belongs to the mistress of a comfortable home. She looks in silence, as she sees a lady and two Bible women in the shade cast by the next house teaching two or three women, who may not stop their spinning or winding, but who do show a desire to listen and an ability to repeat the lessons they have learned. As the question comes, "Who is the Saviour of the world?" the woman at the window is the

one to reply, in no uncertain tones, "Jesus Christ." Does she believe it? God knows.

Last of all comes the shepherdess! In no way does she resemble the dainty ladies in Dresden china, for she is old and leans on a stick. Her face is wrinkled, her hair is gray, and not well combed, and her eyes are partially blind. She may never have tended any sheep, though shepherdess by caste; but, no doubt, she once drove the buffaloes to pasture. Now she is too old to work, so she sits and sleeps and chews tobacco! But that is not all. Does she worship idols? No. Does she join her family in idolatrous practices? No. Does she believe in the Saviour of the world? Yes, and she can tell you of His life and character. Her voice is broken and cracked, but she sings over and over again the Christian hymns she has learned. To those who live around her she tells the story of the one God, and his Son, Jesus Christ, and as she talks her face is touched by the light of the "Sun of Righteousness."

So the faces come and the faces go, on and on, in an endless procession, and the power of Christ to set them alight never fails.



# PROGRAM MAKERS, ATTENTION!

Come sit in a circle and let us consider what you are going to do for programs in your girls' or young women's society this next winter. Some of you belong to small organizations and some to large; some must arrange for eight or ten foreign missionary meetings, some only for four; some of you in planning must think of schoolgirls, some of more mature young women at work in the world. Some of you represent a membership which likes real study just for the pleasure of it, others one which studies only under protest; many of you never speak the word "study" to your society at large, and concoct programs which presuppose no knowledge of the subject,—some even must give much care to sugar coatings! Perhaps there are also among us a few who have never dared real programs before but are considering the experiment. Come one, come all!

Despite these diverse requirements the same book will satisfy nearly everyone of you this year. Unlike *The King's Business* of last season,

whose use in the Junior Department was necessarily slight, the text-book for united missionary study this coming winter sets forth a subject of interest to all,—the little child. Young women who are mothers or aunts, teachers, kindergartners or social workers; girls who are older sisters or who rejoice in the little children of their acquaintance may each one be appealed to on this score. The first step for you program makers, therefore, is to send for a copy of The Child in the Midst and settle down to an examination thereof. Two thoughts you will want to have in mind as you read: first, just what you are aiming to accomplish by your programs, and secondly, how your particular society, composed as it is, can best be appealed to by this book. Define your purpose first. You wish, let us say, to arouse a keen interest in foreign missionary work and a strong desire to further that work, and you also wish to supply a knowledge of how it can be furthered and of just what relation each member of your society bears to the great congregational division of the missionary army.

Now whom have you in your society. Young mothers? The book is written primarily for mothers and your material is only limited by your time if you are dealing with them. But you must supplement it with constant reference to the exact work which those mothers are now doing for the mothers and children of the Orient through the Congregational missionaries whose service their gifts and prayer make possible. The pages of LIFE AND LIGHT and the leaflets of the Board will supply you material for this.

Or perhaps there are no mothers in your group, but young unmarried teachers and business women and stay-at-home girls? Then you will need to readjust your emphasis, leaving out much of the "mother" side and focussing thought upon the child. Few of such a membership but will know or will be interested to know what the United States offers to child-hood. Place in strong relief against the hospitals, the schools for defectives, the playgrounds, the mothers' associations, the federal children's bureau, the rising standards set by child labor laws, the libraries, the marvelous system of public schools—place in relief against these just what the countries of the East possess for the care and development of their children. Point out what such conditions inevitably mean in terms of the lives of children and then establish the personal connection between the individuals in your society and the work which is changing such conditions,—the connection which their support of missionary work gives them.

Or the girls in your group are younger, still in school many of them, not yet awake to problems of environment and education, nor to the multiform service which every Christian country gives its children? Yet they know and love individual children, they are interested in curious and amusing customs and incidents, nobody is more easily aroused by an appealing story of a particular child or family. For such girls leave out the motherhood side, leave out the "problems" and the generalities, merely suggest the contrast now and then. Instead, work to create in their minds the image of little children in India and Turkey and China; specialize in stories of specific children, in the customs relating to children. Tuck into your programs little demonstrations and as many pictures as you can muster, so as to render the subject vivid. Make a point of raising a laugh now and then; and slip in a stimulus to thought deftly and in a not too overwhelming manner, perhaps just by a question or a speaking chart. Having created a friendship between your girls and the youngsters in far-away lands, their readiness to express that friendship in action will follow.

Do not feel that you must follow the chapters of the book necessarily. The subject may be subdivided along different lines into more or fewer programs. Be sure to go outside the book for supplementary material. Lists of the appropriate leaflets published by many Boards are appended to each chapter. Get some of them. Gather in all the program suggestions you can find also. If some one else has had a clever idea and worked it into usable form, why tax your brain and time to do the task over? Your own Board has a leaflet entitled "Program Outlines For Use With the Child in the Midst" which suggests some fifteen programs. Other Boards will also have helps.

And as you are working with these young women and girls, keep before you the thought that from among them or from groups like them must come the teachers and the nurses and the doctors and the home makers whose lives on the foreign field will do more than anything else to secure for little children the world over that loving care which is due them. Perhaps this year's study in your society will open up a wider field of service for some girl, will give her impulse to put her life where it will count for most among the children whom Christ wants in his kingdom. Perhaps your program making will be God's instrument for ends greater than you dare dream of. God grant it may be so and that none of you may limit his power by offering an ill-put-together or flimsy or poorly-tempered instrument for his use.



An unusual day and most rewarding, we thought it! The meeting was picked up bodily and transported from Oakland and the other Bay

A Union Cities, some fifty miles to Pittsburg, one of the newer Cal-Meeting, if ornia towns with a large Italian population. We went by a new electric line that wound through the picturesque range between the cities we know so well and the lovely San Ramon valley we seldom see, then on and on around old Mount Diablo, which in spite of its diabolical name figures upon all our charts; for from it we take our reckoning, on to the very spot where the united San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers become Suisun Bay. Miss Richards and Mrs. Perkins presided over us by turn, this rare June day, and pushed such a full program of reviews and previews with such inspiring songs and addresses, we never stopped to think of our identity; but we were the Northern Branch of W. B. M. P. and the Home Union of Northern California. We had Dr. Tallmon and Miss Ledyard and Mrs. Cowles, and a most wonderful address upon Home Work by Rev. L. D. Rathbone, and a stirring presentation of a short play which was a welcome by American children to small foreigners from many lands.

Mrs. W. S. Ament of Peking arrived in Berkeley for the summer, June 15. Mrs. Charles C. Tracy of Marsovan remains in Los Angeles, Missionary while Dr. Tracy is visiting Eastern friends. Miss Abbie Personals. Chapin and Dr. Susan Tallmon expect to sail from San Francisco, August 8. In these days when we must say the parting words again, how beautiful are these lines copied from a missionary guest-book:—

#### BORDERLAND

"There is a mystic borderland that lies
Just past the limits of our work-day world
And it is peopled with the friends we met
And loved a year, a month, a week, or day,
And parted from with aching hearts, yet knew
That through the distance we must lose the hold
Of hand with hand, and only clasp the thread
Of memory. But still so close we feel this land,
So sure are we that these same hearts are true
That when in waking dreams there comes a call
That sets the thread of memory aglow,
We know that just by stretching out the hand
In written words of love, or book, or flower,
The waiting hand will clasp our own once more
Across the silence in the same old way."

## HELPING OUT AT WAI

BY DR. ROSE FAIRBANK BEALS

The money from the Board of the Pacific is coming regularly, and it has lifted a great burden from our shoulders. We feel exceedingly grateful to our Heavenly Father that he has made it possible for you to answer our call and help us.

I wish I could let you see what kind of work it is accomplishing, and what kind of women it is helping. When Miss Day and Miss Lamson were here in Wai, they both came to our dispensary and sat and watched the women as they came in one after another, some sick themselves and some with their sick babies. Since then, our hospital has been finished and we are able to give ever so much more help to the wretched sick ones than we could do before. We still, however, have our dispensary in the middle of the bazaar where from seventy to a hundred patients come daily, and there I spend the bulk of my time each morning. I have recently made a great improvement in my office arrangements there which the women greatly appreciate. Before, I have seen each patient in order with only a curtain separating us from the waiting crowd; now we have a private room for my office and the mob sits outside, while our dear Bible woman talks and sings and shows pictures to them. The patients like the privacy of this room greatly, so that sometimes I find great difficulty in turning out the patients after I have prescribed for them. We have had a fearful epidemic of plague this last year, but I am thankful to say it is over now. Hundreds and hundreds of men and women have been inoculated at our dispensary.

The clean airy wards and the shining operating room of our new hospital are a tremendous gift and responsibility to us; and the people too are beginning to appreciate it. The wards are full, and it would give me great pleasure to take you around and show you all the women that are lying there to-night receiving various kinds of treatment; not only are the beds full, but there are patients lying on the floors as well. There are six patients also in the two small tubercular wards, "the fresh air wards." To-day a patient was brought in for the maternity ward, but she had come too late,—this, the first patient for that ward since it was made ready for occupancy. I hope we may be able one of these days to invite the leading women of the town to inspect this ward and to hear

a lecture upon it.

And we are preaching the gospel all the time too, every day, as well as we know how. Our hospital patients listen so eagerly, and I so often wonder how it is that though they seem to understand, and to assent even, after all it seems to make so little impression upon them. We need your prayers so much.

# OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Miss Edith Davis writes from Hsiku, Tientsin, China:-

Last week we here had a most lovely visit from Miss Sewall. We have felt so generous in letting the Peking station have her this year, but nothing could deprive us of our sense of ownership for the years to come. I wish I could tell you of some of the very precious things that come into a missionary's life, even a very young missionary's. Last month an opportunity was given our church women to volunteer to be responsible for holding a preaching service daily for ten days. Our church membership among the women is very small, not more than fifteen who live near enough to come regularly. Of these, seven considered the question and promised the time. Two of them have babies under six months of age, and one might have questioned their wisdom in leaving them to the care of the fathers who were detained from work for the half day, but the babies didn't suffer and the fathers didn't complain, rather the whole family had a share in a definite bit of service. Seven homes in the village were chosen as especially suitable places for centers and each woman sent to one. Our dear Mrs. Chao after the preparatory prayer service here in my study said she wanted to go back to her own court and preach there and have all her neighbors in! I can't begin to tell what love and testimony of word—she herself is truly a living testimony daily-meant in that court. I went one day to help her and a more simple, direct-from-the-heart message I have rarely heard. The room was very crowded, twenty-six in a space ten by twelve perhaps, and every woman except us two held a baby in addition. Mrs. Chao read very haltingly the passage about loving one another as Christ loves us and then very practically pictured the happy state in their homes and neighborhood were such love in the heart of each. In her prayer she did not forget the prevailing sins of each in the room, as with a very sympathetic, understanding heart she prayed for the different relationships represented there; mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law, and the score more that help to compose the Chinese home. However frank she was, she was "speaking the truth in love" and no one resented her words. of her neighbors that week saw what the love-life means and were won into wanting it for themselves. Mrs. Chao was a schoolgirl once-just

long enough to realize the new life an education could bring to one-but her appeals were of no avail against her parents' wishes and she was whisked out of school to be married. When she became the mother of a son, and so had more authority in the home, she resolved her younger brother and sister should have the schooling she had missed. The former is now a secretary in the Y. M. C. A. and the sister is just closing her first year in the Peking College. Mrs. Chao's method of leading a meeting leaves no stone unturned before the curiosity of the ignorant. She explained at first in a few words what prayer was, the expression of what you wanted before God; then she asked what they did want, and prayed for that. When through, she inquired if they had understood all she had "Yes, all," said one, "except that last 'Amen,' is it an incantation such as the Buddhist uses?" So the questioning and answers continued for the hour and very definite knowledge was left with them, I am sure. Four of these women are now reading. Over two hundred women listened daily to these workers.

## A Missionary from Turkey writes:-

Those of you who enjoy the purity and beauty of a womanhood such as is possible only in a land where the ideals and life teaching of Jesus Christ permeates the home may be touched with pity for your Moslem sisters in this country, where the veil hides from girlhood the sunlight of the day and the harem closes them in from intellectual and spiritual progress. Let me give to you three pictures which came to me recently of what it means to be a woman in a land where Islam dominates the social life. Few Moslem girls go to school. Recently I was in a city of 25,000 souls and only seventy Turkish girls in that city were in schooland such a school! The Moslem superintendent of schools said to me, "But we are giving them all the education they need." Not far from my home is a girls' school—a school for Turkish girls. It is soon to be closed I hear. It is for little girls, yet on the walls of that school there hangs a huge picture. At first it looks as if it were a terrible battle field. Headless bodies, arms, legs, hands are on the ground. Blood is flowing from these dismembered limbs and the faces show ghastly terror. In the center of that picture is a Bulgarian, his sword thrust through a Moslem. The picure is there for a purpose-to awaken hatred in the hearts of these children! Think, oh Christian mother, of sending your little girl to a school where daily seeds of hate were planted in the heart of the child. Think of the beautiful pictures of the Christ Child on our schoolroom walls at home and the songs of peace and love the children learn to sing, and here, pictures like this and no singing. Islam has no hymns—there is no song at its heart. Yet an educated Moslem shrugged his shoulders when begged to remove this picture in the school for little girls, and said, "Let them be prepared." Prepared for what? For motherhood?

Let me give you the second incident which took place this week. The finest Turkish boy of my acquaintance was telling my wife of his struggle to shield his sister from evil in a very subtle form. He told us that it was a custom in Moslem homes to admit old women to the harems. The sole business of these old women is to tell immoral and filthy stories to the women of the harem. To these stories young girls have to listen. By his sheer integrity and position as oldest son in the home he has kept his sister from these things. Soon he must go away and he said, "Oh, I don't know what to do. How can I let her listen to those things?" He told us that his mother was used to this and it seems that not to admit these old women and pay them is considered impolite. And there are some people who call themselves Christians who say that these people do not need the message of the Cross.

My last incident is this. Not many days ago my wife was speaking with a Moslem girl. This girl has a friend who is soon to be married. Of course she has never talked face to face with her future husband for she has never seen him, and they know nothing of each other. She is very unhappy. And as her friend said, "She can only sit and weep and weep and weep, and finally say "Kismet." That is all they can ever do till the glorious liberty which Christ brings shall come to their people, and that will not be till there are those who will tell them the story of Jesus and show them that his way alone is Life.

# Rev. F. R. Bunker writes from Adams, South Africa:-

But it is hard to think of darkness on this glorious morning and in this fair land. I wish with all my heart you could see it, it would do your eyes good,—the gorgeous greens of the hills and valleys with the changing browns of ripening grain fields and the unreaped harvests of veldt grasses lending their varying shades to beautify and glorify the autumn; the perfect blue of old ocean in the distance and an atmosphere crystalline as that of the Olympian hills of old. There is a breeze as soft and loving as the breath of a mother's prayer on the face of her first-born, and sunshine as bright and pure as bridegroom ever saw in the eyes of his bride. And yet I talk of darkness to be dispelled!



ZULU WOMEN AT THEIR DAILY TASK

Our old friend Sumveli most conveniently passes by just below me with his six oxen and a sledge carrying a load of dry wood down to Mrs. Bunker, and he will furnish me a most expressive illustration of that darkness. The sun and the air and the throbbing life of this wonderful land have done their best for him, and he has the perfect physical development of the best type of the genus homo. A fine body-none finerblack 'tis true, but that is a surface characteristic prejudicial only to superficial judges of men. We can overlook the darkness of his skin and still call him a fine type of man. His brother is as fine a type as he, and a Christian lay preacher in addition. His cousin, Laduma Njapa, has been a trusted teacher in the Rhodesian Mission of the Board at Mt. Silinda since its beginning twenty years ago. Sumveli was born and reared on the Amanzimtoti Mission Reserve and within sound of the church and schoolhouse bell. He has had daily contact with missionaries and native Christians all his life. Yet he is a heathen of heathens—a heathen from choice and determination! He wears the largest measure of nakedness which the law will allow. He lives in the huts of his ancestors with four or five wives. His oldest wife has children grown men; his youngest is a buxom girl, his bride of this year. His children are not allowed to go to school until they are old enough to defy him. His daughters are kept ignorant and naked as these characteristics add to their value in the heathen marriage market, while his sons are kept to herd and work the cattle which he gets from the sale of his daughters. The cattle for the daughters and the work of the sons go to get more wives, whose work in the fields goes to get other wives. Since money has taken the place of cattle, owing to the great cattle diseases which have swept the land, gold has become his god and he is a devout worshiper of its power to get his harem increased. The entire activities of the kraal, and it is one of the most active, is devoted to get more money, to get more cattle, to get more wives to bear more children, plant more gardens and brew more beer. But Sumveli is not the worst type of sinner in the land. I do not know that these characteristics of his, except in their form, are so very different from those of some of his type of men in civilized lands, while he has the advantage of being in a land where all these actions of his have legal sanction or, at least, legal permission.

But this old heathen darkness has come to assume a character of respectability in comparison with the Egyptian darkness of the civilized heathenism which is sweeping over the land in the imported forms of drunkenness and prostitution. The mines and the towns are universities of corruption. "Educated kaffirs" have been the pet abomination of most colonial South Africans, especially those educated on mission stations in the elements of decency and truth, but these same South Africans are beginning to wake up to the fact that there is another form of education being furnished to the aborigines in Johannesburg and other educational centers of the sort which may be a shade more dangerous than that furnished on mission stations. Lewd pictures of white women sold to natives in Johannesburg, new forms of brewing drink, and new methods of securing liquor of all sorts contrary to law, training in theft and burglary by European experts, the education in the tactics of rebellion by strikes and the education which springs from association with European "Christians" who treat morality as an ancient joke and religion as outworn superstition, all these and other forms of "education" of like nature are creating a "Black Peril" which is causing thinking men to bestir themselves to devise means for counteracting such influences.

Rev. John Sinclair, D.D., of Durban, now in America, in an article written after a visit on our station here, says, "I doubted if the educational method was the best for missionary work till I put in two weeks at Adams. I have no doubt now. I am persuaded there is no method equal to it." I am the same kind of convert as he. Christian education is, as far as I can see, the only means by which we can resist and over-

come in the Armageddon which faces the Zulu race. Churches and Sunday schools teach the Bible and Christian doctrine directly to voluntary and changing congregations one or two days in the week. Our schools have a half hour of systematic Bible teaching five days in the week not counting religious opening exercises additional each day. The preachers and ministers and Sunday-school teachers, mostly good, and often ignorant men and women, give voluntary service to voluntary attendants on their services and classes. Our teachers are trained and qualified to teach, they are mostly of good moral and often positive Christian character, and the bad among them are dismissed as soon as their badness appears. Their pupils attend regularly and have no choice, though they are not forced, in receiving five half hours of instruction in Bible knowledge and moral conduct each week with minds keyed to the receipt of that instruction. Now if these conditions do not contain elements of power for the impartation of Christian truth and the inculcation of Christian morals which cannot be surpassed I must be blind.

Miss Phelps of Inanda Seminary, South Africa, sends this letter from the mother of a former pupil who writes as follows about Miriam. The quaint English is just as the mother wrote it.

It is with my greatest pleasure to tell you that Miriam Mjila reached safely home, I cant help writing for you to acknowledge you of my satisfactory, my daughter relates wonderfully of the kindness they receive

from you and your assistants, she tells me that they were kindly treated, and kept well, taught everything well, I her mother has found her quite improved. She can starch, and iron, she is very neat and keeps the house neat and clean. I notice a very great deal of improvement to my child. She tells me of Inanda Seminary treatment, being well, I myself never received such treatment as she relates. I am so satisfied with your training that I dont wish her to go to any other Seminary. Such kindness as related to me by my little one, have never seen when I was in our Seminaries and such treatment that a child when trained there would make a happy home in future. She can make



"MOTHER" EDWARDS
OF INANDA

cakes and iron well. Oh, I thank you heartily by keeping my child so kindly even during winter holidays. She also doesn't like to part with you and your staff, just advise me what to do with Miriam to return there for domestic work. God Bless you. With best regards,

Yours obediently, ISABELLA E. MJILA.



## AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

# Prayer Development

We have relearned in *The King's Business* the old lesson that prayer is a vital element in a missionary program. We have seen prayer brought into a relation with business. New business methods open eyes, enlarge vision. Enlarged vision sees the absolute necessity of help outside frail human power, even help from divine sources.

Thus by stepping-stones we approach the quiet prayer place. A pertinent question now faces the program makers: How can we secure opportunity for the quiet prayer place in our meetings next year? Let one who is turning the question over and over as related to *her* programs, pass on such suggestions as, up to this date, present themselves.

## THE PROCESS OF THOUGHT

What can I do about prayer in our programs? To be sure we made a bit of advance last year—but something more definite, more carefully planned we might have. Who will plan it? Yes, Miss B., the best one on my Program Committee for that sort of thing, and when we meet July 20 to lay out the topics we can entrust the devotional features to her planning.

Idea One: An appropriate person to plan the devotional features.

Now she must be warned—perhaps she doesn't need it but the risk is delicate—not to depend solely on the "faithful few" for prayers. She must grasp the new thought for a missionary program. Suppose we express it as

Idea Two: New voices, more of them.

Ah! Some difficulties here! Two obstacles,—timidity, over-humility. So I must be sure my prayer overseer has a few tabloids on hand with which to treat timid and over-humble women, such as,—Any divine mandate for "much speaking"? Brief, simple expressions suit the occasion. In union there is strength. Won't you use this sentence prayer next time? Please be ready to pray definitely for our Branch missionary, Miss X.

Lest Miss B. fall into a rut and arrange the same devotional features for successive programs, let me remind her that diversity is not irreverent, and variety may stimulate desire toward God.

Idea Three: A wide scope to the devotional features.

How wide? Miss B. will of course sit down with pencil and paper, her wits and a lifted petition,—then she can jot down excellent features. If she should ask me to join her, with a similar equipment, I am thinking how I would jot down and afterwards arrange in order for meetings such points as,—Responsive service from hymn book. Invocation at opening; praise and petitions later in the service when hearts are warm over the facts heard; in the course of the season all our Branch pledged work definitely remembered.

A Bible reading may be arranged. There may be short expositions on Intercessory Prayer; conditions of Prevailing Prayer, etc.; testimonies concerning God's responses; spontaneous repetition of passages; a quick out-speaking of desire in a round of sentence prayers.

My prayer now: O, Spirit Divine, quicken thou me that I may help in some small degree to deepen the prayer element in our gatherings this year.

M. L. D.

# SARAH WARNER CLARK

Sabbath evening, June 28, there passed into the heavenly life from her pleasant home in Beverly, Mass., one who has given years of devoted service to the interests of the Kingdom of Christ. Miss Sarah W. Clark, daughter of the late Augustus N. Clark, was born in Beverly in 1839, and at the age of twelve united with the Dane Street Congregational Church, the church to which she gave her allegiance throughout her life. Its beautiful parish house was erected by Miss Clark and her father in

memory of her only brother.

After some years of study at Wheaton Seminary, Miss Clark made her home in Beverly where she lived a life of unobtrusive and generous helpfulness, filling many offices in religious and charitable organizations. For many years she was connected with the Essex South Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions, serving sixteen years as its treasurer. When she resigned in 1898 it was said of her, "She has made a financial office the means of deep spiritual power." Always deeply interested in the cause of foreign missions she never turned a deaf ear to the special appeals of the missionary Boards. During the past three years she has had periods of invalidism, culminating in months of weakness and failing strength during all of which she kept her quiet, hopeful spirit and her cheerful, unselfish regard for those about her.

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from June 1 to June 30, 1914 MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer

#### MAINE.

Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Ban-gor. Calais, Aux., 29.50; Hancock County Assoc., Off. at Meet., 3.61; Princeton, Ch., 10; Washington County Assoc., Off. at Meet., 3.25,

46 36

1 00

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Brentwood.—Mrs. E. B. Pike, New Hampshire Branch.—Miss Elizabeth A. Brickett, Treas., 69 North Spring St., Concord. Inc. Sarah W. Kendall Fund, 100; Bennington, C. E. Soc., 5; Boscawen, Golden Rule M. B., 3; Dover, Aux., 8.80; Farmington, Aux., 20; Keene, First Ch., Aux., 30; Nashua, Pilgrim Ch., S. S., 25; Somersworth, Ch., 50 cts.

192 30 193 30

#### Total.

#### VERMONT.

Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Miss Florence Montgomery, Asst. Treas., 61 Pleasant St., Rutland. Bakersfield, Aux., 8.20; Bellows Falls, Aux., 137, Winonah Camp Fire, 6; Bennington, Second Ch., 28.75; Bradford, Mrs. David Blakely, 25; Brattle, boro, Centre Ch., S. S., 10.41; Charleston, West, Miss. Study Cl., 10; Dorset, East, C. E. Soc., 10; Highgate, Ch., 5; Middlebury, Aux., 43.35, Elementary S. S., 7; Newport, Aux., 20.41; Randolph Centre, Aux., Th. Off., 9.50; Rochester, Aux., Th. 71.62; Rutland, Elementary S. S., 11; Rutland, West, S. S., 5.89; St. Johnsbury, North Ch., Aux., 51.73, South Ch., Aux., 66.25, Search Light Club, 82, Vermont Branch .- Miss May E. Manley, 66.25, Search Light Club, 82,

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover and Woburn Branch .- Mrs. E. S. Radover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. E. S. Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Lawrence. Andover, Abbot Academy, 78.83, Ch. of Christ, S. S., 5; Lawrence, South Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 6, Trinity Ch., M. C., 5; Lexington, Hancock Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 8; Malden, First Ch., Aux. (25 of wh. by Mrs. Fenn in mem. of her duighter, Mrs. W. E. Nutting, to const. L. M. Mrs. Fenn). 180: Medford. Mystic Ch., Ir. Fenn), 180; Medford, Mystic Ch., Jr. Comrades, 2; Melrose Highlands, Comrades, 2; Melrose Highlands, Woman's League, 80; Reading, Friendly Guild, 10; Winchester, First Ch., Aux., An Old Friend, 130, M. C., 50, Second Ch., Ir. Miss. Soc., 10; Woburn, First Ch., Miss. Study Cl., 15;

Barnstable Association.—Miss Carrie E. Mitchell, Treas., South Dennis. Sand-6 19 wich, Aux.

Berkshire Branch .- Miss Mahel A. Rice, Serkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice, Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield. Dalton, Mrs. L. F. Crane, 250, C. R., 5, In-as-much Cir. of King's Dau, 12; Housatonic, C. R., 9.50; Richmond, Aux., 50; Williamstown, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5. Less expenses, 3.90,
Boston.--Friend, 13, Jr. Endeavor Union,

327 60 15 50 2.50,

Essex North Branch,—Mrs, Nicholas C, Johnson, Treas., 300 Main St., Haverhill. Amesbury, Main St., Ch., C. R., 10; Groveland, Girls' Miss. Travel Club, 10; Haverhill, Center Ch., Mrs. Mary M. Tibbetts, 100, Harriett Newell Club, 14, Riverside Ch., Pollyanna Club, 5,

Essex South Branch.—Miss Daisy Raymond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Beverly, Second Ch., Camp Fire Girls, 3; Hamilton, 3.50; Middleton, C. E. Soc., 5; Salem, South Ch., M. C., 2; Wenham, 12,

Hampshire County Branch .- Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Northampton, Edwards Ch., Aux, 127.13; South Hadley, Miss Cornelia M. Clapp, 10; Worthington, \ux., 1.60,

Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Clafin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro. Framingham, Plymouth Ch., Dau. of Cov., 10; Holliston, Aux., 55; Hudson, Prim. Dept. S. S., 2; Marlboro, Aux., 23; Milford, Ch., in mem. of Misses Imman, 52,25; Southboro. Off. at Semi-annual Met. Southboro, Off. at Semi-annual Meet., 15.27; Wellesley, Wellesley College, Y. W. C. A., 400; West Medway, Aux. (25 of wh, in mem. of Mrs. Anson Daniels, to const. L. M. Mrs. James M. Daniels), 98 50

Newtonville.—Mrs. D. Brewer Eddy, Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark lorjolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark McCully, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mattapan. Brockton, Wendall Ave. Ch., Aux., 6; Quincy, Bethany Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 30, Miss. Study Cl., 30; Sharon, Aux., Len. Off. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Bertha C. Pollard), 39.52, Helping Hand M. C., 10; Wollaston, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Little Lights M. C., 5, Prim. S. S., 335

North Middlesex Branch .- Miss Julia S.

3.35,
North Middlesex Branch.—Miss Julia S.
Conant, Treas., Littleton Common. Boxborough, S. S. Cl., The Boy, Explorers, I, Prim. Cl., I; Fitchburg, Rollstone Ch., Aux., 80; Littleton, Aux., 5, Jr. C. E. Soc, 5; North Leominster, Aux., 10.50; Shirley, Aux., 30; Westlord, Aux., 15, Old Colony Branch.—Miss Frances J. Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River. New Bedford, North Ch., S. S., 2.40; North Attleboro, Jr. Aux., 72, Scituate.—Estate of Miss Mary F. Perry, South Lincoln.—Miss Grace C. Foss, Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary II. Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springfield. Holyoke, Second Ch., S. S., Prim. Dept., 5.75; Longmeadow, Mrs. T. W. Leete, 100; Springfield, Mrs. W. P. Draper, 5, First Ch., Woman's Assoc., 130, Opportunity Seekers (75 of wh. to const. L. M's Miss Frances H. Kingsley, Miss Mabel A. Torrey, Miss Susie M. Moore), 85, The Gleaners (to const. L. M. Miss Cressa Clarke), 25, Olivet Ch. Aux. (to const. L. Miss H. Florence Porter), 25, Golden Link Aux., 40; Westfield, Second Ch., Aux., 40; Porter), 25, Golden Link Aux., 40; West-

field, Second Ch., Aux., 30, Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge.

139 00

138 73 20 00

500 00

74 40 10 00 20 00

Auburndale, C. E. Soc., 15, Jr. C. E. Soc., 25, S. S., Prim. Dept., 5; Boston, Mt. Vernon Ch., S. S., 5, Union Ch., Chandler Cir., 11.25; Boston, East, Baker Ch., Aux., 3.80, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2; Boston, South, Phillips Ch., Y. L. M. S., 85, C. R. Soc., 25, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Brighton, Pro Christo Club, 25; Brookline, Mrs. Myra C. Ferguson, 50, Harvard Ch., Aux., 300, Girls; Cambridge, First Ch., Margaret Shepard Soc., 10, C. R., 20.64, North Ch., C. R., 7.11, Prospect St. Ch., C. R., 12.18; Chelsea, Central Ch., 18.72, C. R., 10.26; Dorchester, Central Ch., Aux., Len. Off. 28, Pilgrim Ch., Allbright Cir., 25, Second chester, Central Ch., Adx., Len. Off., 25, Pilgrim Ch., Allbright Cir., 25, Second Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 12), 16, Village Ch., S. S., 5; Everett, Courtland St. Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 3, First Ch., Woman's Union, 82; Faneuil, C. R., 18.41; Franklin, Mary Warfield Miss. Soc., 22; Hyde Park, Aux., 35, S. S., 20; Ismaica Plain, Roylston Ch. Warfield Miss. Soc., 22; Hyde Park, Aux., 35, S. S., 20; Jamaica Plain, Boylston Ch., C. R., 11,28, Central Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Medfield, Aux., 25; Needham, Maina Sukha Dendo Kawi, 24; Neponset, Trinity Ch., Stone Aux. (Add'l Len. Off., 1,50), 7, S. S., Prim. Dept., 3,60; Newton, Eliot Ch., Helpers, 20, S. S., 30, North Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 3; Newton Centre, First Ch., Ladies' Benev. Soc., 100, S. S., J. Dept., 2,43; Norwood, C. R., 5; Roxbury, Imm.-Walnut Ave. Ch., C. R., 2,32; Roxbury, West, Anatolia Club, 20; Somerville, Prospect Hill Ch., Aux., Easter Off., 3,85; Somerville, West, Aux., 13; Walpole, Woman's Miss. Union, 61,60; Wellesley Hills, Aux., 2, 1,265 45

Hills, Aux., 2, Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester. Athol, King's Messengers, 10; Blackstone, Aux., 5; Clinton, Pro Christo Bible Cl., 7.70; Dudley, Aux., 24; Grafton, World Wide Club, 15; Lancaster, Ch., 20; Shrewsbury, C. E. Soc., 14.60; Southbridge, Aux., 9; Sturbridge, Ch., 3.20; Upton, Beginners and Prim. S. S., 5; Warren, Aux., 5; Westboro, Aux., 10.42; Whitinsville, Little Light Bearers, 7.3; Worcester, Old South Ch., Aux. (to const. L. M's Mrs. A. H. Gleason, Miss Jessie Goodwin, Miss Edith E. Smith, Miss Isabel Stiles), 100, Piedmont Ch., Ladies, For. Miss. Dept. (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. William Marble, Mrs. J. P. Rand, Mrs. J. H. Stevenson, Mrs. J. E. Bradley), Inter. C. E. Soc., 16,

251 25

#### Total, LEGACIES.

Soc., 10,

Lee,—Isabella M. Ames, by Bennett T. Gale, Extr., Add'l,
Worcester,—Harriet E. Miller, by William 400 CO Snow Miller, Extr., in mem. of Miss Marion P. Colton, 2,000 00

Total,

2,400 00

4,680 62

## RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Branch.-Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Bristol, Light Bearers, 32; Central Falls, Prim. Dept. S. S., 10; Kingston, Miss Emily P. Wells, 10, Little Rest M. B., 5; Newport, Tau-nik-huvi, 10; Pawtoker, Park Place Ch. C. B. Soc. 10. tucket, Park Place Ch., C. E. Soc., 10;

Providence, Beneficent Ch., Mrs. William P. Chapin, 50, Lend-a-Hand Soc., 10; Prim. Dept. S. S., 5, Central Ch., Miss Grace R. Lawton, 25, Anx., Len. Off., 270, Prim. Dept. S. S., 15, Plymouth Ch., C. R., 10, Union Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Szylacyill S. S. 15. Saylesville, S. S., 15,

#### CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Connecticut Branch:-Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London. East Woodstock, Anx., 32; Jewett City, C. R., 7,97; Norwich, Broadway Ch., C. R., 2; Wanregan, Aux.,

10,
Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark,
Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. G. M.
C., 5; Mrs. R. H. Deming, 2; Mrs. E. W.
Mildr un, 3; Berlin, Miss Ruth Galpin,
15, Mrs. Savage, 5, Miss Wilcox, 5, Whatsoever S. S. Cl., 5; Burnside, Aux., 7;
Hartford, Mrs. Ludlow Barker, 100,
Farmington Ave. Ch., Aux., 4, Fourth
Ch., Federation of Y. L. Classes, 47; New
Britain, South Ch., 30; Simsbury, Ladies'
Guild, 25; Southington, First Ch., 46,88. Guild, 25; Southington, First Čh., 46.88, Wethersfield, Ch., 57.53,

New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. Int. Mary P. Hinsdale Buildings Fund, Int. Mary P. Hinsdale Buildings Fund, 500; Int. Sarah I. Hume Fund, 100; Helper, 300; Friend, 199; Friend, 19; Friend, 15; Friend, 15; Friend, 5; Friend, 10; Friend, 10 500; Int. Sarah J. Hume Fund, 100; Helper, Gleaners, 5,

Total,

2,654 56

#### LEGACY. '

Wethersfield.—Jane C. Francis, by Stephen F. Willard, Extr., 1.197 40

#### NEW YORK,

New York State Branch.—Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn. Candor, Ch., 5.66; Rockaway

51 97

2,245 18

5 00

\$12,799.98

Beach, First Ch., 3.60, S. S., 3, Ladies' Aid Soc., 2.30, C. E. Soc., 1.10; Sayville,		
S. S. Cl., 11, Ulster Park.—Mrs. Jennie Newton Whit-	26 66	6

beck in mem. of Mrs. Catharine R. Newton,

> Total, 31 66

#### PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. D. C., Washington, First Ch., Miss. Club (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Marion Pearson), 175; Ga., Demorest, Ch., Children's Soc., 2; N. J., Chatham, Prim. Cl., 2.35; East Orange, First Ch., Aux., 72.70; Grantwood, Aux., 12; Newark, Belleville Ave. Ch., Y. W. Aux., 13; Paterson, M. B., 2.73; Plainfield, C. E. Soc., 10; Upper Montclair, Aux., 40; Westfield, Aux., 70; Pa., Allegheny, First Ch., 3.45; Corry, Ch., 5; East Smithfield, Ch., 8.12, L. M. S., 1.04; Germantown, Jr. Neesima Guild, 10; Philadelphia, Central Ch., Aux., 26, Y. L. Aux., 5, Snow Flakes, 2.50, Pearl Seckers, 5, Pilgrim Ch., Camp Fire Girls, 4; Scranton, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 35, Dau. of Cov., 15, Welsh Ch., Aux., 4,

GEORGIA.

Ailanta.-Atlanta University, Y. W. C. A., 6.40, Ch. of Christ, 23.60,

MISSOURI.

St. Louis .- Miss Grace Crawford Smith, 3 00

CALIFORNIA.

Fresno.-Mrs. Kohar Kaprielian, 2 00

\$7,293 22 1,786 28 Donations, Buildings, Specials, 123 003,597 48 Legacies,

Total,

TOTAL FROM OCT. 18, 1913 TO JUNE 30, 1914.

\$88,465 07 Donations, 35,636 57 Buildings, 1.929 91 Specials, 31,002 68 Legacies, Total, \$157,034 23

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT.

Previously acknowledged, \$73,017 92 1,346 28 Receipts of the month,

> Total. \$74,364 20

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

Receipts for May, 1914

MISS HENRIETTA F, BREWER, Treasurer, 770 Kingston Ave., Oakland, Cal.

#### CALIFORNIA.

Forthern California Branch.—Mrs. E. A. Evans, Treas., Mill Valley, Berkeley, First, Gift of Mrs. W. W. Ferrier for Bronsa Building, 50; Campbell. 20; Martinez, 3.24; Mills College, Folman Band, 25; Mill Valley, 5; Oakland, First, 40, Myrtle, 7.50; Palo Alto, 25.50; San Francisco, First, 12.50, Mrs. Wm. Hazelett's Bible Cl., for bed in Dr. Atkinson's Hospital, Harpoot, Turkey, 25; Saratoga, 10, Cradle Roll, 50 cts.; Tulare, 10; Woodland, 2; Mrs. M. L. Alexander, 2.75; Cash for Brousa Building, 25; Mrs. Susan L. Mills' Legacy, 500, Northern California Branch .- Mrs. E. A.

Mills' Legacy, 500,

Southern California Branch.—Miss Emily
M. Barrett, Treas., 178 Centre St., Pasadena, Claremont, 80,50; Los Angeles,
First, 72,08, Pilgrim, 5, Pico Heights, 10;
Mt. Hollywood, Cradle Roll, 50 cts.;
Ontario, Light Bearers, 5,50; Pasadena,
First, 50, W. Bible Cl., 16, S. S. Cl., 10,
West Side, 10; Rialto, 11,25; Riverside,
S. S., 35; Santa Barbara, 10, B. B. Williams' Cl., 12,50; Whittier, 25. Spectals:
Claremont, Berean Cl., 25; Corona, Mrs.
Birdsall and daughter, 15; Los Angeles,
First, Jun. Dept. of S. S., 25; Riverside,
S. S., 40,

Oregon Branch.—Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas., 421 West Park St., Portland. Corvallis, 5; Eugene, 7; Highland, 22; Hillsboro, 4.35; Hood River, 2.26; Oregon City, 2.25; Portland, First, 53.38, S. S., 30; Ranier, 3; Salem, 4; Sunnyside, S. S., 15,

WASHINGTON.

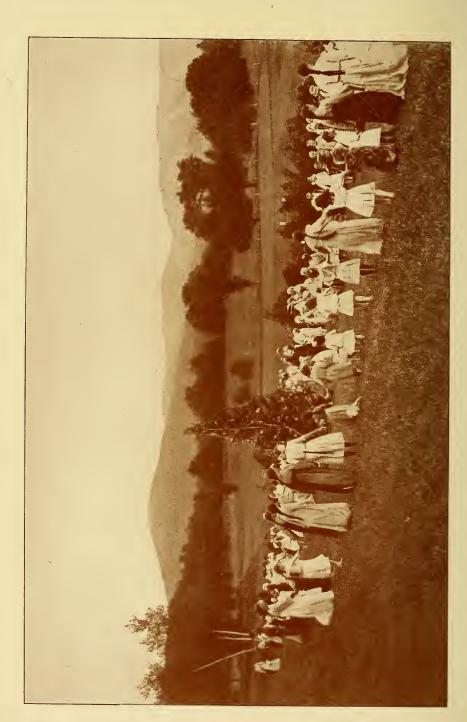
Washington Branch.—Mrs. Everett Smith, Treas., 1533 18th Ave., Seattle. Collections, semi-annual meeting W. B. M. P., 38.53; Dayton, 6; Everett, S. S., 10; Medina, 4; Naches, 9; North Yakima, 10; Spokane, Westminster, 50; Tacoma, East, 10, First, 150, Y. W. Circle, 25, Mrs. A. McCormack, 100; Seattle, Fairmount, 5, Green Lake, 3.50, Pilgrim, 35, Plymouth, 90, Mrs. Wood's Cl., 6, Prospect, 50, University, 20.50, West, 9; Collections of Field Workers, 83.46; Miss Mary Porter, 10; Washougal, 6 Porter, 10; Washougal, 6,

730 99 2,101.05

Total,

R. B. FERRIER, Acting Treas.





(See page 418). WITH "THE CHILD IN THE MIDST" AT NORTHFIELD.



Vol. XLIV.

in the study of music.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Those closest in missionary circles and other friends were not surprised to learn that the long months of weakness and failing strength were Dr. Charles H. ended and that Dr. Daniels had entered upon eternal life.

No. 9

He died at his home in Wellesley, Mass., August 3, at Daniels. midnight. The service was held in the chapel of the Congregational Church at Wellesley. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. L. W. Hicks, a former minister, conducted the service, and appropriate and loving words were spoken by Rev. James B. Gregg and Dr. James L. Barton. Dr. Daniels was born in Lyme, N. H., in 1847, but spent his early life in Worcester, Mass. He was a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1870, and of Union Theological Seminary. His early pastorates were in Montague, Mass., in Cincinnati, O., and in Portland, Me. In 1888 he became district secretary of the American Board in New York and five years later was elected Home Secretary, a position he held until 1903 when he retired and became the pastor of Grace Church, South Framingham, Mass. In 1910 failing health compelled him to give up active work and since that time he has resided with his family in Wellesley. His earnest work, his fidelity to trust and to friendship, his patience and

gentleness in the years of his enforced retirement from the Christian ministry he so loved, were among the characteristics dwelt upon by those who took part in the funeral service. Mrs. Daniels has been the president of the Woman's Board of Missions since 1906 and will have the sympathy of a wide circle in her bereavement. Of the three daughters Anna and Margarette are at home at this time, but the youngest daughter, Agnes Carter, is in Germany,—where she went in June to spend the summer

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Anatolia Girls' School at Marsovan was observed June 17 and 18 with appropriate exercises.

A tent was erected just outside Fritcher Hall, which accommodated a thousand people and was well filled by friends of the school. The Jubilee Days at principal, Miss Charlotte R. Willard, presided, the school-

girls rendered beautiful music and the anniversary address was given in Turkish by Rev. H. K. Krikorian. An interesting résumé of the history of the school was read by Miss Prapien Gureghian, who has been connected with the enterprise from the beginning, when Rev. J. Y. and Mrs. Leonard (Marsovan, 1860-1882) called Miss Anna Felician from Hasskeuy to assist in "an afternoon school with pupils from ten years old to thirty-five." In 1863 the Woman's Board of Missions sent out Miss Eliza Fritcher who after spending a year in Harpoot came to Marsovan and started a boarding school, laying the foundations of what has now developed into a sturdy institution with 260 pupils of five nationalities, while during the fifty years 276 graduates have gone forth to help raise the ideals and bless the lives of the women of Turkey. Miss Frances Gage who became principal in 1893 was happily present, having returned to Turkey to engage in Y. W. C. A. work, after fifteen years' absence, and one of the helpful features of the anniversary was a Y. W. C. A. conference under the care of Miss Gage. The Orient for July 1 in commenting on this session says, "It would surprise people in the Occi-



dent to discover how similar the problems of the Oriental family have become in these recent years and how wisely these women were able to face them."

Another pleasant feature of the occasion was the bringing of greetings from the Woman's Board by Miss Annie Merrill of Des Moines, Ia., and the proposal of Professor Hagopian that the school make an offering for

the Golden Anniversary Gift of the Board. The amount received was forty liras,—about \$176. After this the whole school joined in singing a Jubilee Hymn to the tune of "America," for which Dr. C. C. Tracy had written the words. Miss Willard, principal for the last seventeen years, and honored and beloved by all her associates and pupils, was presented with a loving cup. The occasion was further signalized by the formation of an Alumnae Association with about forty-five alumnae present.

There convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30 and July 1, a council of forces at work for the evangelization of Mexico which though small An Epoch-marking numerically was large in the import of its delibera-Conference. The first fact to be noted is that the sixty-one tions. people in attendance formed a highly representative body, including missionaries and officers of eleven Boards having work in Mexico, and one each from the Bible Society and Y. M. C. A. It was in direct line with the leading motive of the World's Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh in 1909,—the promoting of unity among Christian bodies laboring for the evangelization of the world. An unparalleled opportunity for putting into operation in Mexico the principles making for Christian unity was now open to us. Owing to political and national conditions all missionaries, practically, had been withdrawn from that country, making it possible now to mass a considerable number of them in one place for purposes of consultation, and furthermore the re-establishment of work at many points in Mexico would now be inevitable as a result of the revolution. The time was ripe for a forward move, and to lay plans for it was the work of this Conference. Dr. Robert E. Speer as chairman of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, appointed by the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference, and Dr. W. F. Oldham of the same committee, were largely responsible for the success of the Conference through their wise and laborious work of preparation for it.

After prolonged devotional exercises of great spiritual power, the report of the Committee on Arrangements was given and their recommendations adopted. By this the Conference was organized into five committees which should consider the points of chief importance and report later to the entire body. These committees were on:—

- 1. Press and Publication.
- 2. Theological, Educational and Training Schools.
- General, on Education.
   Territorial Occupation.
- 5. Questions not included in the above four.

It was generally conceded that Committee No. 4 had the most important task in hand. Repeated and protracted councils were the history of each committee, but the labors more abundant of that on Territorial Occupation concluded only during the final session of the Conference. amazing result was then fully revealed. All Mexico had been partitioned among the eleven co-operating Boards in a way to economize space, concentrate effort, prevent the duplication of work, and ensure the occupancy of the entire field. Every Board had been obliged to make concessions and all had done so with complete forgetfulness of personal interest. All had been obliged to assume new responsibilities and had gladly done To us of the Congregational ranks the decision means that we shall cede the Guadalajara field where the work of many years has taken deep root and shall assume the responsibility for about three fourths of the state of Chihuahua, the whole of Sonora, and Sinaloa as far south as the Sinaloa River, and Lower California,—a territory four times the size of New England.

The Conference at Cincinnati had no legislative power and all its decisions must be referred to the Boards for confirmation, but it is not to be anticipated that any of these bodies will wish to reverse the conclusions reached by this gathering of experts.

If adopted these recommendations will mean a unifying of the body of Christ in Mexico, the Church of Christ will present one solid front to the people of that land, and denominational lines will be given a place of secondary importance.

"Even so come, Lord Jesus."

K. G. L.

Owing to the unexpected outbreak of war among the European powers the American Board has deemed it wise to cancel all prospective sailings Missionary of its missionaries from the Atlantic seaboard for the imme-Personals. diate present. This decision affects Miss Isabel M. Blake, who expected to return to her work in Aintab, accompanied by Miss Florence D. Short, Miss Mary L. Daniels of Harpoot, Miss Olive Greene, eager to take up her work in Smyrna, Miss Katharine Hazeltine, a new worker for Van, Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, a missionary of the Board of the Interior returning to Eastern Turkey after several years in this country, and Miss Anna F. Webb, directora of our Girls' School in Barcelona, Spain. Miss Mary E. Kinney of Adabazar, who has been spending some weeks with her sister in Alberta, Canada, has also been obliged to change her plans.

Much concern is felt in regard to the movements of members of the missionary circle now abroad. Miss Keith, our assistant treasurer, when last heard from was detained in Berlin. Secretary Eddy and family were in France just starting for Vevey, and Mrs. Chauncey J. Hawkins with her little child was able to leave Germany and cabled her safe arrival in London. Professor and Mrs. Edward Moore at last accounts were in London and Miss Frances Vose Emerson in Paris.

Miss Mary L. Matthews of the Balkan Mission has been granted extension of furlough and will remain in this country another winter for further recuperation and rest. Miss Annie E. Pinneo who has been teaching for several years in the Collegiate Institute in Smyrna expects to spend the next year in this country, where she will do some special study.

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Alice C. Bewer of Aintab, Turkey, to Dr. Garabed K. Daghlian of the same city, is at hand. The wedding took place July 14 at Aintab. Miss Mary E. Cole sailed from Boston August 1 on the Devonian, en route to Trebizond, where she expects to assist her sister Nellie, who will meet her in England. Miss Cole's commission service was held in the rooms of the American Board Thursday noon, July 30. Dr. Barton presented the commission and offered the prayer of consecration.

The death of Rev. Hervey Crosby Hazen, July 20, removes the senior member of the Madura Mission, one who first went out to the field forty-

Rev. Hervey seven years ago. Mr. Hazen was born in Ithaca, N. Y., Crosby Hazen. June 26, 1841, graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1862 and three years later from Auburn Seminary. His first period of work in India was a brief one owing to the frail health of his wife, née Ida J. Chapin, and he went through the sorrowful experience of her death and that of their only child. In 1884 he married Miss Harriet Cook and returned to the Madura Mission. He worked arduously at various stations and out-stations and was indefatigable in itineracy. Mr. Hazen was a man of slight spare figure, giving the impression of physical weakness, but he had a strong constitution and his was the strength of singleness of purpose. He was a man of deep faith and of the utmost confidence in the power of prayer. And in this was his pre-eminence rather than as a leader in thought or in administrative work. Writes one of his associates: "As a man of spiritual power, of fervent prayer, and of intimate communion with God he was far beyond the rest of us." The Indian pastors and Christians recognized this also and leaned in times of stress upon the intercessions of Father Hazen.

September

Mrs. Eliza Carr Washburn, wife of Rev. George T. Washburn, D.D., passed peacefully away in her eightieth year at her home in Meriden, Mrs. George T. Conn., July 23. The burial was at Lenox, Mass. Dr.

Washburn. and Mrs. Washburn gave forty years of service to the American Board in the Madura Mission, South India, resigning in 1900. Mrs. Washburn, by her genial personality, excellent judgment and quiet enthusiasm in all departments of work has long been held in loving remembrance by her fellow workers and the hundreds of students who came under her motherly influence always mention her name in reverence and gratitude.

S. B. C.

Mrs. Harry Wade Hicks sends this interesting account of the Conference at Silver Bay: The Eastern Conference of the Missionary Educa-The Silver Bay tion Movement representing the general Home and For-

Conference. eign Mission Boards held at Silver Bay, N. Y. (Lake George) was attended by 522 delegates from twenty states and representing twenty denominations. A staff of fifty speakers, teachers and other leaders were engaged in conducting the twenty-four special courses of instruction. Missionaries were present from Japan, China, India, Assam, Turkey, Africa and Mexico. The five leading delegations were as follows: Presbyterian, 141; Episcopal, 138; Congregational, 70; Methodist Episcopal, 67, and Baptist, 48.

The program was purely elective in character. Three specially enrolled two-hour normal classes were held daily. A large group of delegates entered the two sections on Church Efficiency and Woman's Work. Daily open parliaments were held for representatives of our young people's societies, county Sunday-school missionary superintendents, clergymen, laymen and women interested in the discussion of the broad subject of church missionary efficiency, women representing organized work by and for women and the leaders of the elementary, intermediate, senior and adult groups in graded missionary instruction.

The chief text-books used as the foundation in normal classes were The Social Aspects of Foreign Missions by W. H. P. Faunce, The New Home Missions by H. Paul Douglas and The American Indian in the New Trail by T. C. Moffett.

Dr. T. H. P. Sailer was dean of the mission study section; Mr. R. E. Diffendorfer of the section of graded missionary instruction; John M. Moore of the open parliaments. The Executive Secretary of the Conference was Mr. H. S. Myers; the presiding officer, Mr. H. W. Hicks.

The preachers were Rev. Hugh L. Burleson, D.D., Editorial Secretary of the Episcopal Board of Missions; Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, D.D., of Japan, and Mr. Robert E. Speer of New York.

The chief emphasis of the platform meetings and class work was on the unified program of missionary education, prayer, giving and service in which practically all the general and woman's Boards have united for 1914-1915. The subject of this program is "The Social Force of Christian Missions," and its slogan "Christ for Every Life and all of Life."

The place accorded to *Plainfield*, Conn., on the Honor Roll in the Roll of Honor August Life and Light belongs to *Plainville*, Conn., Correction. where the auxiliary has 35 members and 22 subscribers.

As the study text-book for this year so appeals to older girls and young women as well as to their mothers, it is proposed to have a normal class

A Leaders' early in the fall to make easy its use in our societies. To Study Class, this end the junior societies of Greater Boston,—by which is meant those organizations where the members are between sixteen and twenty-six or thereabouts,—are invited to send two or more members to this class which will be held at the Woman's Board Rooms, probably Monday evenings, beginning September 21, at 7.30. There will be four sessions, lasting an hour and a half each. The only expense attending the class will be the purchase of a copy of The Child in the Midst. Miss Marion Kendall of Cambridge will be the leader. Other details will be given in special announcements later.

On July 28 Miss Harriet E. Douglass of Waterford, Me., for the past eleven years a vice president of the Western Maine Branch, passed into Harriet E. the heavenly life. Miss Douglass came of a long line of men Douglass. and women, whose names,—Douglass and Abbott,—have been associated with all that is best in the life of New England. Frail in body and advanced in years, she spared neither time and strength in connection with her office as vice president to stimulate the women of the little churches of Union Conference to form missionary societies, to educate the children in missionary lore, and to persuade the young pastors to listen to her story of the Woman's Board. Her death occurred in Southport, Me., where she was spending a few weeks.

### THE TREASURY RECEIPTS

	For Regular Work			For	For Special	From	TOTAL
	Branches	Other Sources	Total	Buildings	Objects	Legacies	
July 1-31	\$4,464.87	\$1,211.00	\$5,675.87	\$2,066.90	\$29.00	\$1,441.04	\$9,212.81
Oct. 18, 1913- July 31, 1914	89,089.95	5,050.99	94,140.94	37,703.47	1,958.91	32,443.64	166,246.96

# CHILD LIFE IN MEXICO

BY SARA B. HOWLAND, GUADALAJARA

A T a time when the political unrest in Mexico keeps before the world the saddest and most trying of conditions in that beautiful land, it is a relief to turn our thoughts toward one of the hopeful and inspir-



A FOND MOTHER.

ing problems of the future, the study of child life and its marvelous possibilities.

There is something appealing in childhood, seen in any land under the sun; and certainly it is true that no mission field presents a more beautiful type than that found in Mexico. And how many, many children there are! Snugly wrapped in the rebozo of the mother as she sweeps and cooks her dinner; smiling broadly from the old market basket on the floor; or rolling in the warm sunshine of the sidewalk, are dozens of the little creatures with great black eyes and hair enough to "do up," dressed or undressed, laughing or crying, but always objects of tender solicitude on the part of the family.

In the public gardens, driving in the family carriage or automo-

bile, playing in the lovely flower-decked patios, are other groups of beautiful children, elegantly dressed in silks and laces, curled and combed according to the latest fashion. There is a separate nurse for each child, and sometimes two for one of an especially rich family, where one carries the child and the other bears the elaborate bonnet, the bottle of milk and the immense doll, like that which delighted the heart of Jean Valjean's little Cosette. Some of these children are unusually beautiful, with large dark eyes shaded by long lashes, skin of a clear olive or fair and rosy as the case may be, chubby limbs and fine physical development.

The babies are usually very placid in disposition, and it is rare to see

a screaming child on the street, for the Mexican is most indulgent as a parent, and the nurse is a real child lover and thinks it impossible to do anything against the will of her little charge. "He did not wish it" is a sufficient excuse for any failure to insist upon sleeping, eating or bathing at the expected time. It must be admitted, however, that in some way children are usually made to be obedient and respectful to their parents, for whom they are trained to have the highest consideration. The "obedient child" is always the model in song and story, and training in "manners" is considered even more important than the art of reading and writing. A Treatise on Urbanity was one of the first schoolbooks we saw upon entering the country, and these lessons formed a part of the daily exercises in every primary school. Indeed, it used to be our despair to see these tiny morsels of children rise and stand before the guest to deliver their sonorous names: "Juan Nepomoceno Rodríguez,

at your service, Street of the Holy Spirit, number 1014," while our little ones would hasten to bury their faces in the maternal gown, having to be dragged forth, vi et armis, to salute the distinguished visitor, undergoing, meanwhile, a vigorous prompting in regard to their names, ages and residence. I well remember our amusement, upon returning from a walk, to find a two years' old child seated in a large chair in the sala, having been brought to be presented to the family. As I entered the room, she gravely saluted me: "Good afternoon, Señorita Sara. Will you be seated?" waving her tiny hand in the direction of the sofa with as much grace as the Empress Josephine might use when inviting a court lady to share her



THE LITTLE MOTHER.

divan. An American child of two years might have been found pounding upon the piano upon such an occasion wholly oblivious to the claims of society.

The expression "correct behavior" is often upon Mexican lips, and indeed no people understand better how to teach and observe most grace-

ful and charming customs. The daily life of a Mexican child is largely determined by the social position of its parents, not from any forced distinction, but simply from the limitations of poverty or the privileges of the rich. The poorer children are early taught to do the work of the home, the endless sweeping of the house and the street, keeping the sparks alive in the small charcoal fire and picking over beans and corn. Dressed in a sack and long calico skirt tied tightly about the waist, with hair plaited in a network of tiny braids all over the head, the little mother carries about the heavy baby, clad in an abbreviated shirt, while the small brother, in once white cotton garments, follows the father in field or forest. What an impossible task for the mother to keep a family of eight or ten in clean clothing, on a wage of fifty cents a day, with all the cooking, sewing, washing and ironing to do. It is a marvel to see some of our families of children brought immaculate to Sunday school, when they may not have more than one whole dress for each child, the garments having been washed and ironed on Saturday after the week's wear at school, the oldest of the girls helping to iron the clothes of the rest, with discretion beyond their years.

Mexican parents are usually very ambitious for the education of their children and are capable of great sacrifice for their welfare. With many little ones and hopeless poverty, it is very hard not to require the services of the oldest of the band to care for the "inexhaustible baby"; yet the mother patiently endures the long school hours until the happy day when her daughter shall be "received," that is, be graduated and, possibly, be able to take a school herself. With what joy does she wear her skirt of patchwork that she may buy a square of red satin for an embroidered sofa pillow, to be exhibited at the examination, or for chenille and ribbon to adorn the remarkable watch cases and boxes of the kindergarten. every home there are specimens of the handwork taught in the schools, the beautifully executed maps, the dainty drawn work so often delicately wrought on the coarsest cotton fabric, the crocheted table spreads and tidies, well known to our early days. How often have we accepted, with a lump in our throats, the gay pieces of fancy work brought as a gift of love by the fond mother, so glad to offer the only "bit of color" in her own bare room; and how often has the child gone without a garment to buy a square of fine linen to make a handkerchief for the teacher's birthday! The Mexican child loves to give, and the poorest home is often the most joyful in its sacrifice.

On the frequent feast days the Mexican family is in its glory. Every

child is braided and combed and clothed, and starts forth with father, mother, grandmother and aunt to see the gaily decorated plaza, to buy long sugar canes and sticky cakes, to drink red lemonade and barley water galore. Never mind if there is no dinner to-morrow, for the memory of the happy yesterday will more than compensate, and if one were always "prudent," the children would pass a joyless existence with never a bit of pan dulce or molasses candy to be a milestone in a dreary path bordered with the daily ration of beans. Without the philosophy of a Thoreau to sustain, think of having always to make two beans grow where one grew before and then eat them all!

In the zeal of a very early missionary I expected every penny earned by the people to be expended upon "nourishing diet," with the surplus of a few pennies to be strictly guarded for the purchase of possible flannel petticoats; so I paid the wages or gave the gift with the exhortation of Mark Twain's boy to the indigent old man upon whom he bestowed a penny: "Spend it wisely, but do not be extravagant!"

A New England conscience still demands that the Mexican youth be taught economy, but I own to a secret sympathy with the fiesta, and one of the pleasantest uses of an occasional little gift, "to be spent as you think best," is to send off a happy little group with pennies in hand to buy toys or dulces. How many times have I been touched to the heart when the children returned joyfully bearing the best part of the treat for the "Señorita."

The little missionary children so keenly enjoyed the festival days that it helped us parents to understand the needs of others. How joyful was the morning of All Saints' Day, when one could buy the cutest little baskets and dishes that were ever made; and then there were the fascinating skeletons dancing upon wires and the candy skulls and crossbones. At Christmas what dear little figures of the Christ Child were laid in the manger with wax sheep and oxen standing about; and the Virgin in the sweetest kitchen you ever saw, with charming jars and dishes ranged upon the walls! Holy Week was a succession of delightful scenes, and the sixteenth of September a blaze of lights and flags and pretty dresses; and everywhere, upon a fiesta, there is music and color and the breath of roses and orange blossoms in the air.

As we read the exaggerated accounts of the conduct of Mexican soldiers, nearly always represented to be bloodthirsty villains, I am reminded of an exquisite touch of kindness in a Mexican officer that I shall always remember gratefully. Two small daughters with another child went

forth to buy some toys, upon a feast day, and passed too near a vender of frail glassware whose goods were displayed upon the sidewalk. The baby "walked into" the collection, with disastrous results and the owner demanded payment for the broken bottles. It amounted to more than the children had together, so the wise elder sister left the two little ones as security and returned to the house for the money. The children were weeping copiously, with a crowd around them, when some soldiers passed. One of them stopped, asked the trouble, comforted the fairhaired little Americanas, paid the bill and had vanished before the sister returned. The Mexican soldier loves his own and everybody else's children, and we had another pleasant experience in traveling with two captains of Madero's army who were "armed to the teeth," but whose very peaceful occupation was that of drawing pictures for the small boy of the party; and a true little sidelight upon the hard character of General Huerta showed him riding with his automobile full of children or stopping to pat the head of every boy he met. I do not believe that a Mexican "bandit" exists who would not care for a little child who ran to him for protection.

The love of children is one of the distinguishing traits of Mexican character, and if I were to mention the surest way to disarm prejudice and make friends, it would be to go accompanied by a baby or a group of children. The clerks in the stores always notice the little ones, and the favorite seat for them is upon the counter while an admiring group entertains the child during the time of the mother's stay in the store. Hygienic mothers might be shocked to see their offspring lifted high in the air or given a hearty kiss by a stranger; but no harm has ever resulted to our babies from the sincere admiration bestowed upon them, except, possibly an early knowledge of their infant charms. One tiny daughter turned to me, after an ardent expression on the part of a passing lady as to eyes and curls: "O mamma, what a nice lady! Didn't she talk beautifully?"

Here comes one of the great needs of the Mexican child,—careful, wise training during the formative years. Excessive attention makes the child of the poor woman beg to be carried in arms when the mother needs to be free to work, and it often makes the child of luxury helpless and autocratic. Injudicious feeding produces sickly children and the death rate is far too large for a country of such ideal natural conditions; while unwise indulgence makes them capricious, and admiration engenders a love of flattery. Because Mexican parents love their children so

devotedly, they do for them all that is in their power; but the abuse of the Church of Rome under which they have been educated keeps from the growing mind the knowledge of their best heritage. A blind belief in the power of priest, of saint, of holy relic, fosters superstition of every kind and the confessional tends to make the youth careless of the effect of sin, untruthful in word, and deceitful in action. Lack of wise education leads to ignorance and vice, and throughout the Mexican press of to-day, from the pen of their strongest thinkers, comes the demand for the best that can be given them to fit them for the mighty task of reorganizing a nation to meet the tremendous problems of to-day. Said a prominent Mexican lawyer, some months ago: "I did not understand what your schools were doing and I antagonized them; but now I see you were teaching what we all need to-day, the principles of true liberty."

In the reconstruction of Mexico, there has come an unprecedented opportunity for our Christian teachers and preachers. Doors have opened and new occasions have taught new duties. The onward march has begun and our work must be no longer spasmodic, unorganized and feeble; but stable, orderly and strong. We must be supported by the Church at home in a more fitting and adequate way for the great adventure in Mexico. If we unworthily let slip this present opportunity, we shall not find another, no, neither in this world nor in that to come.

The Child in Mexico appeals to us with outstretched arms that it may be restored to its birthright of happiness, of liberty in the truth, of love that shall lead it back to the Good Shepherd and to the joy of the eternal Home.



PLAYTIME IN THE RIVER

# THE UMBUNDU BABY AND ITS MOTHER

BY ELISABETH R. ENNIS, WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

Mrs. Merlin W. Ennis who with her husband sailed in April from New York and has been studying Portuguese in Lisbon had planned to sail from England August 28 returning to the West Central Africa Mission. What effect the present war will have upon their movements it is impossible to state.

MUCH that may be said of the Umbundu woman is no doubt true of the average African woman, yet tribes quite near each other present many differences and what I shall say here refers only to the women of the Ovimbundu tribe in the uplands of Angola. They are a large tribe, widely traveled and fairly representative of the Central African.

The "female of the species" is difficult of description, be she militant, domestic or professional, and the Umbundu woman is no exception. I have sometimes thought her the original suffragette. There are many contradictions in her character; at the same time spirited and docile, hard-worked and easy-going, willing to learn and slow to practice. In her conservatism she stands the



guardian of the traditions of the mothers, the keeper of the sacred fire of tribal life. It is usual for us to look upon the "heathen" woman as



down-trodden, the natural man as the natural woman's oppressor, but I have come to feel the idea quite an erroneous one. True she tills the soil and wins her daily "mush" by the sweat of her brow, but possessing the key to the granary she possesses the key to the situation, and the Umbundu woman is not the only one who complains over tasks she would not have taken away from her for the world.

She loves the smell of the good brown earth when the rains come and, even as she forgets the pain of her travail in rejoicing that a child is born into the world, so in the joy of the harvest festivals she forgets the ache of bending back and weary arms. But she *is* downtrodden in the bonds of her own superstition and conservatism. She is not so burdened by much serving as by her narrow vision of what service is and only the Christ,

through the agency of her far-away sisters, can set her free and broaden her vision.

In one respect she emulates that excellent woman whom the mother of King Lemuel taught him to admire—"she arises while it is yet night" and takes her daily supply of meal to the rocks to pound it. Sitting flat on the rock, the baby on her back, lulled by the regular motion of her body to finish his morning nap, she lifts the heavy mallet in her capable hand and brings it down on the corn with a deft and inimitable movement. With the other hand she lightly stirs and brushes the pounding into position. On every side the *ndu-ndu* of the pounding stick, mingled with weird chanting, sounds on the morning air.

When she brings the pounding back to the village and puts it to dry —generally on an ant-hill—she prepares the morning meal, a very hasty affair, and collects the tools for her day's work. The big hoe with two short handles, which is the one agricultural implement of the country, a brand to start the fire in the field hut and a gourd of beer-the settlings being for the baby-she puts in the large basket which she poises on her head, locks her house and takes the key with her. Children not big enough to be useful in the field are left to wander about in the village with headquarters where they can find them, and sometimes the man of the house, wanting a book or an implement, is obliged to crawl in the window. Often a woman walks several miles to her field passing the fields of women from other villages. If there is any rational system by which fields are selected other than that of the greatest possible inconvenience I have failed to discover it. Here she works with many a pause for gossip over the fence, until mid-afternoon. Generally she works with the baby on her back, his little bobbing head uncovered to that god of flame, the African sun. Then she loads her basket with the daily food supply, tops it with a huge bunch of firewood and wends her way villageward.

Arrived there she must tapa water from a spring not more than half a mile away, carrying one or two gourds for the purpose, so you see not much can be used for washing of pots and pans. The village springs into life as the sun sinks in the west; women come in from every direction with gay calls of mutual welcome; babies stretch their cramped legs and crawl about before the doors, thus adding a few more germs to their collection; the smoke of the evening fires rises from each hearth and finds its lazy way through the thatch. All the village is one family. In Africa one does not say, "I am going home," but "I am going to the village."



A HAPPY CHRISTIAN FAMILY

One may well wonder when, with this program, the Umbundu woman does her housework, but the actual household tasks, as we regard them, rest very lightly upon her shoulders. She has a vast array of pots, baskets and bowls on the floor and from this collection she selects one, unwashed since last used, rinses it out with a little cold water and sets it on the fire with water for the mush. When the water boils she stirs in meal until it is so thick she can stir it no more; then it is "done" and she takes it off the fire. The digestibility of so starchy a mass, especially for children, can be imagined. At first my cook thought I bewitched cereals to make them swell so. As to the baskets in which the mush is served, they are like Jack Sprat's platter and need only a dash of cold water to keep the food from sticking. The ladle, too, must be rinsed for it is the sine qua non of a good African housekeeper to have her mush smooth on top. The accompanying dish of meat or beans is served in a wooden bowl and contains salt for both as the mush is not salted. A little girl carries them to the men in the onjango or village clubhouse and the women and girls eat by the kitchen fire. Later she stretches her

mat by the same fire and her children, unwashed and unblessed, creep in beside her and the *door is shut*. Thus passes the day in the life of a village woman.

The Umbundu woman is not bought by the man who becomes her husband. True he must pay a certain amount to her uncle or father but it is in the nature of a reversed dowry. Having made his selection among the girls of his own or neighboring villages, the prospective bridegroom chooses an older friend to act as his envoy and to make the business arrangement whereby he pays a number of eights of cloth, an ox, or whatever may be agreed upon and sends a new cloth to his lady. By wearing it she announces her engagement. Long engagements are not in favor, at least from his point of view, for he must furnish his fiancée's clothes in the interval and her tastes are less tolerant than a wife's. The girl is generally consulted in the consideration of a husband and few men are rash enough to conclude a bargain where she is unwilling. I knew one girl who embroiled two families in endless confusion because, after having accepted her engagement cloth, she decided the young man talked too much and she would not have him—and she didn't!

As the wedding day approaches, the groom in the person of his envoy must be well supplied with small cash in the way of handkerchiefs and epekas (2 yards). He sends his envoy accompanied by a young girl and an older woman to fetch the bride; she in turn comes accompanied by a girl friend and her mother or another matron. Anyone who meets a bridal party at a crossroad can demand a "tip." The female part of the cortége camp in a little booth outside the village and the ceremony of combing the bride's hair is accomplished—a matter of more than one day, as it probably has not been combed for some months. Then she is arrayed in her wedding garments and is ready for callers and congratulations. The groom, meanwhile, wearing his oldest clothes to show to what depths of poverty all this festivity has brought him, convenes his own friends and gives them a feast.

At nightfall the bride is conducted to her husband's house and they cement blood friendship, eating together for the only time in their lives. In the morning before daybreak, the bride and her friends are up and away, bearing a pig to her own village, where she will celebrate with her people. It may be two weeks before she returns with her pots, baskets and household gods to take up the real business of life. She must not kindle the first fire in her kitchen herself or her pots will break. Happy the woman to whom comes the promise of a little child in the first year

of her marriage! If she fails to bring her husband children, domestic tragedy in some form is sure to result. A little girl is quite as welcome as a little boy and among the Ovimbundu twins are not regarded as an evil omen and are both allowed to live. The mother is then known as Nalonjamba, the mother of twins. In many other African tribes one of a pair of twins is immediately strangled.

The little Umbundu baby, desired though he is, never finds one scrap of preparation for his coming, not even a piece of clean cotton cloth in which his tiny form may be wrapped. A string with a bit of leather and some beads will be tied about his waist and that is all. This is to insure his being a "good baby." Friends and relatives, eager to inspect the new arrival, crowd the little room and he is passed from one to another with small regard for his comfort or well-being. The proud father hastens to buy a new veleka cloth and henceforth mother's back is baby's home.

Very soon after the arrival of the first born, father slings a wee pig over his shoulder, mother takes the baby and they are off to present both to the grandparents. Some one is selected for the baby's sando, that is, the person for whom he is named and this person becomes a sort of god parent. If the baby is a boy he may be named Ngonga or Kangende or Cimuku and then his mother is known as Nangonga or Nacimuku and sometimes her own name almost drops into oblivion. This is equally customary if the baby is a girl. I remember a woman called Namalesu after her oldest daughter, although she was the mother of several sturdy sons.

But now the fear which causes the African to live in jeopardy every hour clutches more wildly at the heart of the mother. The whole spirit world contends with her for the possession of her treasure and for the contest she is absolutely unequipped. In any fluttering leaf or rolling stone which crosses her path the evil spirit may lurk. It may take possession of her sister or her best friend and cause them to cast the spell whereby her back and breast are rendered aching voids. The mortality among little black babies is something fearful. But that the evil spirit which causes it is the black ignorance in her own mind she never dreams.

Directly she is able to sit up the mother begins giving her infant gruel made of corn meal which she pokes into its mouth with her unwashed fingers. Children who survive acquire a facility in rejecting anything forced upon them which is the despair of the doctors. At any time and at all times the child partakes of its natural nourishment which the mother

regards as a pastime and in no wise sufficient to sustain life. Unprotected by any clothing, she will take him from his warm nest on her back and expose him to the chill of our mountain air. The baneful malarial mosquito lurks everywhere, not to mention dozens of parisites and germs resulting from the unsanitary conditions of village life. After all, from demons to germs is but a step. If baby is sick or cries overmuch she will take him to the witch mother who will bind a charm on his head or try to drive out the spirit by blowing in his ear. A certain amount of herb lore these witch women have, but of slight medicinal value. Only the very fittest survive the struggle and many of them have their vitality sapped by the parasites they harbor. Where Christianity has come other standards are being set up. Let me quote from the last station report of Sachikela, Public Works Department.



A HOUSEHOLD TASK

"This work is under the control of five men; four are so chosen that one is on each corner of the station, with that part as his special charge, while the fifth is medical officer. The duties of these five are as follows: Supervision of the water supply; inspection of all possible breeding places for mosquitoes; they are to see that the streets are kept clean; they are to inspect all food stuffs and fields and the manner of cooking; they are to regularly inspect all latrines; they are to report once a month to the church and to the teacher in charge."

With the eye of vision we look out from our beautiful Mt. Elende and

see not only the station at its foot thus organized, but where the smoke of evening fires rises from scores of villages we see communities like this with Christian homes and sturdy brown children. Will you not help us to make it real?

As soon as the child can toddle alone he begins to be a law unto himself. Unused to any regularity of procedure he brooks no restraint and it never occurs to an African parent that a child can be made amenable to reasonable authority. Tried beyond all endurance, a woman lets loose a flood of language accompanied by vigorous jerks which, by very force, quell the child; but she generally lets him serenely alone. I have seen a boy stand and scream for half an hour while his mother paid no more attention than to the wind. "Why don't you make him stop?" I ask. "Ka tava," "Why, he won't," she replies in ingenuous surprise.

But with all the incapability she shows, the Umbundu mother loves her child, for him she suffers and toils. Through her motherhood she can often be touched when she seems insensible to every other method of approach. With her patience, lack of nerves and abounding cheerfulness she has the foundation upon which—knowledge and training may build a real Christian motherhood that shall yet in the dim future give to the world a new race. To be co-workers with "the great Father of the vast designs" in this, is our privilege and yours.

# ON THE RETURN JOURNEY

BY MINNIE CLARKE

This account of Miss Minnie Clarke's return journey to Mount Silinda, Rhodesia, will interest her many friends.

I have been away from Silinda for more than a year, and only returned a few weeks ago. I wonder if you would like to hear a little of my journey here. From Boston to Beira I traveled by ship. Beira is quite a little town at the mouth of the Buzi and the Pungwe Rivers. I think that if you should go there what would amuse and interest you most would be the funny little trolleys in which everyone rides up and down the streets. They are pushed by native boys, on rails which are laid in the sand; and most of them have hoods for protection from the tropical sun. You see almost no animals in Beira—even dogs are very scarce.

What interested me most was the natives—crowds and crowds of native men and boys who have come to the town to seek for work. Everywhere you go you see them, sitting by the trolleys awaiting their masters; lying full length face downwards asleep on the sand; working in gangs and companies, singing and shouting as they work; washing and ironing in the shade of a tree or a house; streaming in and out of the drink shops, or sitting by the bar while they drink the vile adulterated wine which is their curse and ruin.

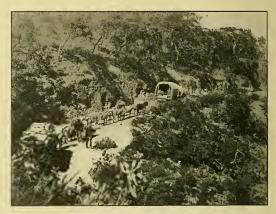


ARRIVING AT BEIRA

My heart ached as I looked at them and remembered that, at present, there is no missionary at all in Beira to tell them of God and his love, and his power to save them from sin and drink and destruction. I know that you will rejoice with us in the hope that, before many more months have passed, Mr. Maxwell and Dr. Laurenz will have come to live in Beira for this very purpose. From Beira I came by train through Portuguese Territory to Umtali—the first railway station in Rhodesia. I think you will find the name marked on the map, if you look for it. I reached Umtali at about twelve o'clock at night, Saturday night, so it was Sunday morning before I had finished getting my luggage through the British Customs House. It had already gone through the Portuguese Customs House at Beira. I spent a few hours at a hotel, and then started at six o'clock in the morning on the journey of one hundred and sixty-five miles by mule cart to Silinda.

I felt very sorry to travel on Sunday, but this postcart (which carries the mail bags the first hundred miles of the way) only goes once a week, and always starts on Sunday.

While you were in church May 10, I was jolting over the rough, rutty road, behind six mules, a colored driver, and Udau, native boy, and "the mail." This "mail" is carried in great, dirty bags made of sail cloth. Some of it is in leather satchels, with the addition of boxes and packages of every description, varying from a bottle of whiskey done up in a box



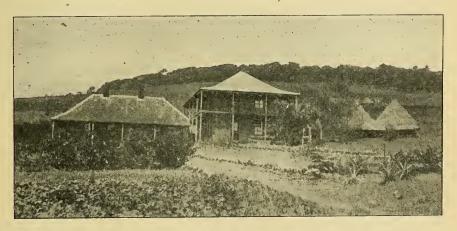
ON THE LONG JOURNEY

to a dirty sack of nails just where I wanted to put my feet. On top of the "mail bags" was a big, greasy sail (to spread right over the cart in case of rain), a gun, and suit cases and small luggage belonging to another passenger and to me. As we went up the steep hills all these things came crowding down upon us—so that it was difficult to keep in the cart at all, especially when the road was very stony and the jolts were particularly bad. The sun came baking in, and we were soon quite brown with dust, as the mules galloped down the hills and strained and panted up the other side or plodded through deep, hot sand. The stars were up and the moon was shining when we arrived at a Dutchman's farm house, where we were to spend the night.

I was very thankful indeed to lie down for a few hours on a clean bed, in a bare unceiled room with a mud floor freshly smeared with cow-dung, and no sign of a mat. By four o'clock the next morning we were on our way again, under the stars, between the tall, African grass all dripping with the heavy dew. All was silent except for the croaking of the frogs in the Umvumvumvu River, and the weird calls of birds and animals which, from time to time, came echoing through the darkness from the bush-covered hills around us—interrupted by the shouts of the driver, and the all-too-frequent sound of the lashing of his whip. Before noon we were winding through the cuttings round the precipitous sides of the Chimanimoui Mountains; and before sunset we had reached the little village of Melsetter, which is as far as the postcart goes.

Early on Tuesday morning I set off again in a smaller cart with two mules, hired from a Dutch farmer to take me the remaining sixty-five miles of the journey. It is a great pity that the mission possesses no such cart and mules of its own for the ever-recurring journeys to and fro from Umtali. Of course, two mules would not be sufficient for the whole journey. The Dutchman who drove me from Melsetter changed his team for a fresh one when we passed his farm, so I made a very quick journey. The last part of the road was even worse than that over which we had traveled; and it was with a heart full of thankfulness to God that on Wednesday afternoon I arrived without mishap or delay at Mount Silinda, where the kind, hearty welcome which I received made me forget all about the jolts and jars and heat of the way. I spent the first few days with Mr. and Mrs. King, as my rooms are not ready for me. It seemed good to see all the old friends again—the missionaries, and school girls and boys and other native people.

The girls from the boarding department all came up in a group and sang a pretty song of welcome in Zulu to Nkosazana as they call me.



AT HOME IN MT. SILINDA

Many of my old girls are still here, and there are some new faces which I have not seen before. I hope you will continue to be interested in these girls, who are so much in need of all the help that we can give them. It is sad to remember that there is, as yet, no home for the girls at Chikore, except in so far as Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Wilson can keep a few in their houses.

## A WELCOME TO A MISSIONARY

BY EFFIE PRICE GLADDING

Mrs. Thomas S. Gladding, now of Montclair, N. J., was well known before her marriage as Miss Effice Price, one of the student secretaries of the Y. W. C. A. Mr. and Mrs. Gladding have recently returned from a two years' visit to the mission field and Mrs. Gladding has kindly written for Life and Light this account of her visit to the Uduvil Girls' School. She is now chairman of the Foreign Missionary Committee of the National Board of the Young Woman's Christian Association.

Should we give an extra day of our precious time to buried cities or to living people? That was a question which engaged us one day as we journeyed. We had come by rail, a hot, dusty, two-hundred-mile ride, from Colombo to Jaffna, the northern city of Ceylon. Near Jaffna, with institutions in various country villages, is the American Congregational Mission. We had seen the students in the schools, the sick in the hospitals and the trained workers in the printing establishment. We had called upon a well-to-do but very dirty old Tamil woman, who did the honors of her little collection of huts, hidden behind their high green hedge, with true grace and hospitality. We had had delightful fellowship with the missionaries—a fine, able set of men and women, bearing cheerfully the trials of a moist, steamy climate on the flat, sandy end of a tropical sea island. And now we were leaving just on the eve of a very interesting event, the arrival of a new teacher at the Uduvil boarding school for girls—one whose father and grandfather had been missionaries for years in this very district and who was returning from an American education to the scenes of her childhood.

Should we stay to witness the formal welcome given her by the entire school? Or should we hasten on to Anuradhapura, once the magnificent capital of Ceylon, now a vast mixture of fallen pillars, huge stone tanks, memorial mounds and temples, spread over miles of tangled, marshy country? We decided in favor of the young missionary's welcome, and gave the melancholy ruins but one day.

There was a buzz of excitement in the school, among nearly two hundred girls, big and little, that Monday afternoon. The school *dhobie* (washerman) had taken the girls' garments—simple strips of cloth, red and white—and woven them into a pretty checker-board canopy, just under the *porte-cochère* roof. Hundreds of perforated flags, cut from gaily colored papers, fluttered brightly everywhere. The flags, the decorations of green, the preparation of the morrow's feast, all were the work

of the girls themseves. They prepared the school meals in shifts of nine, under the guidance of a woman who was in her place one of the pillars of the institution.

Arriving at evening, the weary traveler by sea and land saw the teachers standing together by the open door, the girls marching back and forth in winding procession on the veranda, each carrying a torch, all singing a song of welcome. Many a kindly, curious glance was cast from gentle, dark eyes at the tall, new teacher, who stood smiling, surprised and touched by this wave of welcome. Then off to study and to bed for the happy girls on the eve of a holiday and in to dinner for the teachers.

Tuesday was a great day. The entire school was formally assembled at nine in the morning. In the seats of authority sat the teachers, American and Tamil, and the native preachers of the district. Every girl was in holiday dress. The newcomer was in the place of honor. There were songs of welcome by the whole school and a specially printed address of welcome. One young student came solemnly up on the platform to face the guest of honor as she sang. Dear little girl! She was in European dress, having on a very bunchy, ruffled white muslin skirt, somewhat like an old-fashioned petticoat, and a very tight-fitting white satin bodice, buttoned in front.

The Uduvil school song was in English and began thus:-

"O Uduvil, dear Uduvil,
Our praise to thee we render;
Bright days and years within thy walls
Live in our memory tender,
Beneath thy palms we've laughed and sung,
Rejoicing over tasks well done;
O Uduvil, dear Uduvil,
With gratitude we bless thee."

I spoke briefly to the girls, my words being translated. It was a pleasure to describe to them the Wellesley campus and halls and to tell them I felt sure their new teacher and friend had received the inspiration to be of service to others when she was a schoolgirl like themselves.

Finally they listened with deepest attention to the sweet, simple, womanly speech of the new missionary, put into the difficult Tamil by one of the preachers. To speak correct Tamil, the language of Southern India and Northern Ceylon, one must "put one's tongue in curl papers over night," they told me in Madras.

Then we all adjourned for luncheon, the entire teaching staff eating

[ September

together in Oriental fashion. Sitting on the floor, each with a plate made of a segment of beautiful smooth banana leaf that had never been used before and would never be used again (a bit of gracious Oriental etiquette), we ate our curry and rice with the right hand, dipping our fingers only to the second joint. Some of us had to ask for spoons, as we found it difficult to pick up enough food to satisfy our hunger. We had delicious little bananas to eat with our curry and thus soften its bite. The freshly ground curries which are stewed with rice in Ceylon and India cannot be too hot to suit the Eastern palate. But an unaccustomed one finds them rather severe. However, nowhere in all our travels did I eat such good curry as at the Uduvil luncheon.

The meal over, hands were washed in water poured from brass bowls. The Tamil teachers and preachers bowed their departure and we Americans went to sit at table and eat a second luncheon. This time we had potted ham, potato salad, bread and butter and coffee. Then came some quiet after-luncheon talks; and following them came old, old Tamil dances by the girls on the big veranda—rhythmic clapping of hands and leaping into the air.

But the day was waning and our train time was drawing on. How fervently I wished for magic power to touch some source of gold, and leave the Uduvil school the \$25,000 it needs for its new building! I had seen the girls sleeping at night in long rows on the floor, so crowded as to have scarcely room to turn. I could perfectly understand how a new building would relieve the congestion, give the older girls room for industrial work and allow more students to attend school. One cannot see such faithful, devoted work, such daily Christian influences, such happy, ordered, cleanly school life, and not long for its proper equipment.

#### Miss Harriet G. Powers writes:-

Miss Webb tells of an experience June 12, the day before reaching Hadjin, as follows: "The night before reaching Hadjin, after two hours in the rain, we were sitting around a fire, drying off, in the general room of the khan, surrounded by horses, donkeys and fowls, when suddenly the telephone bell rang! The incongruity of it made us laugh. Some energetic official had conceived the idea of joining these mountain villages this way. Later Dr. Chambers talked with the preacher in a village three hours away and arranged for him to meet us as we passed the next day. How funny it seemed to notify the people of Hadjin by telephone when to expect us. Who says Turkey does not move?"

# Junior Work

# WAITING FOR YOUR USE!

The literature furnished for our work of missionary education in the churches this next year is remarkable in quality, quantity and power of appeal. Never before has there been one general topic for all our missionary thinking—home, foreign and local. Never has there been so much in the way of text-books, guides for study classes, dramatic material, program outlines, helps for developing the spirit of worship, suggestions for transmitting impulse into service, as are this year ready to our hand. Never have we had a topic more calculated to challenge the spirit of the times than that around which this material has been prepared, namely the social force of missions; or a slogan more inspiring than that to be sounded next winter in churches of all denominations, namely "Christ for every life and all of life." The church which fails to utilize the opportunity afforded by the material and the concerted movement behind it is sleeping at its task. The woman's society which does not see in it a mighty power of appeal to the young people and the men of the church and does not take step to help let this power loose, is neglecting the most strategic step it could take.

Now what is this literature? Space prevents the enumeration of it all and attention can here be given only to that part of it dealing with foreign missionary work, but a full announcement may easily be obtained from the Board. Why not make it a point to know about the entire plan?

From this mass of literature the Junior Department calls special attention to the following:—

For Young Women's Societies. Use The Child in the Midst, a study of child welfare in Christian and non-Christian lands, by Mary Schauffler Labaree (30 cents in paper, 50 cents in cloth, plus postage). Mrs. Montgomery's How to Use (10 cents) will be ready early in September. Outline Programs for Use with The Child in the Midst (10 cents) is ready now and contains two or sometimes three carefully worked out plans for each chapter. Some of these were prepared with young women's societies especially in view. The books suggested for Young People's Societies would also be appropriate, though the above will prove wonderfully appealing to young women. Be sure to use with it Our World Wide Work, a new survey of the work of the Woman's Board (25 cents, postage 6 cents).

For Girls' Societies or Clubs. If you did not use Ann of Ava for your girls 14 to 18 years old last winter, it is available for this year. If you did, take The Child in the Midst; do not try to give each girl a copy but cull from your own that part of it which will appeal to girls. There is plenty along this line. See last month's LIFE AND LIGHT on this subject.

For Young People's Societies. The Social Force of Foreign Missions. by President Faunce of Brown University is the new text-book especially designed for mission study classes and for the basis of Christian Endeavor programs. Another possibility is the New Era in Asia by Sherwood Eddy. The latter is a trifle more popular in style, the former more solid. Consider your group carefully before deciding. (Both are 40 cents in paper, 60 cents in cloth, postpaid). Helps for leaders of study classes are prepared for both. (Free if used for a study class, otherwise 10 cents.) Popular program outlines for use with the former will be sent free on request. The Individual and the Social Message, a brief book by Shailer Matthews, designed primarily for men, will be a valuable supplementary book (25 cents). The Child in the Midst is also practicable for these societies. An annotated bibliography for reading and reference on the general subject of the social force of Christian missions will be helpful (free).

Mission Bands and Union Societies. The new children's text-book is Our World Family by Helen Douglas Billings (25 cents, postage 4 Program suggestions are included in this. In addition there will probably be a special pamphlet of "ideas" and lists of the best supplementary leaflets available from other Boards ready the middle of September. Inquire for this. If you did not use last year's books, Missionary Helps for Junior Leaders (for children 5 to 12) and Crusaders in Turkey (for children 10 to 15) these are available. Program suggestions are included in them (25 cents, postage 4 cents).

For Sunday Schools. For the Primary and Junior Departments a series of stories, exercises and pictures on India will be ready in September. These will be somewhat similar to those of the past two years on China and Turkey and while intended for use before an entire department can be easily adapted to class work (25 cents per set). Program suggestions will be provided by the American Board for members of the Sunday school over twelve years of age and these will center around the general subject of the American Board's share in the social changes in the East.



Through the gracious courtesy of the pastor, Dr. Wm. K. Guthrie, and the members of the First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, our The Annual Annual Meeting is to be held in their beautiful new church Meeting. On Van Ness Avenue. A program is being arranged that will be worthy of the setting, and we are looking forward to an inspiring occasion with an attendance that will befit the place and the speakers. The time is the first Wednesday in September, which comes on the second of the month.

Come with me on rally day, for a walk at Mt. Hermon, during the Federate School of Missions. Here are the Methodists, and in a tree top, In the Redwood sure enough! We enter through charred stumps that Circles. date back hundreds of years, and climbing a flight of steps, land upon a floor built into a beautiful roomy redwood circle, to find a large group of earnest women listening to Mrs. Beatrice Bolt of the Indemnity College, North China. Not far away in a fine circle dedicated to the Epworth League, are the Congregationalists eagerly taking in every word of their speaker, Mrs. Mary Ament of Peking.

It is a real game of hide and go seek, and we never should find the Lutherans were they not singing, away down the glade, hidden away in a magnificent circle forty feet in diameter, that may have housed an Indian powwow, that we know has been an automobile garage, but never before in any probability has echoed,

"I love Thy Kingdom, Lord, The House of Thine abode."

The Baptists on their lot are speaking of a memorial building to be there next year; the United Presbyterians are in the Mission House; and the Presbyterians are crowding their "Occidental Bungalow" to hear Mrs. Harriet Hummel of Lolsdorf, German Africa, and here we come upon the fact that this group claims our trained, inspiring leaders and teachers, Mrs. D. B. Wells and Mrs. Paul Raymond. They have led us up to wonderful heights of vision, and put into our hearts the message to carry to our auxiliaries for the coming year.

Come and be our guests at beautiful Mt. Hermon, California, in 1915!

# PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES IN BROUSA

This paper, prepared by Miss Edith Parsons, a missionary of the W. B. M. P. in Brousa, Western Turkey, was read at the spring meeting of the Board in Seattle. As the needs of this field, so comprehensively set forth, are of special interest to the women of the Pacific Coast the article is now published, with illustrations drawn from the Brousa field.—The Editor.

The opportunities for service in Turkey are limitless; the responsibility for service must equal them. The question for the individual is simply this—which particular opportunities have I made my responsibility? The Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific has assumed the support of the Brousa School for Girls. What opportunities and what responsibilities does that fact entail?

The Ottoman Empire is a complex mass of races, creeds, languages and interests, held together by the awe-inspiring memory of great conquests, the inertia of the East, and the mutual jealousies of the great powers. It was created by force, it remains, partly through the fear of force, and partly through that amazing vitality or supernatural good luck of the Turkish people, which time and again in history has reversed all predictions.

But in spite of this resurrection of the empire amid the very mutterings of partition, no one, least of all the Turks, hesitates to confess the fading of those hopes that bloomed so brightly in the first days of the Constitution. To be sure all-maybe not half-is lost. We do not have to get a passport for a day's journey, and yellow journalism is nearly as safe as in the United States. There is a Parliament, or at least the machinery to produce one. But the achievement perhaps most gladly proclaimed—the reconciliation and unification of the conflicting races—looks still in the main a golden dream. The wounds left by centuries of merciless warfare are not healed in a minute with ink. If there is no more danger of massacres to-day, that safety results partly from the fact that massacres are not allowed in polite society—and the Young Turk sincerely desires to enter polite society—and partly from the fact that in many many cases he does not love the Armenian more but his own religion less. Is there any force on earth that can ever unite these conflicting peoples and interests in a common loyalty to a common good? Is there anything that can enable those seeking light to distinguish glitter from truth, that can make the chance to help one's neighbor more to be desired than the chance to cheat him, that can change selfishness into service, prejudice into sympathy, apathy into energy, suspicion and hatred into love? As Turkey is full of nations without a country, it is full of churches without a

religion. The central committee of the Y. M. C. A. in Turkey, in giving its conditions of membership, was forced to define the word Christian, because that word alone has merely a racial significance. If you are not a Turk, or a Jew, you are of course a "Christian." there any force on earth that can make that wonderful name carry with it the image of him whose name it is? that can transmute creed and ritual into life, that can make prayer, communion and not words, that can change the memories of past martyrdoms into in-



A FAMILY GROUP

spirations for present service? You have put your school in Brousa to give that force.

There are men and women in Turkey. Just the same sort of flesh and blood men and women that there are everywhere, struggling with the same difficulties, fighting the same temptations, and doing it in a land that does not know a Christian government. They are poor, they are sick, they are ignorant, they are petty-minded, and bound down by narrowness and hopelessness and selfishness, and under existing conditions they have very little chance of ever being anything else. Is there any

force strong enough to take the individual life and lift it victorious over circumstance and suffering? You have put your school in Brousa to give that force.

And has the school the opportunity to do this? Brousa is a city of 120,000 people, the greater part of whom are Turks, though there is a large Armenian quarter, a large Greek quarter and a Jewish quarter. The city has a beautiful situation just where the great mass of Mount



TREADING OUT GRAPES FOR WINE

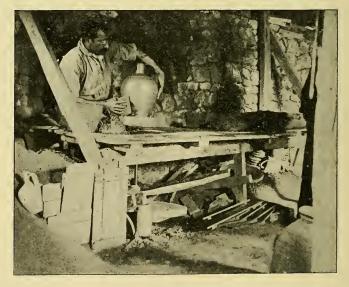
Olympus begins to rise above the Brousa plain. It possesses in abundance that choicest blessing of the Orient—water—including hot springs and mineral springs which during the lovely spring weather make the place quite a resort. And Brousa has a history. It was here that Ertoghrul's wandering band of shepherd warriors first became a nation; it was in Brousa that Othman first dreamed of empire, and here he is buried. Brousa is a religious city—witness the 365 minarets that rise above her, as well as the large Greek and Gregorian churches. Brousa is the home of the silk industry for all this part of Turkey; the worms are raised, the cocoons gathered, the silk wound off, and the cloth woven here, and during the busy season the factory whistles blow at three o'clock in the morning and work does not cease till after sundown. The Brousa plain needs only modern methods, a little capital and the assurance of a good

government to make it yield crops equal to any locality and it is about as likely to get one as the other.

In that city you own three acres of land in the highest and healthiest part of the city overlooking the plain and close to the great rock of the old citadel. On that land are two buildings—one a three-story school building with a high basement, owned by the Board of the Pacific, and the other a two-story dwelling house owned by the American Board. The school building is forty feet long by seventy feet broad. There is plenty of land for playgrounds and gardens but there is only one building for recitation rooms, study hall, dining rooms, kitchen, gymnasium, dormitories, sick room, teachers' bedrooms and teachers' sitting room. Even by utilizing one room in the residence as a classroom, one as a music room, the largest room of all as a dormitory besides holding classes in the dining room and giving music lessons in the parlor, it does not take a great deal of arithmetic to perceive that the school accommodations are decidedly inadequate. The best that can be done, only provides for about eighty boarders and the applications are far above that. Across the city, on the border line between the Turkish and Armenian quarters, is another building that has been for some years the home of the school. It is a rented building and has become entirely inadequate for the entire school, hence the removal this year of the boarding department, but it is large enough, and with some repairs would be good enough, to serve very well as a day school for the smaller Turkish and Armenian children who would not be likely to cross the city to the other buildings. Such is the plant as it exists. What is necessary and what would be desirable to add to it to make it adequate and effective? Certainly another school building so that there could be more classrooms, another dormitory, a larger study hall which could be used also for entertainments and assemblies and a small room for a library. The present study hall, which is extremely crowded, could then be used as a sitting room for the girls so that schoolroom and dormitories may not form their only indoor surroundings. In addition to this it is really necessary to have enough room in the new building for a Turkish bath as there is no public bath near the school. It would save enormously in work, while producing vastly more comfort and greatly lessening the risk from fire, if there could be a central heating plant for the buildings.

Is the school a sufficiently active force in the community to warrant such equipment? The enrollment up to the present time for this year is 197. Of this number 154 are Armenians, seventeen Greeks, twenty-six

Turks, all Mohammedans, and one Jew. Except in schools like this, such close association of races and creeds is never even attempted, there is no other meeting ground for allaying suspicion and producing the understanding and sympathy which can come only from knowing one another and working together. The school has, as part of its regular curriculum a Bible class each school day directly after morning prayers and all pupils must attend both. On Sunday there is also Sunday school for the boarders. Street preaching in Turkey is prohibited by the government. Protestant churches may or may not have outsiders in the audience. There is no place outside of schools like these where religious teaching can be given steadily, carefully, universally. The girls in the Brousa school come not only from every race and creed, they come from every social station. Some come from little country villages where their inspiration for further study, for helpfulness to the community, for their own spiritual life and progress, will lie almost entirely in what they



THE VILLAGE POTTER

bring with them on their return from school, and some are from Constantinople where every civic, ethical and spiritual problem of large cities both in the East and in the West are met together. Some of them come from wealthy homes, or from homes of those who are recognized

leaders in their communities, some from poor homes where the simplest laws of hygiene are unknown, and the hardest conditions must be met and overcome, yet where the Oriental idea that work is a disgrace too often is dominant. Some there are from scattered Protestant families where persecution in the past has brought isolation in the present and the slow deadening of zeal and spiritual vision that follows. There are girls from families still holding to the old churches, but eager for reform, anxious to learn how it may be accomplished; and others are from conservative homes where there is no desire for religious change but where there is a desire for Western education. And some come from Mohammedan homes, tolerant homes serene in the assurance that contact with Christianity never does convert Moslems, and from less tolerant homes lured by the promise of Western education, for which Turkey almost feverishly confesses its need. Where outside of such schools would these girls gather, would they come in contact with each other, and with Christian ideals of religion, of education, of progress, of work, of daily living, ideals made tangible and visible before them.

Turkey has been through terrible experiences in the near past. Years will not replace the sacrifice of men and money in the life and industry of the nation. As never before she desires Western knowledge, Western progress, and distrusts the hands that must give them. If there is any Western nation she does trust, it is that one that has demonstrated it had no desire for any gain in the near East, and upon whom has rested the main burden of missionary work therein.

Is it worth while then, to support the Brousa school? Not unless you can do it adequately. Unless you can give something for which you need not apologize, something that worthily represents that religion and that civilization which you desire to call American, you are in very grave danger of lowering ideals instead of raising them.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Not yet the crowning! Fields must first be won, Lives freely yielded, martyr blood be spilt, Love cast out fear, redemption blot out guilt, Ere we behold the Kingdom of God's Son.

<sup>&</sup>quot;We shall behold it! Lo, His Word stands sure, Our King shall triumph in a world set free. Whith joy His chosen ones His reign shall see! Oray for the workers that we may endure."

# OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Mrs. Ruth Ward Beach writes from Diong-loh, Foochow, China:-

You will be interested in the progress of our Christian Endeavor Society here in Diong-loh. The seeming deadness of the Society has been a constant problem with us ever since we came down here. Not that Diong-loh is any worse than many other places, but as this church is our first child for which we are responsible in our missionary career, we have tried to work out the problems here one by one as they present themselves. Last term our Christian Endeavor audiences were made up of the women from the Bible school, the young boys from the day school and those few teachers who are directly in our employ in the various The girls in the boarding school hold their meeting by themselves as they are quite too young to be expected to take part with the older members. Now that the girls are in the building on the hill they could not be expected to come down to the church a second time on Sunday afternoon so they continue to have their meeting separate from One of the day school teachers last term helped me with the Junior Endeavor division, which was made up of the young boys. The opening exercises of the meeting were held together in the church auditorium and then we took the boys off to one of the side rooms for their Junior meeting trying to encourage them thus to take part and to lead the meetings themselves.

Since Guong Gau, the assistant pastor, has come into the church work this term he has taken charge of the younger boys and the larger number of lads has made it necessary to make two divisions, one going upstairs into the tower room and the other taking the room below which is really just a passageway on the women's entrance side of the church. The older boys, who form our higher primary boys' school, stay in the senior meeting and Guong Gau and one of the other teachers take the younger boys, more than forty when they are all present, to these small rooms for their junior society meeting. So far so good, but the older society was still pitifully dead, each meeting being largely made up of long speeches by the pastor and Mr. Dang, the president, with the giving out of a few hymns by some of the women. A few Sundays ago Miss Blanchard and I talked the matter over as to how we could bring a little life into these

meetings. The first step was to find out their present form of organization. It amounted to having a president and a man to select the leaders of the meeting. Our church members here apparently are unable—or is it unwilling?-to observe more than half a Sunday, and in spite of many frequent invitations to attend the afternoon Endeavor service we cannot get more than one or two out for that meeting. The old man who leaves his Bible at the church during the week has been coming of late, so we are giving him something to do. That has been our plan-to make every one do something. Social customs forbid the women to have much to do with the men, so each committee has to have at least two women and two men, and can you imagine how many committees we have set in motion! There is the Lookout, Prayer Meeting, New Members, Missionary, Temperance, Social, Music, Flower, Visiting the Sick and Junior Endeavor. At present there are more than forty names on these committees, of course that does not mean forty individual members for some serve on two committees. Mr. Dang is president and his wife is vice president. That is because at every meeting the president sits up front with the leader and whenever a "lady" leads, the president has to retire in favor of the vice president. Then we have a feminine secretary as well as a masculine, for it would be improper for the latter to be calling off the names of the ladies. The younger boys are the Flower Committee and attend to the opening and closing of the church, since we have no regular janitor. Some of the government schoolboys who are in our higher primary are on the Social Committee and we must help them plan a social for the masculine side once a month. Miss Blanchard and I are on the Missionary Committee for they think we have access to missionary news from our many English papers, and the Chinese have no papers that give world news of missions. We will have to find articles and have them translated and given to the members. Now if we only had some of the American Board missionary maps of the world we could educate these people to think in terms of India and Africa, instead of Diong-loh and the daily launch to Foochow. They mightily need to have their world enlarged, I assure you. If any of you hear of a church that has an old set of missionary maps just ask that church for the privilege of using them out here. We would make them almost threadbare we'd use them so hard!

You will be remarking to yourselves that this is all machinery, and not the spirit of Christian Endeavor. I wish you might have been present at the last Consecration Meeting we had. The roll of members had not

[September

been made ready so there was no roll call, but the Juniors stayed with the older society that day, and Yuong Gau had spurred his little boys on to taking part, so many of them, there was no chance for our women until the very end. Finally I spoke up half in fun and asked the boys to keep quiet a moment or two so that our side of the house could have a chance. The women are most bashful naturally and I was afraid they would be discouraged if they were not given an opportunity to take part!

#### Miss Elsie Garretson writes from Foochow, China:-

Yesterday we had a most interesting prayer meeting in the city, led by Mrs. Cooper. She and Dr. Cooper are our latest recruits, and both promise to make fine workers. There is much united prayer being offered in all the missions of this province for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on all missionary and Christian workers, Chinese and foreign, in this province. Will you not remember us, and speak of our need to others? Oh that every institution, and every department of our work may come under the power of a mighty outpouring of the Holy Spirit! There are evangelistic workers both Chinese and foreign who are making a preaching tour covering all the large cities of the province. Thirteen of these large centers have been reached, and the reports which come back to us of the hearty reception accorded the preachers, and the kind co-operation with the plan, so far as it is understood by even the non-Christian residents in these cities seems most encouraging. Many say that they welcome any plan that they know will work for the moral uplift of their people. These meetings are preparatory to a large religious campaign to be carried on at Foochow in October next. The missions and the Young Men's Christian Association will all unite in the conduct of this campaign.

A	WIDER	VIEW	ı

## A Revised Version in Zulu.

Thousands of Zulus in South Africa are eagerly awaiting the revised Bible in their language, now being-printed at the Bible House, New York. In 1882 the American Bible Society printed the first complete Zulu Bible, translated by the American Board missionaries in Natal. Since then it has shipped Zulu Scriptures to South Africa literally by the ton. Every Zulu who learns to read seems at once to set about buy-

ing a Bible or a Testament. The final revision of this Bible, which is now nearly completed, is the work of the Rev. J. D. Taylor, an Amherst College man, who has been in South Africa fifteen years as a missionary. Mrs. Taylor has copied the whole revised Bible on her typewriter; the proofs were sent back to South Africa for close scrutiny, and when finally returned, corrected, they set the pressmen at the Bible House free to do their share of this great work.—Ex.

# A Woman Evangelist Among Savages.

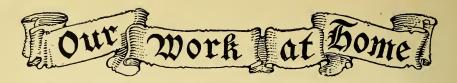
Rev. Robert White writes in a recent exchange: "At Tukukan, Philippine Islands, a village about an hour's journey out of Bontoc, and hostile to it from time immemorial, an American lady is sole white resident. Miss Waterman graduated with Wellesley's first class, and her recognized standing as the best authority on the dialect of the Bontoc Igorot keeps up the traditions of scholarship of her Alma Mater. She lives in Tukukan, and already there are indications that one of the small villages is going to become Christian. Several of the leading old men, with their wives and children, have already been baptized, and others are at present under instruction. This seems to suggest similar possibilities for the Mayinit region, hitherto unopened. The people have been very hostile to Americans, Filipinos and neighboring Igorots alike. There are three large compact villages—Mayinit, Guinaang and Dalican—and they boast that there is not a Christian in one of them."

# Progress in the Plans for Shansi.

Much interest is felt in the plans of the American Board to accept the proposition of the officials of Shansi to undertake the supervision of the educational system of the province. The special appeal for this object has brought in \$12,500, in gifts ranging from one dollar to one thousand dollars. It is gratifying to know that the uniqueness and the urgency of

this great opportunity has thus been recognized.

The Board has appointed Mr. Arthur W. Hummel of Chicago, and his fiancée, Miss Ruth Bookwalter, to take charge of the government high school at Fenchow, under the joint arrangement with the government, and is looking for another educator to supervise the village schools. Mr. Hummel is a graduate of the Divinity School of Chicago University after a career as teacher in the government schools of Japan. His training and experience fit him finely for the work in Shansi. Miss Bookwalter, whose home is in Kansas City, Kan., has two sisters in the Ceylon Mission, Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter, who is one of the teachers in the Uduvil Girls' School and Mrs. Arthur A. Ward of Uduppiddi, now on furlough in this country.



### AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

## A United Missionary Program.

Among the various forces which exist to advance missionary interests in the local church, there has arisen the so-called Committee of Twenty-eight. This committee, which began its work last February is composed of seven representatives each from the Home Missions Council, the Foreign Missions Conference, the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of the United States. This list seems a bit heavy to digest, perhaps, but in simpler form it may read, The General Boards and the Woman's Boards, Home and Foreign, without regard to denomination, through representatives chosen from their Federations, are planning a unified missionary program for the churches during the coming fall and winter, 1914-1915, the slogan being, Christ for Every Life and All of Life, the theme of the program, The Social Force of Christian Missions.

The plans of the committee are to be advertised among the churches early in the fall. The pastors are asked to help launch them by a sermon upon the slogan and by full announcements. Printed information is prepared to suggest such lines of effort in the churches as (1) The organization and conduct of mission study groups and meetings; (2) The use of special occasions (Thanksgiving, Christmas, Week of Prayer, etc.); (3) The Every Member Canvass.

We are bringing up this new movement just now, early in the season, in order to see just how our woman's societies are related to it. What will it mean to the auxiliaries of the Woman's Boards in our churches? Is it a disturbing element to our study of *The Child in the Midst* and to our pledged work? Have we any additional duties in regard to missions because of this movement?

Perhaps a few simple statements may help our constituency to relate itself rightly to this unified church program.

1. This plan is the latest effort, and aims to be the most far-reaching, the most effective, yet devised, for putting the entire church at work for missions,

- 2. The theme, The Social Force of Christian Missions, is so broad and elastic as to cover any text-book which may be chosen out of the list suggested on Home or Foreign Missions. None need be changed. *The Child in the Midst* fits into the general thought with peculiar aptness. We need not therefore be disturbed in our program plans.
- 3. The idea is to get a church busy for missions, from the pastor in his pulpit to the kindergarten tot in his little chair at Sunday school. If the women are busy already, it is well, and they need only strive to get still busier under the impulse of an all-through-the-church enthusiasm.

4. Our organized women of the Woman's Board have a vantage ground from which they may reach a helping hand to the general church interests. For example: Requests by auxiliary leaders might encourage a pastor to preach the opening sermon, and to take a strong lead in a vigorous church campaign.

The Junior Lookout could do a valuable looking out that the Endeavorers became interested in the big scheme, arranged strong missionary programs, formed a study class or two, overhauled their system of giving to missions; that the Sunday-school cradle roll added the word "missionary" to its title; that the young women became alive to their opportunity and the children of the Sunday school and mission band were quickened.

All this of course as pastor and his force need—and they usually do need help from the women! Perhaps we are in less danger of being officious than of being oblivious!

Finally—this all-through-the-church campaign doesn't dictate as to objects of gifts and we are still to be constantly loyal to our pledged work.

M. L. D.

# ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions will be held by invitation of the Philadelphia Branch in the Central Church, Philadelphia, Pa., November 11-13, 1914, closing Friday noon. There will be no preliminary meeting on Tuesday, the 10th, but the sessions of Wednesday will be devoted to features of special interest to delegates and other workers. Entertainment is offered from Tuesday night until Friday noon to all duly accredited delegates of Branches from a distance and to all missionaries of the Woman's Boards and the American Board. Applications for entertainment should be sent before October 1st to Mrs. Aaron E. Carpenter, 2025 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Those desiring to secure boarding places at their own expense may consult Mrs. Carpenter in regard to this. There will be no reduction of railroad fares.

# WITH "THE CHILD IN THE MIDST" NORTHFIELD SUMMER SCHOOL, JULY 10-17

IT IS difficult to gather up the impressions left by the eleventh session of the Summer School for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies held at Northfield July 10-17, and to present them in a fresh form to the many Congregational women who were not among the privileged 276 who attended the gathering this year. There are so many conferences in these days and so many reports that there is danger that no clear-cut, definite result will be attained from reading yet another description of meetings and programs. There were reasons why an unusual attendance was looked for at this Summer School. The study book, with its setting forth of the conditions of child life in the non-Christian world, has made a very



THE ANGELS OF THE PAGEANT

special appeal to Christian women ever since it came from the press. It has been written by a woman, herself a missionary and a mother—Mrs. Benjamin W. Labaree, formerly of Persia, now to be associated with the Kennedy School of Missions in Hartford, Conn. It was occasion for regret that absence in Europe prevented the gifted author's attendance at Northfield. Added to the interest felt in the book was the return of the two leaders of the Summer School, Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. Montgomery,

from nine months of travel among the mission fields, and the fact that their first extended report of what they had seen and heard was to be given at this time.

The special attraction of a Pageant of Child Life, under the direction of an efficient committee, of which Miss Calder was the chairman, the presence of Dr. F. B. Meyer of England, a beloved teacher of the Bible, long associated with the Northfield platform, and the always-eagerly-anticipated lectures of Mrs. Montgomery on the text-book were among the reasons which conspired to produce the largest registration the Summer School has ever had—932, with Congregationalists far in the lead. Thirteen denominations represented in this number gave daily witness to the reality of the Summer School motto, "One Heart, One Way."

The growth of the Camp idea during the three years since "Aloha" led the way is most interesting and encouraging. As Mrs. Peabody said at the opening session, "A composite photograph taken now would present a much more youthful appearance than one taken the first year." Aloha registered 114 girls from all over New England. It was under the care of a wise and tireless committee, Miss Elizabeth F. Pullen of Norwich, Conn., Mrs. W. R. Westerfield of Upper Montclair, N. J., and Miss Emily Wells of Kingston, R. I., who, with their faithful lieutenants, tried to see that the blend of spiritual teaching and healthful recreation was just right.

The girls gave as well as received, for their beautiful singing, led and directed by the genius of Miss Elsie Hand of Philadelphia, added much to the auditorium services and culminated in a soul-stirring rendering of selections from the cantata "From Olivet to Calvary" the last evening.

In addition to the hour on Methods, under the guidance of Mrs. G. B. Germond of New Britain, Conn., an indefatigable member of the Northfield Summer School Committee, there were various "electives" between which it was truly hard to choose. Miss Margaret E. Burton, Y. W. C. A. secretary for Oriental students in this country and the talented young author of three books pertaining to the education of women in non-Christian lands, talked each morning to the enthusiastic group gathered about her in regard to The Emergency in China. Mrs. F. H. Farmer had an equally eager following as she set forth The Why and How of Foreign Missions. Miss Elvira Slack took up a text-book of which she is the author, Jesus, the Man of Galilee, and won many friends in this her first season at Northfield. Other classes conducted by

Miss Frances H. Thompson of Dobbs' Ferry, Miss Mary Peacock and Deaconess H. R. Goodwin, gave the young women a wide choice of subjects and leaders.

Thirty missionaries from seven mission lands and eight young women under appointment were presented on the night of the missionary rally. Each country had a spokeswoman, our own Miss Judson speaking for Japan. We were told that these women represented about 450 years of service on the foreign field. The denominational rally was well attended, —about 225 women present. Aloha Camp came in a body and entered singing a processional. In addition to secretaries and missionaries, we were proud to greet Mrs. Peabody and to hear about our work in Ahmednagar as she had seen it.

The most unique missionary address was that given by Miss Jean Mac-Kenzie of the Presbyterian Board who has worked among the primitive black folks of equatorial Africa. As has been said of her, "She knows how to get inside the black woman's skin and actually bridge the gulf between the races so she can interpret one to the other." Scarcely second was the impression made by Mrs. Motte Martin of the Belgian Congo country and her little deformed African girl who stood up before the big audience and bore witness to the Jesus she has learned to love, by singing in her own strange tongue, with some little frightened quavers, "Jesus loves me." Other notable addresses were given by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick of Japan, Mrs. Annie L. Baird of Korea and Miss Margaret Burton, whose plea for the little foreign sisters at our doors will doubtless open many Christian homes to these strangers who can learn more of Christ's gospel from simple human kindness than from many books.

The beautiful and effective pageant on the lawn of the Hotel Northfield cannot be reproduced here, even in outline. The pictures will give you a glimpse of it and it is to be printed in full by the Central Committee. The radiant little angel figures, the scene with the real Christian mother with her two real children, the tall, beautiful Spirit of Missions and the Spirit of Ignorance with her face hidden beneath a long black veil, came and went in the summer sunshine, and the panorama unfolded itself before the delighted gaze of the hundreds in the audience, till in the last act, "The Magic Christmas Tree," and the eager "telling it to the others" of the Christian children brought the tears to many eyes and a deepening of the purpose to make the Women's Foreign Missionary Societies in truth "a great, beautiful organized motherhood for the world."

# OUR BOOK TABLE

The Crown of Hinduism, by J. N. Farquhar, M.A. Pp. 469.

The importance of this book is indicated by the fact of its publication by the Oxford University Press at London, Bombay, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Melbourne, Toronto and New York. Both favorable and unfavorable reviews of it appear in three numbers of the *International Review of Missions*. Rev. E. M. Noyes' notice is given as a separate article in the July Missionary Herald. A Bombay native paper speaks of it as "a notable piece of scholarly work."

Mr. Noyes speaks of the author in the following fashion: "One is impressed by his fair-minded and sympathetic attitude toward Hinduism and his appreciation of its spiritual values. His twenty years of residence in the land, his acquaintance with the educated Hindu leaders and his study of India's religious history, together with his wide research in the philosophy of religion and his grasp of the principles of Christianity, have given him a unique equipment for his great task."

Mr. Farquhar's official position is that of Literary Secretary, National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of India and Ceylon.

A previous book called A Primer of Hinduism was put into the hands

of King George when he visited India.

Examining the index we naturally turn to those pages which treat of woman as wife and widow, and here we find much of special interest to us who are working for the spiritual, intellectual and physical emancipation of our sex the wide world over. Much might be quoted, but the book itself is within reach of all who desire to explore these regions with a trustworthy guide. The controlling theme of the book is that Christ is the one only possible and the one really desired crown of the true religious instincts of Hindus.

This book may be obtained from the Circulating Library of the Woman's Board of Missions. For two weeks only postage is charged, beyond that time two cents a day.

The Education of Women in Japan, by Margaret E. Burton. Published by Revell Co. Pp. 268. Price \$1.25.

Again we are greatly indebted to Miss Burton for collecting and bringing between two covers so much trustworthy information in regard to the women of Japan from their early history to the present day.

The opening chapter tells of their zeal for learning, and for religion and their prominence as rulers. Eight of Japan's ruling empresses reigned

between 593 and 769 A. D.

Dr. Griffis asserts that these women were, "all of them fully equal to the male occupants of the throne and some of them decidedly superior."

While the women of that period were eager to further Buddhist and Confucian teaching, yet it was under this teaching that women became

more and more suppressed.

With the opening of the Sunrise Kingdom by Commodore Perry, a new era dawned for the women of that country. The first school for girls in Japan was started in 1867 by Mrs. Dr. Hepburn of the Dutch Reformed Mission.

In 1871 the Japanese Government sent five young girls from eight to fifteen years of age to the United States to be educated at the government's

expense.

One of these girls was in the family of Rev. Dr. Bacon of New Haven. There a friendship was formed between her and Alice Mabel Bacon which resulted in Miss Bacon's visiting Japan and putting in print the outcome of her observations in such books as Japanese Girls and Women. Another who was in the family of John S. C. Abbott, married Admiral Uriu. Another, Miss Tsuda, has the highest grade school for Japanese girls in the country and is herself an earnest Christian.

Miss Burton devotes a chapter to Christian Schools for Girls and another

to what government is doing for the education of its women.

In the discussion of woman's life in modern Japan we hear of what women do along industrial lines and in reformatory work. The W. C. T. U. has been in active operation for more than a quarter of a century. Mrs. Yajima, its president, when the World's Convention met in Boston in 1906, made the journey alone although she had never been out of Japan and was then in her seventies.

In Miss Burton's closing Outlook she makes a plea for a woman's college which shall be interdenominational and the equal in every way of the non-Christian higher schools for women. This is urged by all who have made a special study of the next important move in the higher education of the women of non-Christian lands. G. H. C.

# WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from July 1 to July 31, 1914 MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer

Friend,

MAINE.

1,106 00

Ch., 3.25; Woodfords, Aux., 16.30, S. S.,

3 15

Total,

1,316 54

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MASSACHUSETTS.

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R., 20,50, Second Ch., Aux., 10,

Barnstable Association.—Miss Carrie E.

Mitchell, Treas., South Dennis. Yar-529 77 mouth, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2 00

Cambridge.-Miss Laura B. Chamberlain, 25 00 Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Nicholas C. Johnson, Treas., 300 Main St., Haverhill. Johnson, Heast, 300 Mail St., Haverlind, Amesbury, Union Ch., Miss. Soc., 20; Merrimac, First Ch., 7.26; Newburyport, Belleville Ch., 25.09, Jr. Dept. S. S., 3.38, Central Ch., Aux., 50, Miss. Study Cl., 5, Phi Delta Pi Club, 5, 115 73

Essex South Branch .- Miss Daisy Raymond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Beverly, Beverly, Dane St. Ch., A Friend, 100, Immanuel Ch., 10, Second Ch., Prim. S. S., 4, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Washington St. Ch., S. S., 5, Prim. S. S., 2,50, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Danvers, First Ch., Prim. S. S., 3, Maple St. Ch. Aux., 70.42, Prim. S. S., 3, Maple St. Ch., Aux., 70.42, Prim. S. S., 5; Essex, Memorial, Aux., 1, Mrs. Caleb Law, 10, C. E. Soc., 25; Gloucester, Trinity Ch., Aux., 30; Hamilton, C. R., 2.58; Lynn, First Ch., C. R., 8.71, Prim. S. S., 5, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2, North Ch., Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs. Newell F. Deming), 25, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Manchester, C. R., 14; Salem, Crombie St. Ch., C. R., 2.75, M. C., 16.65, Tabernacle Ch., Dau. of Cov., 25, Prim. S. S., 10, Jr. S. S., 5, M. C., 15; Saugus, Cliftondale, Miss. Study C., 9, Pranklin County Branch.—Miss I. Kate

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Second Ch., Aux., 12, C. R., 5; Northfield, Aux., 25; Shelburne, East, S. S., 5, Ir. Cl., 5, 64 00

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man, First Ch., 15.37,
North Middlesex Branch.—Miss Julia S.
Conant, Treas., Littleton Common. Concord, Aux.,

60 00

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Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs. James Pickles),

25. S. 5. Pelmar Scond Ch. Avy. 25, S. S., 5; Palmer, S. cond Ch., Aux., 11.75; Springfield, Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell,

25, 9. S., 7, almit., 9. Cohn Ch., Yu., 11.75; Springfield, Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, 50, First Ch., Miss. Club, 10, Suffolk Brauch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge, Friend, 100; Arlington, S. S., 10; Boston, Old South Ch., Aux., E, 100; Boston, South, Phillips Ch., Inter. C. E. Soc., 3; Brighton, Aux., 75; Brookline, Leyden Ch., Beacon Lights, 5; Cambridge, Pilgrim Ch., 24.06, Woman's Miss. Soc., 25, C. R., 4.68, S. S., Prim. Dept., 5, Wood Memorial Ch., 8.85; Canton, Woman's Renev. Soc. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. John Mullen), 40; Dedham, St. M. B., 12, Jr. M. B., 5; Dorchester, Second Ch., Aux., 39.31, Y. L. M. S., 60, S. S., 10; Jamaica Plain, Central Ch., Aux., 75; Neyonset, Trinity Ch., Stone Aux., 3; Newton, Mrs. Henry O. Marcy, Jr., 10; Newton Centre, First Ch., Prim. Debt. S. Newton, Mrs. Henry O. Marcy, Jr., 10; Newton Centre, First Ch., Prim. Dept. S. 5., 10; Newton West, Second Ch., Aux., 105.60; Norwood, S. S., Prim. Dept., 6; Rostindale, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Aux., 25, Highland Ch., Aux., 75, Imm.-Walnut Ave. Ch., For. Dept., 26; Somerville, Prospect Hill Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 3, Winter Hill Ch., Aux., 60; Walpole, Jr. C. E. Soc., 3, 50; Waltham, First Ch., Miss. Soc., 25, C. R., 20.11; Waverley, C. R., 8.33, S. S., Prim. and Jr., 6.50; Wellesley Hills, First Ch., S. S., 21.69,

21.69, Worcester Co. Branch.-Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester. Ashburnham, First Ch., 11.25; Lancaster, Mrs. Edward L. Greene, 10; North Leominster, Ch. of Christ, 6.25; Worcester, Union Ch., 25.50,

Total,

LEGACIES,

Deerfield.-Lepha Ann Kingman, by Parker D. Martin, Extr., 1,000 00 Naturi, Extr., 11
Nopkinton.—Lowell B. Maybry, Add'l, 11
Norcester.—Harriet Wheeler Damon, by Frank H. Wiggin, Trustee, Add'l, 391 04

50 00

Total,

1,441 04

#### CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Counecticut Branch .- Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London. Eastford, Ch., 4; New London, First Ch., Aux., 8; Norwich, First Ch., C. R., 3.53; Willimantic, C. R.,

Hartford Branch .- Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, dartjora Brane.—Mrs. Slaney W. Clark, Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Int. Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 212,50; Int. Julia W. Jewell Fund, 67,50; Mrs. Edward B. Capen, 25; Berlin, Aux., 20, C. R., 9, Girls' Aid Soc., 5; Buckingham, Aux., 21,50; Fast Hartford S. S. C. R. 650; 21.50; East Hartford, S. S. C. R, 6.50; Enfield, Aux., 54.50; Hartford, Asylum Hill Ch., C. R., 14, Girls' M. C., 13;

152 00

53 00

2,793 62

Buildings,

Specials,

Legacies,

2,066 90

1,441 04

\$9,212 81

\$166,246 96

29 00

Hockanum, Ladie	es' Aid Soc., 5; Man-
chester, Second C	Ch., 103.12; Newington,
Aux., 20.25; Plain	nville, Aux., 20; Rock-
	outh Manchester, Aux.,
50; South Winds	sor, Aux., 20; Suffield,
Aux., 33,	769 87

otal.	788

#### NEW YORK.

CorbettsvilleFriend,	75 00
New York State Branch,-Mrs. F. M.	
Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave.,	
Brooklyn, Mrs. T. R. D., 20; Mrs.	
Walter McDougall, 15; Mrs. W. C. Wood,	
15; Fairport, Mrs. E. M. Chadwick, 10,	60 00

.,,	Chadwick, 10,	00	U
Tot	al,	135	0

#### PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. D. C., Washington, Ingram Memorial Ch., Ladies' Union, 25, Mt. Pleasant Ch., Aux. (75 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Margaret Campbell Buell, Mrs. Lavi Chubbuck Mrs. A. I. Sturtgrent. M's Mrs. Margaret Campbell Buell, Mrs. Levi Chubbuck, Mrs. A. L. Sturtevant), 200, C. R., 12,50; F7a., St. Petersburg, Aux., 3; Ga., Atlanta, Central Ch., 7.61; Y. J. Bound Brook, Aux., 55; Jersey City, First Ch., Aux., 75, Y. L. M. B., 25; Montclair, Louise Wheeler Cir., 751,31; Newark, Belleville Ave. Ch., Miss Hetta L. H. Ward, 50; Orange Valley, Y. W. Aux., 50; Pa., Centerville, Woman's Miss. Union, 10; Glenoldin, C. E. Soc., 5; Spring Creek, Ch., 2.50, 1,271 92

CA			

San DiegoMiss Susar	E. Thatcher, 30	00
CEY	LON.	
Uduvil Mrs. Thomas	B. Scott, 25	00
TUR	KEY.	
Mardin.—Women of Mardins.—Girls' School, C		
Т	otal, 31	55
Donations,	\$5,675	87

# Total,

TOTAL FROM OCT. 18,	1913 to July 31, 1914.
Donations,	\$94,140 94
Buildings,	37,703 47
Specials,	1,958 91
Legacies,	32,443 64

Total,

Correction .- In August LIFE AND LIGHT Legacies, 3,597.48 should read 3,597.40.

#### GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT.

Receipts of the month,	\$74,364 20 2,066 90
Total.	\$76,431 10

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

Receipts for June, 1914

MISS HENRIETTA F. BREWER, Treasurer, 770 Kingston Ave., Oakland, Cal.

#### CALIFORNIA.

Northern California Branch.—Mrs. E. A. Evans, Treas., Mill Valley. Alameda, King's Daughters, 80, Gift of Mrs. Sayre, 5; Benicia, 3.50; Berkeley, First, 82; Col. lection at quarterly meeting, 11.50; Fresno, lection at quarterly meeting, 11.30; Fresno, First, 7.50; Oakland, Fourth, 30, Pilgrim, Cradle Roll, 7, Plymouth, Cradle Roll, 14.57; Pacific Grove, 14.70; Sacramento, Outlook Club, 12.50; San Francisco, First, Gift of Mrs. Ch. D. Blaney, 75; San José, 170; Santa Cruz, 75; Saratoga, Gift of Mrs. Chas. D. Blaney, 75; Sonoma, 8, 25

Southern California Branch.—Miss Emily M. Barrett, Treas., 178 Centre St., Pasa-dena. Avalon, 5; Claremont, S. S., 12.50; dena. Avaion, 5; Claremont, 5; 5, 12, 20; Calegrove, Gift of Miss Agnes Smith, 15; Claremont, Personal Gifts, 45; Glen-dale, Mrs. Galey and daughter, 30; High-land, Jr. C. E., 2.50; Long Beach, 20; Ontario, Light Bearers, 2.20; Pasadena, Lake Ava 25 Neighborhood 20; Pres-Lake Ave., 25, Neighborhood, 20; Prescott, Arizona, 25; San Diego, First, 62.50, 264 70

#### OREGON.

Oregon Branch.—Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas., 421 West Park St., Portland. Forest

Grove, 28; Hillsboro, 11.65; Portland, First, 41.10, Highland, 3, Sunnyside, 7.45, Page 20 So. Wilsonville, 50 cts., 122 50

#### UTAH.

Utah Branch .- Mrs. Geo. Brown, Treas., Sandy. Salt Lake City, First, 10 00

#### WASHINGTON BRANCH,

Washington Branch .- Mrs. Everett Smith, 

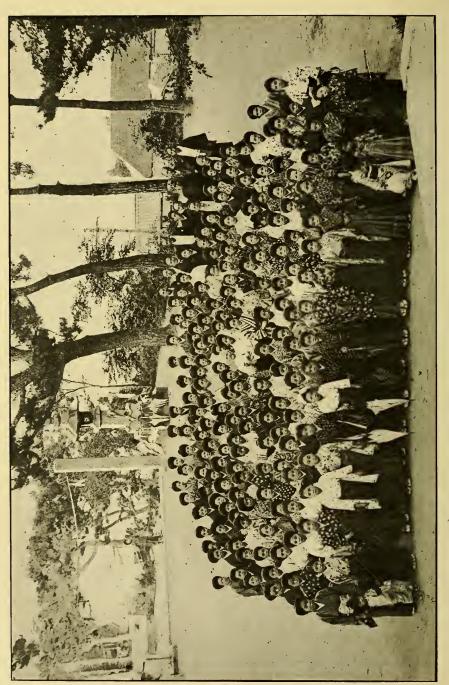
394 37

Total,

1,459 09

R. B. FERRIER, Acting Treas., 2716 Hillegass Ave., Berkeley, Cal.





GIRLS' SCHOOL, MATSUYAMA, JAPAN. (See page 439.)
A Farewell Meeting for Miss Judson



Vol. XLIV.

OCTOBER, 1914.

No. 10

While the nations of Europe are clinched in a life and death battle which regards not property, life or, in some cases, even the code of war The War ethics, and the remnant of civilized nations, yes, and great and Missions. Heathendon itself look on aghast at the spectacle, lovers of the Kingdom of Heaven everywhere are asking, "What effect will the war have upon the Mission Boards and their workers?"

The American Board is receiving by every mail letters from anxious relatives inquiring as to the safety of friends in Turkey and the prospect of their receiving necessary supplies. At a conference with Secretary Bryan at his home in Washington August 26 the three chosen to represent the missionary interests were assured that the United States Government would do all in its power to safeguard the American property and lives in Turkey. The American Board was represented by Dr. Barton on this occasion. Almost simultaneously a cablegram from Ambassador Morgenthau stated that he had passed over to Mr. Peet for the use of missions in Turkey \$17,800 in gold. This sum was promptly forwarded by Treasurer Wiggin to the Secretary of State, to be placed to the credit of Mr. Morgenthau, to whom all friends of the mission cause owe much for his prompt action. Immediate necessities are thus relieved. The cruiser North Carolina has since been ordered to Turkish waters in the interests of Americans in Turkey.

Meantime missionaries to that country now at home on furlough are indefinitely detained and none of the new missionaries will be allowed to cross the Atlantic. At this writing the Pacific waters are considered safe for American ships and the missionaries to China and Japan are expecting to return unless new complications arise. Missionaries en route for Turkey stranded in England have been asked to remain there and should occasion require they will be promptly recalled. All those who have personal solicitude for dear ones may rest assured that every precaution

thought necessary by wise and far-seeing men will be taken that no harm come to the brave workers in Turkey who have remained at their posts through war and massacre.

As to the immediate effect of the war on the treasuries of our Boards it is too early to say. The American Board closed its fiscal year August 31 after a month of almost unprecedented response to its earnest appeal to its constituency to prevent a debt. Personal gifts large and small poured in at the rate of seventy-five a day from all parts of the country, showing how deeply rooted in the hearts of our Congregational people are their love and loyalty for this great pioneer Board. The Woman's Board of the Pacific closed its books in August, but its report is not yet at hand. The Woman's Board of Missions will close its financial year October 18, and the reports up to date show reason for good cheer, provided the Branches continue their unremitting efforts through this month.

We are hoping for unusual returns from our thank-offering meetings. As was said by a Canadian mother of four sons, in speaking of the possible deficit in missionary treasuries incident to the war, "Every woman in the United States ought to make a big thank-offering this year because she is not called upon to give her sons to the war."

At a simple communion service the other day in a quiet New Hampshire village the prayer of the good pastor found a response in all hearts,—"Help us to join our prayers with the lovers of peace in all Christendom that the hearts of those who are leaders in the awful war may be humbled and the instincts of their better selves may prevail. Halt the armies, bring intervention and peace." So for us who stand awed and helpless before this sudden outbreak of human ambition and lust for power, there remains as for the people of God in all ages the weapon of prevailing prayer. For us as for many others Bishop Greer of New York has voiced the language of our hearts in his timely prayer:—

"O God, Who hast made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and Who in Thy Holy Word hast taught us that One is Our Father, even God, and that all we are brethren: We pray Thee in this dark hour of international strife that Thou wilt open the eyes of the people, and those who in Thy Name are entrusted with the authority of governance, to see and understand their right and true relation to Thee, and through Thee to one another. Teach them by Thy Spirit that hatred and violence are not strength, but weakness; that the true safeguarding of a nation is not to be found in weapons of war, but in those eternal principles which make for righteousness and truth and brotherhood and peace.

Give to those who shall suffer in the war which is raging now the consolations of Thy grace. Heal the sick; comfort the wounded; minister to the dying, and bind up the broken heart. Bring, we pray Thee, to a speedy end this international strife; and hasten the time when peace shall flourish out of the earth, and all shall dwell together in unity and love, and war shall be no more. We ask it in the Name of Our Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

Word has been received from Miss Mary E. Cole who sailed on the Devonian, August 1, of her safe arrival in England where she joined her sister Nellie. For the present they will remain with friends in Scotland. Miss Anna F. Webb of the Colegio Internacionale in Barcelona, Spain, sailed on the Carpathia, September 5, for Gibraltar reaching Barcelona about the 18th of the month. Miss Olive Hoyt of Kobe, Japan, arrived in Boston August 4, having left unexpectedly for a short stay in the United States for health reasons. Miss Hoyt expects to return to Matsuyama, where she is temporarily in charge of Miss Judson's work, as soon as practicable. Miss Mary F. Long of Chihuahua has returned to El Paso where she will remain for the present. At this writing it does not seem possible for the missionaries to resume their work in Mexico. Dr. and Mrs. John Howland have spent the summer with family friends in Danielson, Conn.

Rev. and Mrs. George D. Wilder and Mrs. Frances D. Wilder of the North China Mission arrived in Boston, August 6; Miss Ethel A. House from Sofia and Miss Agnes Baird from Samokov, arrived in New York, August 12. Miss Keith, assistant treasurer of the Woman's Board arrived in Montreal, August 31, sailing from Glasgow on the Letitia as was her first intention. The party was marooned in Berlin for two weeks but was able to reach England without serious discomfort. Secretary Brewer Eddy and family are in England, planning to sail for home in September.

Among the missionary friends who have visited the Rooms in August are Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear of Foochow, now in Oberlin, Miss Webb, Miss Gleason of Mexico, Mrs. Marian McGown Evans, returning to Tientsin, China, with her husband, after a summer spent with family friends in Maine and Massachusetts, and Miss Mary Kinney of Adabazar, Turkey. As the Pacific Ocean is regarded as safe for missionary travelers, several sailed in August,—Miss Katharine P. Crane (W. B. M. I.) from San Francisco, August 8, for Peking, also Dr. Susan B. Tallman, returning to her work in Lintsing; September 5, Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Belcher, under appointment for the Foochow Mission.

The plans for the annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions in Philadelphia, Penn., November 11-13, are going forward under the care Annual Meeting of an efficient committee. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, who at Philadelphia. returned in June from a tour of the world, will give an address. Mrs. B. W. Labaree, author of The Child in the Midst, has also been asked to speak. Mrs. Theodora Crosby Bliss of Washington will give an account of her work among the churches of the Southeastern district. Among the missionaries whom the committee hope to secure are Mrs. J. P. Jones, Mrs. Henry Fairbank, and Mrs. Robert E. Hume of India; Miss Cornelia P. Judson and Miss Olive Hoyt of Japan; Miss Elizabeth Perkins of China; Miss Kinney of Turkey and Miss Evelyn

F. Clarke of Africa. Some of the newly appointed missionaries, if still detained by the war, will be present. It is expected that one of our new missionaries will be commissioned at this time. Dr. William E. Strong will be the representative of the American Board.

Again the Woman's Board has reason to chronicle its gratitude for the finding of new workers. Miss Dora M. Barnes of Brooklyn, Some New N. Y., has been appointed by the Recruits. American Board and will go to Sivas, Turkey, as soon as war conditions

permit, to assist Dr. Charles E. Clark in the hospital there, thus filling the vacancy left by



MISS BARNES



MISS HENRY

Miss Lillian Cole in 1912. Miss Barnes' home has been in Brooklyn, N. Y. She is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College and of the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses. In addition to large experience as a nurse, she has had an unusual business training and comes to us with the warm commendations of many friends. She is a member of the South Congregational Church in Brooklyn and for three years served as district nurse in connection with this church.

Among the pressing needs has been that of teachers in the Girls' School in Madura, where the marriage of Miss Gwen M. Jones, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John P. Jones to Rev. Mark Freeman of the Methodist Mission in the Dutch East Indies leaves a gap in the force difficult to fill. The serious illness of the principal of the school, Miss Mary T. Noyes, now happily recovering, added to the pressure, as Miss Gertrude Chandler was left with many additional duties, so the offer of Miss Elva A. Henry of Upland, Cal., for this needy post was joyfully accepted. Miss Henry is a Canadian by birth but was educated in California, studying at the Los Angeles Normal School and graduating at Pomona College in 1911. Experience in teaching and further study at the University of California from which Miss Henry holds the degree of M.A. combine with a strong Christian character and winning personality to make this recruit a most promising helper. Miss Henry goes for a term of three years.

Miss Mitchell, a friend of Dr. Parker's, has rendered temporary help for a few months and Miss Alice J. Powers, a sister of Rev. Lawrence C. Powers of the Mission, who went out in 1911 to teach in the Kodia Kanal school has also been employed by the Woman's Board to teach at Mangalapuram for one year.

A new folder, advertising supplementary material for use with The Child in the Midst, is ready and will be sent by Miss Hartshorn on Helps for Mis- application. The new invitation for Thank-offering sionary Leaders. Meetings written by Mrs. S. B. Capron has been printed in a style quite as attractive as last year's, with suitable envelopes to accompany it. A Hymn Program, prepared by Mrs. W. Rowena Edgerton of Pittsfield, Mass., suitable for use at these or other meetings is also offered. Price, ten cents a dozen. Two leaflets, reprinted from LIFE AND LIGHT, The Umbundu Baby and Its Mother, and Child Life in Mexico, two cents each, will be found helpful to program makers. Other new leaflets are Changing Homes, Better Babies, and Babyhood, Here and There. An envelope containing many of these leaflets and some older ones will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents. Mrs. Montgomery's How to Use, ten cents, will be ready before October 1.

Many dialogues and other interesting exercises in mimeographed form, five cents each, will be ready this month. For these apply to the Junior Department. The Pageant *Contrasts in Childhood*, presented at Northfield, will soon be published by the Central Committee on the United Study of Missions.

As stated in the July LIFE AND LIGHT Our World Wide Work is the title of an important new publication of 180 pages, which is in the nature

A New Handbook of of a survey of the entire work of the Woman's Board Woman's Board Work. of Missions abroad. In it we have endeavored to meet the need of a comprehensive, up-to-date account of the work of our Congregational women in other lands, and we believe it will be a satisfaction to our constituency to find between two covers fresh and readable material about all our missionaries, schools, hospitals, social centers and evangelistic efforts. Although it contains the latest available facts and statistics, this is not an annual report but rather a manual of general information, carefully indexed and with thirteen useful maps printed in color. Naturally it includes considerable popular matter, summarizing as it does the romance and achievement of woman's work for woman. This book happens to be most timely for those who wish to introduce into their study of The Child in the Midst illustrations to show what is being done for children in our Woman's Board mission fields. Program makers will welcome its descriptions of native homes, kindergartens, day and Sunday schools, and other efforts for the uplift of children.

The new Prayer Calendar for 1915, published by the three Woman's Boards in co-operation with the American Board, is now on sale. In The Prayer addition to the names of over six hundred missionaries, it Calendar. contains interesting information about the nineteen fields where these workers are stationed and about forty pictures of the missionary men and women of the Boards. It is printed in green and gold lettering on a leaf-green backboard stiff enough for practical use this year, in a style similar to the 1914 Calendar. Never has there been a time in the history of the Boards when their workers more desired or more needed the prayers of the men and women of our churches. The price is twenty-five cents; postage five cents additional. Order early as the edition is limited.

THE TREASURY RECEIPTS

	For Regular Work		For	For Special	From	TOTAL	
	Branches	Other Sources	Total	Buildings	Objects	Legacies	TOTAL
Aug. 1-31	\$5,335.10	\$109.00	\$5,444.10	\$2,708.97	\$35.00		\$8,188.07
Oct. 18, 1913- Aug. 31, 1914	94,425.05	5,159,99	99,585.04	40,412.44	1,993.91	32,423.64	174,415.03

# SOME INDIAN BABIES I HAVE KNOWN

BY DR. KATHARINE D. SCOTT

LAD I am to have known them, and I wish anybody who loves babies could have known them too. a barometer of its social progress." Anyone visiting the dispensary of the Hospital for Women and Children would not wonder at the large death rate.

One morning two women, wearing the voluminous dirty white garments that many of the Mohammedans have, came into the office. The reason for the distressed look on their faces came to light when one of them put back her cloth and showed a tiny baby a few days old. The abdomen was swollen and had been branded in spots all over it. A minor operation was necessary to relieve it. The women went out to confer with the men relatives, and I followed to explain the necessity of its being done. They consented. Every day until the child was well they brought it. A few months later they came with a happy baby and also a brass tray of fruits and large indigestible With many salaams the cakes. gift was presented and received.

One poor cooly woman walked many miles from a village carrying astride her hip a fat, lively little girl of three months. We won-



"The infant mortality of a people is

ZELENE, A MADURA BABY (Cared for by Dr. Parker)

dered why such a healthy child had been brought to see us. The mother pointed to the right ear. The hole in it which had been made and then enlarged by putting in a leaden ring had been torn out and she wanted it sewed. I protested, asking the woman to wait until baby was bigger. But she begged me to fix it, saying that her daughter could not be betrothed unless she had two good ears. I felt sorry enough, but "it is the custom," and I trust baby forgave me.

During the months I was in Madura, very often a fine-looking Brahmin woman came with a poor little deformed boy in her arms. When I first saw him he was only a few months old, had tiny crooked legs and arms and a vacant stare on his old-looking face. But the mother loved it. One day I told her that we were sorry that we could never make the child quite well. She answered, with a light in her eyes, that she was happy,—he was a boy and also when he came he had brought a blessing to the house. She enumerated some of the blessings that had come, all attributed to this deformed baby boy. One could but be glad that she found such comfort in her little son.

Children in India are "clothed in God's sunshine," with a string about the waist, a necklace, anklets or bracelets. One rainy day, during the cool season, a young mother brought a baby, ill with pneumonia. She had nothing on the child. I told her it must have some clothing, or the medicine would do no good. The next day she came, looking quite pleased with herself, and pointed to a gay woolen hood on the baby's head. Once more I tried to explain what was needed, but it did no good. The baby got well, perhaps because of the hood!

When a child is ill, or perhaps for some other reason, it is a common custom to dedicate its hair to some god, hoping thereby to gain favor. On this poor little head with its dedicated hair is put a mixture of sacred cow-dung, ashes and oil. Dirt, not sacred, also gets mixed in. A very sore head is the result. What can be done? The hair cannot be shaved nor scalp cleansed until a certain time. Do you wonder that we give the little victim an extra piece of sugar or a gay picture card to help it forget its sacred hair?

Infection of all kinds are very common. One tiny baby of two months was brought to us with an abscess which it had had all but two weeks of its miserable little life. It was always a surprise to me that the relatives let us use surgical means in these cases and often without a protest.

There is little discipline given those little bronze cherubs. They are looked upon as gods,—at least when they are small boys. Therefore they are allowed to do about as they like. Mishaps are common and often serious accidents. I never saw such youngsters for getting things up their noses and into their ears, the favorite thing being a tamarind seed,

which is about the size of a lima bean. It was no easy task to extract these articles with a struggling child, and weeping, sympathetic relatives looking on. We always had plenty of female relatives about, ready to give advice.

The three children I knew best were those in the "Bird's Nest" on our compound, Mercy Ambu, Clarence and Edward. Every morning they came to me for inspection—to see if they were clean and had been good. When I first saw Mercy—then two years old—she could neither walk nor



CLARENCE, ONE OF THE BIRD'S-NEST BABIES

talk. Her mother had left her by the roadside, and Dr. Parker had taken her. We were glad when the doctor returned to Madura last year for her to find Mercy running about, chattering away—a very attractive little girl.

Clarence is a Brahmin, and Edward a pariah. The latter was my favorite because he was not a coward, did not get as much attention as the lordly Clarence—and because he was so homely. It was good to see the babies who were well cared for in contrast to those who "just grew."

I have mentioned just a few of the babies. They add much to the pleasure of the dispensary work. There they are, some of them just big enough to toddle, scrambling about on the floor of the waiting room. Fortunately, at that delightful age they are not afraid even of the queer-looking person all in white, and it was fun to pick one up and play with him a little whenever there was a lull for a few moments. But there are many too ill even to notice anything—poor little souls, sick for weeks with diarrhea, or emaciated from a long course of improper feeding, or racked with a bad cough, or having eyes swollen and shut for days. But,

sick or well I'm glad I've known them. I miss the charming little salaams of the Indian babies, as the mothers would put up the tiny right hands to touch the foreheads. One never dares praise a Tamil baby to its face for that would bring bad luck, but it's safe to say to you and in English,—for the mother wouldn't understand—that no child anywhere is more adorable than the baby from India!

# PRIZE GIVING AT ARUPPUKOTTAI

The following letters written by pupils in the schools at Aruppukottai, Madura District, under the faithful care of Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery, afford quaint explanations of the pictures taken at the "prize giving."



SINGING DOLL SONG IN ENGLISH

That which M. Masilamony who is learning in the Boarding school writes to the Benefactors in America.

I am doing well. Our School was reopened on the 15th of January 1914, for the 2nd term. From that time we studied our lessons properly and carefully. We did our School duties regularly.

Our annual examination began on the 1st of April. We had the examination until the 7th of April. On the 8th nearest children went home. Our School is closed for summer Holidays on the 9th of April.

Mrs. Jeffery examined us in English and in Tamil. Mrs. Esther Jane James examined us in Tamil Poetry and grammar. Mr. R. S. Samuel writer examined us in Arithmetic. I have passed in these examinations.

We are given good clothing here. We are fed so nicely by Our Mother Mrs. Jeffery.

There are two Societies in our C. E. There are Committees in our Society namely, Prayer Meeting Committee, Lookout Committee. I belong to the Singing Committee. We will bathe every day.

Last year we collected little money and went with 10 boys and 2 teachers. We visited nearly 50 villages and preached the Gospel to Hindus.

This year also we have subscribed little money from the Children and other friends and have arranged to go to the Kamuthy Pastorate. Pray for us.

To This

Your humble student M. MASILAMONEY.



PRIZE GIVING IN THE BOARDING SCHOOL

To the respected ladies,

We are all in sound health. In like manner we want to know about your health.

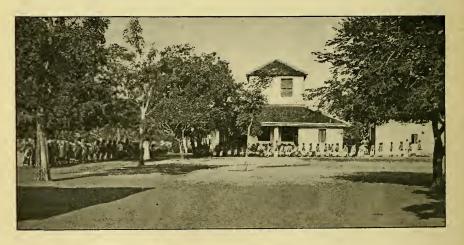
Mrs. Jeffery had already told us that she would give us prizes on the 7th of April. So we the girls and boys went to the Bungalow to get the prizes. We sat on the Verandah in rows. Then Mr. Jeffery took a photo of us. Then the boys and girls made some exercises and sang some songs class by class.

When we were siting our eyes were upon the prizes. Many beautiful dolls were piled up on one table. There were balls and toys such as trains music instruments on one table. There were looking glasses and lead-pencils and glass ink-bottles on one table. The things were very attractive to the eyes. Afterwards Mrs. Jeffery preached to us. At last the pastor made a short prayer.

Then our madam Mrs. Jeffery gave some presents to our teachers. Then she called the 4th st. boys and girls. Two prizes were given to the best student. I took one box. In it there were one soap cake, one spool of thread, 6 pins, 3 hair-pins one broach and three needles. So the 3rd and 2nd and the other classes got prizes. Then we stood out side and Mr. Jeffery took our photo. We send our loving greetings to you for sending these fine prizes to us from America.

My loving thothirams to you all.

To this Your humble Student
P. NESAMONY.



GOING FOR THE PRIZES

# A BUNDLE OF SHEAVES FROM JAPAN

#### AT SAPPORO STATION

BESIDES the work of various classes in her house and her visitations in the city Miss Daughaday has maintained a center of Christian influence in the adjacent village of Kotoni. She here gathers the children for a sort of week-day Sunday school and the adults for instruction adapted to them. She notes an increased interest on the part of some who have become regular attendants. Both Miss Daughaday and Mrs. Rowland are frequent visitors in the homes of the people. The latter is the chosen leader of the women's society of the Sapporo church. Her energy makes it an active society, efficient in the service of the church to the city and in leading women into the church. She also visits Otaru twice a month to maintain a meeting of girls which Mrs. Bartlett had organized.

It is now estimated that in the northeastern provinces of Japan there are 9,000,000 of people who are not only almost destitute of food, but also of fuel and clothing. In some localities it is said, the distress is so great that now, since acorns and other seeds of trees have become exhausted, the people are trying to subsist on boiled straw. Happily in the Hokkaido there is always an abundance of fuel, and perhaps the extreme limit has not been reached as to food. The churches, as usual in times of calamity, were the first force in the field doing relief work, followed later by the government, and a long way behind by the temples. These last seem as though prodded into action by the spirit and movement around them.

The dedication of the new building of the Sapporo Congregational (Kumiai) Church was an event of interest. It is a tasteful, commodious structure into which have gone earnest effort and much self-denial on the part of this small body of Christians, therefore the occasion was a time of great rejoicing. This happy event seems to have greatly stimulated the zeal of these Christians and united their hearts for aggressive work in the city. The services were simple and impressive, Pastor Ebina of Tokyo coming for this purpose and the mayor of Sapporo giving a congratulatory address.

### FROM MRS. DE FOREST AT SENDAI

During part of the year I had a class of six or eight Chinese students from the high school and the higher technical school. We read Mark's

Gospel together, but in the fall they expressed sorrow for the fact that they were too busy to come regularly for Bible reading. However, later in the year, a Chinese student whom I had not met came to join the class. I told him that the others stopped coming but that I should be glad to read with him and wished he would bring friends. So two of them have been coming more or less regularly.

The woman's meeting still meets at my house, as nearer the homes of the majority, but they have organized with a president, secretary and treasurer, so that I have no responsibility except for furnishing place and refreshments, though I generally see invitations are given out. They have invited our pastor to address them and also another sympathetic speaker, and will probably do more in this line. A monthly due is also collected. The attendance is about fifteen once a month. The Wednesday class of girls for singing still keeps up, and they usually furnish a hymn sung by themselves at the morning Sunday service. They are reading Genesis. (They are having English conversation added this year.)

The Monday Night Club, composed of the older boys of one Sunday school, still meets regularly at my house. Before Christmas they made about fifty picture scrapbooks, and most of them were sent to a small Sunday school carried on by a good Christian man in his own house some seventy-five miles from Sendai. A few were given to some Chinese children whose fathers are students here.

So my fixed work during the past year has been less than usual. I have one English pupil whose husband is in America and who wishes to learn a bit of English before joining him there. Since coming to me, one of the family comes to our church Sunday school, and enough interest has been awakened in the Christian Union Orphanage to result in several gifts to it.

Several very fine women in good positions seem very near being Christians. In one case family relatives prevent the uniting with the church. In others the interest seems not to progress beyond a certain point. Though they do not attend church regularly, they come to the woman's meeting, and any unusual speaker or occasion will call them out. So I am hoping they will make a decision on some such occasion.

Mrs. DeForest keeps open house for a class of Chinese students studying in the government college, for a women's society, a singing class for girls, a boys' club and a class for students of the agricultural school besides the ever gracious hospitality extended to preachers and Christian workers from out of town.

#### NEWS FROM MATSUYAMA

Miss Judson left us in October for a well deserved rest, worn to the breaking point after having long borne her heavy burdens in setting the Matsuyama Girls' School upon a good, new, firm basis, having taken up the school work against her own will when it was in a languishing, dying condition. (See frontispiece.)

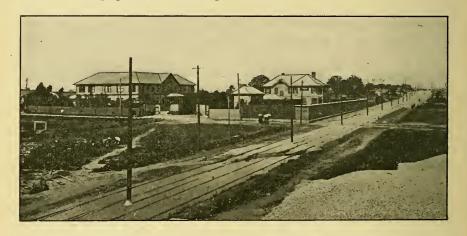
The Matsuyama night school and its neighborhood Sunday school, both the especial child and care of Miss Judson, have been having the help of Miss Bates since Miss Judson's departure. There are ninety-five pupils. Miss Bates also has taken up much of Mrs. Newell's work, having fallen heir to her important cooking class, visiting and lending assistance in the Komachi church and Sunday school. She also helps Miss Hoyt in the English teaching at the school. All the ladies of the station belong to the Red Cross Society which enlarges opportunities of social influence and enjoyment.

Miss Parmelee's work has been various, including teaching in the girls' school until the arrival of Miss Hoyt's Mount Holyoke friend, Mrs. Justin Smith, who felt equal to being in a cool unheated schoolroom in the winter and kindly took that work off her hands. Mrs. Smith has also helped us all in many ways besides making brightness for us all. Miss Parmelee, with her helper, makes visits on Christians and non-Christians, has six classes of young men, students from the various schools, business men, one school-teacher, and one pastor (Methodist),—the latter being a most appreciate student of Tennyson,—the others in English and the Bible. A little W. C. T. U. among the graduates of the girls' school, which has held one medal contest and is preparing for another, also requires her attention.

The superintendent of the *Dojokwan* or Sympathy Home for Working Girls feels that this past year has been his happiest year in the work, not because it has been the easiest or with fewest problems, but on the contrary because it has been in some respects the hardest of any year yet. The girls have done well in their work and study and have made good improvement every way. It is great satisfaction to receive many letters from those who have previously been in the school betokening their appreciation of "The Teaching" of what they have learned of God. There have been from twenty to thirty in the Home at a time during the year—forty all told.

#### BAIKWA GIRLS' SCHOOL, OSAKA, JAPAN

The accompanying picture shows the Baikwa Girls' School in Osaka, Japan. The photograph was taken after a vacant lot at the right of the Home for American teachers was purchased. A brick wall has been built at the south of the Home, nine feet high, affording the seclusion so much desired. The electric railway is in process of building and when completed will be a great convenience to the school, bringing new pupils from new regions.



THE BAIKWA GIRLS' SCHOOL AND LADIES' HOME IN OSAKA

The Baikwa School is supported by the Japanese Christians except for the salaries of the American teachers, which are provided by the W. B. M. The entering class last year numbered seventy. Miss Elizabeth Ward is in charge of the school, assisted by Miss Amy McKowan (1911).

Miss Colby, for more than thirty years connected with the school, is now engaged in evangelistic work and lives in a Japanese house in Hamadera, a suburb of Osaka.

<sup>&</sup>quot;We can all do more than we have done
And not be a whit the worse;
It was never loving that emptied the heart,
Or giving that emptied the purse."

#### THE YEAR'S ROUND IN TUNGCHOU

BY MRS. ELEANOR W. SHEFFIELD

OUR year of work has been attended with exceptional conditions of health in our station family. Last October Mrs. Porter and her family returned from their enforced visit to America bringing back the treasure which they went to seek—restored health to the little ones, and new vigor for the mother. When Mrs. Frame came back to our station to resume the work laid down two years ago by Miss Browne, the welcome given her by all, Chinese and foreigners, suggested how much she had been missed, and how much was anticipated from her return. These hopes have been fully realized. One of the Bible women expressed the sentiments of us all in saying: "Mr. Frame was truly inspired of the Lord in bringing her back to us." We also gladly welcomed Mrs. Wickes to our number when she and her husband came to take up their abode with us.

#### A WOMAN'S ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

The work of the women of the church has been carried on with renewed energy by its organized Endeavor Society. The meetings of the year have been unusually well attended and the committees active. They have much enjoyed their social meetings, one of which was a "bee," when they repaired and re-covered the volumes of responsive readings for the church. A gathering of great interest was held at Mrs. Frame's to meet Mrs. and Miss Capen, Miss Bodman and Miss Bridgman. addresses from three of the guests were translated and enjoyed and all hearts were touched by Mrs. Capen's brave bearing of the great loss which came to her in China. A new form of extension work has been a series of weekly meetings held in houses scattered throughout the city and suburbs. At the first meeting of the year members were invited to volunteer their time or offer their houses in order that the gospel news might be spread by themselves among their acquaintances. Eleven houses were at once opened to this work in the city and near-by villages, and the volunteers have given their services. So in the homes of city gentry and of village folk week by week little meetings have been held, with audiences varying from six or seven to over forty. A delightful accompaniment in at least four of these places has been the large number of responsive children, in most cases utterly untaught, who have gathered and enjoyed a little meeting all their own, under the guidance of some foreign or Chinese schoolgirls who have taught them Bible stories, and texts, hymns

and songs, to their delight, so that they gather early and for hours wait eagerly on the day of their meetings.

#### LECTURES FOR WOMEN

After the Chinese New Year a course of three lectures was given in the church to crowded audiences of women, varying from three to five hundred, and including the elite of the city. Miss Reed's subject was the prevention of tuberculosis, and was illustrated by striking charts and pictures and was made to include many practical suggestions in home hygiene. Mrs. Stelle presented the principles underlying the kindergarten. She was assisted by a graduate of the Normal Department of the Woman's College. With varied gifts and various materials they showed how through songs and child play guided by the teacher the senses are developed and the avenues of the mind opened. The last lecture was perhaps the most striking, when the foreign and two Chinese ladies demonstrated by spirited dialogue and with pots, kettles, bathtub and bottles, and especially by a huge rag doll, how a wee baby should be cared for, bathed and artificially fed—the materials and utensils being exclusively Chinese. The enraptured audience could hardly be kept in their seats, and that a vivid impression was made is evidenced by the way in which the lecture and demonstrations have been absorbing topics of conversation ever since. One of the country preachers has suggested that this lecture be repeated in the out-stations, with the sincere expectation that an immediate decrease in infant mortality would result. As a result of these lectures many strangers have found their way to our church services.

#### A FAITHFUL SERVANT

After more than thirty years of faithful, earnest work, our senior Bible woman Mrs. Chao, was last June laid aside by paralysis. After lingering several months she recently passed on to the heavenly home, honored and mourned by a large number of women in city and country, to whom in past years she had ministered. To our church she leaves a fragrant memory of single-hearted devotion to the service of her Lord. The present force of Bible women is six, two of whom are wholly and one largely supported by private funds. Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Kao give their entire time to work in the country. The former has had charge of three station classes during the year, and in the intervals she has visited the out-stations, spending several weeks in each. Mrs. Kao works in her bwn town, where her husband is chapel keeper, giving half her time.

At this chapel a good deal of medical work is done, and thus she reaches many women who come for medicine from a distance. The other four women have rendered help at special times in country fairs and theatres, but their principal work has been in the city. Mrs. Chang held a month's station class in one village; Mrs. Li spent a month at an outstation where there was special need. The workers in the city are finding many new homes open to them with eager listeners awaiting them. They have given more time than usual to teaching women to read, and about 150 are making real progress, and many more read occasionally as the Bible women have time to visit them. Many of these plead for more frequent visits, but the calls are too many to respond to all.

The girls' boarding school closed its term in June, 1913, with exercises in the church, the reading of essays, songs and gymnastics. As a grade was to be added in the fall there was no graduating class.

#### A CHINESE STUDENT Y. W. C. A.

Last summer the Y. W. C. A. for the first time held a summer conference at the Western Hills, to which three of our girls and two of our teachers went. Even the train ride to Peking was new to two of the girls, and they came back bubbling over with enthusiasm, filled with a desire to do things for others, an appreciation of the fact that Christianity is something real and vital, something more than singing hymns and reading the Bible. They have tried to give to the other girls something of this inspiration, and were glad to organize at the suggestion of the new young teacher an Association, instead of the Christian Endeavor Society. The little girls still keep the old organization, but the change seemed to appeal to the older ones. They were very much helped by a visit from Miss Paxson about Christmas time. The Cabinet met her and asked many questions, and have been trying to keep up to the standard then set for them. Since then monthly meetings of the little group of leaders have held most interesting and to the teachers illuminating discussions concerning the spiritual welfare of the school, from the question: "Why do not the little girls always love to say their prayers at night?" to methods of making meetings interesting. Six of them joined the church last fall quite spontaneously. The seventh grade girls teach small classes of the little girls in Sunday school, preparing the lessons beforehand with Mrs. Sheffield.

Three of the sixth grade help in the infant class at the church, and recently four more have been going out with the preaching bands Sunday

afternoons. It is always hard to find work that the girls can do. This year there have been more chances than usual. They were invited to help the women repair the Psalm books, and also to act as ushers, and on one occasion to sing, and do gymnastics at the lectures. The school was fortunate in hearing from Miss Bodman and Miss Clark about India and Chicago, which now seems to them like real places.

#### THE LITTLE ONES FOR JESUS

The attendance at the primary Sunday school held during the time of church service, has been almost too large for comfort. Seldom has it been less than forty and more often sixty or seventy. The missionary daughters have helped with the children, as well as the older Chinese girls, and have done much to make the school a success. This year, at last, the money box was opened with much rejoicing, and some instruction on missions, and the contents went to swell the Golden Anniversary Fund of the Woman's Board. The children's C. E. meetings have been kept up as usual, under the care of Mrs. Galt. The work for these little schools reached a climax on Children's Day, when the service was given to them.

One hundred and fifty marched in with singing and flags and occupied the center of the church, and in different groups gave songs and recitations. Twenty-two infants were baptized showing plenty more of coming material for these schools.

One of the interests this spring has been the agitation in regard to a kindergarten. Public sentiment seems to be aroused on the subject, and there is a real demand for kindergartens. Some of the best graduates from this department of the Normal School in Peking are our own Tungchou girls, so that plans are under way for opening next fall.

This is another of the many indications that the era of Woman and of Childhood comes on apace in the New China.



#### A CALL TO ACTION

An editorial in the Kadinlar Diunassi (Women's World), a journal edited and published by women in Constantinople. Translated by Harriet G. Powers, Adana, Turkey.

Womanhood has had an insurmountable wall before her in the past life of the nation, and that barrier has shut out the light of life. Surmounting this barrier was dependent on fortifying her by education. As long as woman was lacking in the power which comes through education, she was bound to grow weaker and characterless, and that is just what happened. Of late years the country has given a half measure of appreciation to her needs and consequently some schools were opened. The enlightened ladies we now see are the fruits of those schools. So this class of Osmanli women surmounted the insurmountable; so light and life met.

No one can deny that now womanhood from the most enlightened to the most ignorant has awakened to the needs of being gifted with intelligence. Along with other consequences of the Revolution women have raised their heads, felt desires, engaged in many movements. Have we not then made progress? When the road opened before us, we walked and even ran. Finally the Society for the Defence of Woman's Rights was formed to strengthen and guide these movements, thus proving their moral courage. So far have we gone.

Alas that there is a class of women who are careless and thoughtless. Speak of life, of culture, of happiness, they are indifferent to it all. Really what funny people we are! Too many of us are related to things only through our emotions. For example, seeing a good thing or deed, we derive pleasure from it, but after a moment it passes out of our minds, we do not follow it up. Not being able to follow up what is good we revert to our old condition, that inherited from our ancestors. Now this is bad—it is a calamity. The person or nation which does not know how to profit by a revolution suffers injury by it. Yes, indeed; and we are proclaiming this with all our might. If we are satisfied with our first step we shall not be able to rise above our old life. To be happy, to live like human beings, we must go on without pause, and the first thing we have to do is to reform our social life.

Have we left the old behind? We have entered upon a new life, it is true, but so far it is only half living. Let us fix our eyes upon one thing; if, thinking about these matters and pulling ourselves together, we make

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a united advance, it will be the means of our entering upon a full and noble life. Let this be our aim.

Womanhood has awakened and will advance—let us acknowledge it. Our family life, our external appearance, our thought, in short our social life, that old worn-out social, will change and we shall enter upon a civilized life. This will come about through advance—not through standing still. We have a proverb, a well-known proverb—"Who stands still retreats," and in the present age, nothing is truer. If we stand still we shall lose whatever we have already won. . . .

Now is the time for women to work and for this they must unite. If we are widely separated in thought and effort, we shall fail. . . . But enough said. We cannot live without an aim. We hope that all women will unite and, hand in hand, move forward.

#### A KURDISH BABY

BY MARY D. ULINE, BITLIS

MOOSA'S baby girl was very sick. He told me about her as we came down from our mountain camp one bright October morning. Since school began I have been going back and forth from the city in order to spend the nights where the air is fresh and the nights still. Moosa, a Kurdish kavass (guard) had often accompanied me. The sunshine was so glorious that day that I felt unusually happy. Everything was so heautiful that it seemed to me no one should be sad. I told Moosa to look at a lovely mountain in the distance covered by a thin veil of mist. Places in the city where the blue smoke was curling upwards from the houses, nestled in the thick growth of green, were pointed out to him. His attention was called to the vineyards newly planted on the mountain sides, but nothing seemed to interest him." "My little girl is very sick," was the principal thing he said. When we reached the city I told him I would come to see the child as soon as possible. His attitude toward a baby girl was extraordinary. In the Orient no native cares much whether girls live or not, and when there is a large family of girls the father considers himself greatly afflicted and wonders what sin he has committed to be so punished.

That day was a very busy one and I was not able to go to Moosa's house until after sunset. Krekor, another kavass, went with me. A ragged child came running out of an alley with the news that the little

girl had just died. We walked up some stone steps into a narrow court, and there, outside the one-roomed house, some women were throwing water over the little body. The child was as white as any American baby and just as pretty. She smiled so sweetly I could hardly believe she was dead. I longed to lay her out properly and put a dainty white dress on her, but such a thing would have been unheard of here, and too sudden a departure from custom to have attempted it. Instead, the body was rolled up tightly in coarse cloth, tied to a narrow board, and covered with a dark shawl. As Mazzes was a little Kurdish baby, a Mohammedan mollah was called. He stood by her body which had been placed on the ground, stretched out his arms over her, and chanted a few prayers to Allah whose will it had been to cause the child's death.

All of the women went into the house when the *mollah* came, but I stayed outside with Moosa, Krekor and the other men. Then I went in to see the little wife, a mere child of fifteen or sixteen, who had been married eight years. Among the Kurds infants are often betrothed and children are married. After sitting on the floor a few minutes, I went out into the court again. Not twenty minutes had passed since the child died, but everything was over, and they were ready to bury her. The *mollah* picked up the little body and carried it a short distance. Moosa, Krekor, Moosa's father, a kind old Kurd, and I followed. The child was being taken to the cemetery, or rather, the hill of bones and tumbled down stones they call a cemetery in Turkey.

In a few minutes we reached a little market where we met three men with spades. They walked ahead of our little procession. The mollah handed the little dead baby to Moosa and he carried her, his own child, the remainder of the way. It was dark. The lights of the city, in celebration of the Sultan's birthday, made the dreary spot where they were to dig the grave seem darker in contrast.

It was all such a pathetic scene—so different from the way in which we bury our children in America and other civilized countries. There was not a blossom, not even a bud nor a bit of green for Mazzes, the little Mohammedan baby, and a coffin would have been an undreamed of luxury.

The unoccupied fields of the world are calling for physical sacrifice, for intellectual sacrifice, for sacrifice of ambitions, for spiritual sacrifice.

-S. M. Zwemer.

# Junior Work

### HOW PRESENT THE NEED OF CANDIDATES?

BY CLARA E. WELLS

During the past year constant emphasis has been placed upon the Board's need of more candidates for service on the field. That there are enough young women in our churches, qualified by their training, experience and earnest Christian character for such service, those who have had opportunities to observe are confident. But that these young women do not know of the empty posts, the overburdened workers, the increasing openings for missionary service, they are equally confident. To most of the young people in our churches there has never come the serious proposition that they themselves consider missionary service as their life work. One means of presenting this proposition is the program of a young women's or young people's meeting, and it is with the hope that the following outline may serve as the basis for a meeting in your church during the next few months that it is presented here this month.

The following should be kept in view during the meeting:-

#### 1. Motto.

While vast continents are shrouded in almost utter darkness, and hundreds of millions suffer the horrors of heathenism and of Islam, the burden of proof rests on you to show that the circumstances in which God has placed you were meant by God to keep you out of the foreign field.

-Keith Falconer, Missionary to Arabia.

#### 2. Numerical Statement.\*

Field of the W. B. M. abroad—25,000,000 women and children.

Missionaries needed for the field—1,000.

Missionaries at present on the field-130.

#### PROGRAM

Nos. 1-5, 15 minutes.

No. 6, 7 minutes.

No. 7, 15 minutes divided among two or three girls.

No. 8, 15 minutes divided among five girls, who will prepare in advance to tell of work being done and the need of re-enforcement.

No. 9, 8 minutes.

<sup>\*</sup>LIFE AND LIGHT, June, 1913, pp. 247, 250.

- 1. Hymn.—"Fling out the banner."
- 2. Business.
- 3. Scripture.—The call and the response. (Give the references in advance to those who will read them well.)
  - a. Of Abram—Genesis xii. 1-4.
  - b. Of Moses-Exodus iii. 3, 4.
  - c. Of Samuel-I. Samuel, iii. 10.
  - d. Of Isaiah—Isaiah vi. 6-8.
  - e. Of the first disciples—Matthew iv. 18-22.
  - f. Of the Apostles-Mark iii. 13, 14.
  - g. Of the seventy—Luke x. 1, 17.
  - h. Of Paul-Acts xxvi. 12-20.
  - i. Our call—I. Peter ii. 9, 10.
- 4. Prayer.—That we may be willing to receive the heavenly vision and may be obedient to it.
- 5. Hymn.-" Master, no offering."
- 6. The Field of the Woman's Board.
  - (Use a map of the world to locate the countries where work is. Mention the forms of work done and their purpose. Material may be culled from the Survey of the Foreign Work in the Annual Report.†)
- 7. What some of the 130 missionaries are doing.
  - (Write the Branch Secretary for letters from two or three of the missionaries supported by the Branch. See Our World-Wide Work †, 25 cents, pp. 171-175.)
- 8. Where some of the 870 are needed.
  - a. Introduction by the leader (See The Call, a free leaflet).†
  - b. Madura (see Our World Wide Work, pp. 81-84, and Madura Girls' Training and High School, leaflet, 5 cents).†
  - c. Marsovan (see Our World Wide Work, pp. 36-38, and Anatolia Girls' School, leaflet, 3 cents).†
  - d. Inanda (see Our World-Wide Work, pp. 10-12, and A Visit to Inanda Seminary, leaflet, 5 cents).†
  - e. Umzumbi (see Our World-Wide Work, pp. 13-15, and Umzumbi Home, leaflet, 3 cents).†
- 9. A Monologue.— Two Calls with a Difference (a leaflet, 3 cents).‡

  If this last is quite impossible have some one read the story Who Shall Go? (leaflet, 2 cents).†
- 10. Hymn.—" Hark! the voice of Jesus calling."

<sup>†</sup> For this address Miss A. R. Hartshorn, 704 Congregational House, Boston, Mass. ‡ For this address Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.





BRICK MAKING AT ADAMS

#### FIELD WORK ON THE PACIFIC COAST

During the past year Mrs. George P. Cowles, of Adams, South Africa, detained from the mission field because of her husband's serious ill health, has been doing the work of field secretary for the W. B. M. P. Her report, given at the annual meeting of the Board in San Francisco on September 2 will appear in two installments.

We are all familiar with the story of the Irishman who came home one day radiantly happy, because as he said he had found such an easy job. When asked what it was he replied, "Why it is nothing at all, and I get two dollars a day for it. I just carry bricks from the basement to the fifth floor, the man at the top does all the work, I just carry bricks and I get two dollars a day for it." To be for many years a worker at the top, to give the strength of one's youth to help build the great structure of God's kingdom in a heathen land is a privilege which kings might covet. To drop suddenly from the exhilarating experience of the fifth-floor worker, to strike the basement, then to join the procession of those who are

carrying bricks to the top, leads to a change of vision which would be an inspiration to every top-floor worker could he have the experience.

During my travels of the past weeks I have found myself constantly wishing that I might send to our hard workers in their foreign fields, a flash light of the fine procession of those who are not only carrying but are gathering bricks for their use.

It is an inspiring company. We have found them everywhere, up in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in a mining town; along the banks of the Columbia River, in struggling home missionary churches; in the dry plains of the sagebrush country where the dust blows and the tumble weeds roll and the coyotes bark, where smudge pots and irrigating flumes are more in evidence than fruit trees, there we find companies of the faithful, praying workers. Driving for miles over the dusty roads



MRS. COWLES

and through the sagebrush, these brave women gather to study the needs of China, India and Africa. In the big cities where the work is centralized we find our officers, noble women who for the sake of Christ and for the advancement of his kingdom, are giving themselves heart and mind and soul to the great cause. In this fine procession of workers and children must be included the hearty boy who at the close of service comes up and announces in a manly voice, "I am going to be a missionary," and the little girls who twine their arms lovingly about you and say, "I want to help those children over there,—what can I do?"

Nor can we forget the bigger boys and girls, the fine young men and women in our colleges, who resolutely turn their backs on a life of money-making and pleasure and bend every energy to prepare themselves for the position on the fifth floor. The faces of some of these I can never forget; the beautiful young women whose eyes quickly filled with tears when I referred to their sacrifice and the young men into whose faces it was an inspiration to look. To have heart-to-heart talks with such as these, to know that all over this land it is our bravest and best who are giving themselves to preaching the gospel in foreign lands, makes faith grow strong in the ultimate triumph of Christ's kingdom on the earth. At one Agricultural College where I asked to see the Student Volunteers, the Y. W. C. A. Secretary said, "Our cabinet is practically made up of Volunteers," and when I asked for an agricultural teacher for one of our missions in

Africa, it was the president of the College Y. M. C. A. who said he would consider the call, a young man whose qualifications the professors could not too highly praise. At another college where I asked for a teacher of Domestic Science for Inanda, a double A student in this year's graduating class responded. In our State Institutions, the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations and Student Volunteer organizations are certainly doing a magnificent work. It was a surprise both at Corvallis and Pullman and also at Seattle University to find so many Student Volunteers.

While thanking God for this splendid company of workers, big and little, young and old, there has nevertheless been a heartache ever present, as I have heard constantly such expressions as these, "O, we hate the Chinese and Japs here." (On looking at my pictures) "Are they really negroes? Do they have big lips? Oh (with a shudder), I don't like them. We don't believe in foreign missions here, we think there is quite enough to do at home, etc." This then is the problem before us, how to interest the uninterested and the prejudiced. Shall we not emphasize work for the little child? Shall we not take the little one in his tender years, before the seeds of prejudice and indifference are sown in his heart, shall we not teach him to love the black child, the yellow child, and every child for whom Christ died?

Whether or not work in the Sunday schools is within the province of Woman's Boards, or whether this work should be left to the State Sundayschool Superintendent, is a question in my mind. If the field is ours, then what should be our line of effort; what is the best way to establish an interest in missions in the Sunday school? For the babies, undoubtedly the Cradle Roll. Mrs. Cooke at Pittsburg is doing the best work of this sort that I happen to have seen. For the older classes, have a Missionary Superintendent in a missionary room. In this room have maps, curios, bought or borrowed, pictures, postage stamps, slides, charts, everything to make the foreign peoples real. To the Missionary Superintendent in her missionary room let the various classes or departments come once a month, or as often as possible, and be given a missionary lesson. In a number of churches in Oregon and Washington, I found a Missionary Superintendent at work, but in no case a missionary room. This idea was suggested to me in a meeting of the Woman's Federation at North Yakima. I was told there that the plan had been tried in a number of churches of other denominations and had been found a success. It is a difficult matter for the Sunday-school Missionary Superintendent to

give a five-minute talk before the whole school every Sunday. The differences in the ages of the children makes a great obstacle in itself. The shortness of the time also adds much to the difficulty. A missionary room and a superintendent in it, seem to solve most of the problems. Where the room is not a possible thing, the Missionary Superintendent is most clearly a necessity at the beginning. To my knowledge there was no such officer in any of the churches I visited in Northern California. In the few churches in Washington and Oregon, where one is at work, the difference in the response of the children to my addresses was most striking. I came to feel that even if I were not told beforehand I could have guessed by the response, or the lack of it, whether or not the Sunday school had advanced to the point of having such a superintendent.

In addition to this provision, every Sunday school should possess at least one interesting missionary book on each country. These could be in charge of the Missionary Superintendent and be kept in her room. To get these small libraries of at least six books started in the various churches, has been one of my efforts upon this trip. Our Missionary Education Movement is supplying such a wealth of material along these lines that to have lost it as far as our Pacific Coast children are concerned is tragic. Does not the fact that Missionary Bands have gone out of style, or at least seem no longer practicable, make the necessity urgent that we strengthen the Sunday-school work along these lines?

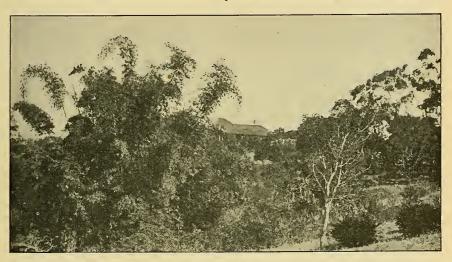
Whether or not C. E. Societies come within the province of the W. B. M. P. work is perhaps a debatable question, though one would sorrow to think it is not for us to help influence such a fine company of young people. In Northern California, especially, the C. E. seems splendidly organized. Miss Austin of the San Francisco Bible school is certainly doing a fine work in implanting missionary enthusiasm in many societies. That so many young people in Northern California have their faces turned toward Africa is due undoubtedly to the influence of Tom Hanney. There certainly could be no greater evidence of the deep influence he exerted over the lives of the young people, than the fact that when he died in less than a year after reaching the field, four young men in San Jose offered themselves to take his place.

Up in the Sierras, I found a striking illustration of the influence exerted by Tom Hanney and Miss Austin. Away off there in a mining town in a church without a pastor, in a town of wickedness where everything spiritual seems lifeless, it certainly was a surprise to find a splendid C. E. Society of fifty members, containing volunteers. This little band seems the more remarkable because its members with one exception came from poor homes. The fathers are miners earning two dollars or two and a quarter a day. The father of one was an atheist, of another a drunkard. It will be interesting to watch the young people to see how many of them realize their ambition to go to normal school or college, to earn their way through the long preparation required by our Mission Boards. This little company gives \$20 a year to foreign missions. For our C. E. so well cared for and organized, perhaps our greatest work will be in the formation of study classes and in the introduction of text-books. In many places the books I have suggested, What Next in Turkey and The New Era in Asia have been taken with eagerness, with a view to forming study classes—and altogether I sold 207 books.

Coming now to our own special work, the auxiliaries, we are confronted with many problems too difficult of solution by one so new in the work. On one point, however, I can speak without a question—the necessity for strengthening our work in the little churches in remote places. Those of us who live in or near big cities, who can attend conferences and annual meetings, who frequently hear missionary addresses, can little realize what it means to be an earnest worker alone in some remote town. To try to arouse missionary interest in a church where no missionary is ever seen, where there are no sister societies near at hand with which to meet, where there is no library, seems well-nigh impossible. An illustration of just this situation I found in a lumbering town on the banks of the Columbia. Here was a little struggling home mission church in a town where the "Jap" and the "Chinaman" are cordially hated. By sheer grit the pastor and his wife had raised \$6,000 for a nice little church building and a modest parsonage. The church members felt drained to the dregs. The pastor on a salary of \$900 with a wife and three children to support and with an aged father and a sister partly dependent upon him for help could not feel especially rich. Smallpox had recently come into the family and endless bedding had to be burned. Moreover the plaster on the church had begun to fall off, because it had been put on while the walls were too damp. The pastor while acting as janitor of the building had begun to scrape off the remaining plaster. It would take \$75 to replaster. A missionary had never been there before, yet in spite of all these obstacles the pastor's wife longed for a missionary "Yes," she said, "we want an auxiliary in our church. We have been working and working to help ourselves, to build our church and our parsonage, and the people have worked hard, but it is narrow and

small to be so self-centered, we must get our hearts on something outside of our own interests, we must have a missionary society here." In spite of rain and gloomy predictions, I had good audiences both morning and evening and I hope I left the church at least a little nearer having the auxiliary.

Throughout my trip I followed closely in Miss Allen's footsteps, and everywhere heard her praises sung. In many places we two seemed to be the only missionaries ever seen. Sometimes people walked miles to hear the address and see a missionary for the first time. At Deer Park,



MR. AND MRS. COWLES' HOME IN ADAMS

only one hour's ride from Spokane, there is a fine hard-working missionary church; but in the twenty-three years since it was founded Miss Allen and Miss W. and I are the only missionaries who have ever been to those people and they are hungry for the missionary touch. These things ought not so to be. At Salem, the capital of Oregon, Miss Allen and our American Board Institute seem to be the only missionary visitors within the memory of the oldest member of our church.

(To be concluded in November.)

Intercessory prayer might be defined as loving our neighbor on our knees.—Bishop Charles H. Brent.

#### Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock writes from Uduppiddi, Ceylon:-

We were sorry that the kitchen was not ready for use in June and that the men had to be at work there for over three weeks after school opened and the girls had to cook in the woodshed. But this week our kitchen was dedicated and opened for use again amid great rejoicing. It now has a big fireplace with a high chimney that carries off the smoke and a great improvement it is over the former arrangement by which the smoke came into the girls' faces before it found an outlet. There are a lot of little cooking places in a row in the big fireplace and one big place left



VILLAGE SCHOOL IN CEYLON

for the iron rice kettle. Instead of having the kitchen whitewashed when the outside walls were done, I had it blue washed to keep clean longer and dainty it looked when we were all called to dedicate it last Monday. The floor is cemented and can be washed often in place of the old broken muddy floor.

They prepared tea and native cakes for all the school, the pastor and us, and after enjoying the feast, songs were sung, a Psalm read, and the pastor asked God's blessing on the house and the girls. Then I told them about Miss Lamson and Miss Day coming here and looking around and

seeing what repairs were needed and how you had worked so hard to get the money for it, and they send many thanks to you and the friends who sent the money.

The masons are now at work making a good bathing place at the school well and then they must put a brick floor in the sick room and their work will be done for this year. Oh, yes, we managed to make an extra storeroom back of the kitchen which we find very convenient indeed, and it makes my work easier every night and morning as I give out the supplies. I use the old *godown* as we call a storeroom, and that has been greatly improved, and the matron uses the new one which opens into the kitchen.

To-day is the annual thank-offering meeting day of the church and the schoolgirls have been preparing for it and earning some money by cleaning the yard all around the church and school. After the meeting in the church the numerous and varied offerings were brought to the school verandah to be auctioned off. Mr. Miller who is with us studying Tamil very much enjoyed the new experience. He brought a young cocoanut tree which he is going to plant in this yard to commemorate his stay here. We very much enjoy having him with us in this quiet place.

We find Uduppiddi delightfully restful after the year at Uduvil. There is plenty to do here but it is more quiet. We find many problems in connection with the village schools, how to make a lessened government grant go all round, and how to get women and girl teachers to go and teach away from their homes. We are very grateful for the help sent from America. We have a very nice class of ten girls in the highest class,—the eighth standard. Seven of them are church members and the other three are ready to join at the next communion. We are preparing to examine the girls in English as well as Tamil next year and we are finding it difficult to get time to teach them in both languages. have only reading, writing and conversation in English. I love to hear the girls here sing. Mr. Clarence has taught them so many real Tamil lyrics and they sing them very sweetly. I have them come into our sitting room Friday evening and Sunday evening when they sing and listen to the phonograph by turns. We have some dear little girls in the new class.

#### Extract from letter of Mrs. William O. Ballantine of Rahuri, India:-

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He had been staying at Panchgani all the season. This place is eleven miles from Mahableshwar and he wished to visit the latter place, as Dr. Hume and most of the missionaries were there. Learning this I told him we would send our conveyance for him half way, as he said he would like to walk five or six miles. On the way, before he reached the "tauga," which we sent for him, he left the road and walked under the trees through the fields. Suddenly a cobra raised itself before him. He thought that his last moments had come. He quietly slipped a notebook and pencil from his pocket and standing quite still wrote the following:—

- (1) "I have met my death by a cobra bite.
- (2) My daughter Tara will finish my Christyan.
- (3) My last thoughts are for a blessing on Dr. Hume and family.
- (4) I pray for all the Christian Church of India."

With this he closed his eyes expecting every moment to be his last. When his prayer was finished and he opened his eyes, the cobra was gone.

Now, there is nothing accidental about this, is there? A slight movement would have probably been his death but it is only an Oriental, I think, who would not make some effort to leave the scene!

The Christyan is a metrical Life of Christ which he is putting the best effort of his life upon.

#### Miss Elizabeth Baldwin writes from Kusaie, Micronesia:-

During the last week of May there was a very severe westerly storm, which lasted for several days and did great damage to the paint on our buildings so that all will have to be repainted at the earliest date possible. The storm commenced on Tuesday and increased in severity until Friday night and then gradually wore away during the next few days. Very few buildings were wrecked but the harvest of breadfruit was destroyed and that is a serious loss. The winter harvest was small, and we were rejoicing in the approach of what promised to be a very large one, when all was destroyed but the fruit on a very few trees in sheltered positions. We are thankful that the yearly supplies for the school are expected at this time. We have had to purchase about 400 pounds of rice already and it was both high priced and wormy.

The people have been very kind, and shortly after the storm a nice donation of food was sent to the school out of the little they had left. Later one of the pastors of the Kusaien church and the treasurer came to give us a gift of 100 marks to help us in providing for our scholars in

this time of stress. They also gave me 300 marks to send to you as their donation to the Golden Anniversary Fund, and by this mail we will ask our brother to forward to Miss Day a check for \$75 to cover this mount. The Kusaien church is also sending 40 marks to Miss Hoppin at Jaluit to help her there. You have doubtless heard from Miss Hoppin of her very hard experience of being quarantined at Jaluit and we know not what is to be the outcome with the Gilbert girls in her care, whether they will be permitted to come here or will have to be returned to the Gilbert Islands. We will probably have no way of hearing from her until the latter part of August, and we have no idea what to expect, as she had no definite plans at the time of writing.

For three nights during the storm some or all of our boys slept here to be on hand to help us with the small children in case of a typhoon. The storm blinds were closed on two sides of the house most of the time and the building frequently trembled when the mighty gusts of wind struck it. Benjamin Likiak Sa, a son of the old pastor, was visiting in the little village near the mission premises at that time, and he urged us not to trust to our building in case of a typhoon, even coming up personally, when the storm was at its height, to warn us. He thought that we would be safer outside. That night it was inky black, not the faintest outline of the hills against the sky was visible, and the thought that we might have to go out into that darkness with our family of girls was serious in more than one sense. There seemed to be no place to which we could go, but to the brow of the hills, where there are no trees; but God graciously spared us this, and we still have our pleasant home.

Kusaie's beautiful hills were left brown and seared, but already new leaves are putting out, reminding us of spring at home. The breadfruit trees seem to be the slowest in recovering from the effects of the storm, and the natives think that it will probably be several months before they fruit again.

Levi, the young minister from the Gilberts, is to leave us at this time and return to Apiang. We shall miss him very much, as he has been able to take charge of many of the Sabbath services. Nearly 130 pages of the new Kusaien Arithmetic are now in print, which is a little over two thirds of the volume.

Pray for us. It is a time of great trial in the school, and God only knows the heartache with which we have done our work this week.

Miss Caroline E. Frost of Adams, South Africa, writes:-

One of our first class has married in Rhodesia and her husband is a useful evangelist in that branch of the Mission; another has received praise in highest terms for the way in which she has held the fort in a school at the far southern end of Natal near the Cape border; another is teaching in a place where even heathen, undressed people come to service in hundreds. Adeline has built up a school that was running down; Abbie is to be head teacher at Umzumbe now that her sister Fanny is going to Lovedale. Many are holding out valiantly against great odds. This month Harriet is to marry one of the boys from her class. This is the first school match from this coeducational institution. I wonder who the next will be. Oh, I need not tell you that we are very proud of our girls and that we hope great things for them.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S CALL TO PRAYER

October fourth is to be observed as a national day of prayer according to President Wilson's proclamation which reads as follows:—

"Whereas, great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle whom the counsel of statesmen have not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice;

"And, whereas, in this as in all things it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before Him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things;

"And, whereas, it is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace; therefore,

"I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October next, a day of prayer and supplication, and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship, there to unite their petitions to Almighty God that, overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none, he vouchsafe His children healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship, nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that he forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His holy will, our wilfulness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise."

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#### An Armenian's Bequests.

The will of Mr. Sarkis G. Telfeyan, the well-known Armenian rug merchant of New York, is certainly a remarkable document. It gives a notable example of the return of the "bread cast upon the waters" in foreign missionary effort. It also probably represents the largest sum ever given by an Armenian in America to philanthropic work in his own country, and ranks among the most splendid gifts that have been made through the American Board. He leaves a total of \$90,000 for work in Turkey to be distributed among various colleges of the American Board, including also bequests for the girls' schools in Adabazar and Brousa. He came to America twenty-five years ago a poor man, and with other members of his family has built up one of the largest rug businesses in the country. While under the influences of missionary work in his native land, his open and active connection with the church has been in New York, where he was a member of the Armenian Evangelical Church.—The Congregationalist.

### The Bible Among Turkish Moslems.

From the annual report of the American Board we take an illustration of the way the truth spreads in Armenia. A native woman who had come from a village some distance away stopped the missionary on the streets of Adana and asked for a Bible. As a child she had learned to read at the Adana mission school, and had gone to a distant village as a bride twenty-three years ago, where there was no school or religious service. She was given a Bible and some tracts. She went back to her village, and on Sundays gathered the women together and read to them. This village is the center of about thirty villages within a ten-mile radius, all Moslems. One of the Turkish villages in this group recently sent a letter to the Protestant preacher, asking that a Christian teacher be sent to them, and intimating that "they desired, as a village to accept Christianity."

#### The Gospel Outlook in Fiji.

Out of a native population of about 90,000, in the Fiji Islands, over 83,000 are returned this year as claiming attachment to the Methodist Church, of whom more than 33,000 are in full membership. The mis-

sionary contributions of the native church last year amounted to over 10,700 pounds, and in addition to this amount, large gifts were contributed for the payment of native teachers and the maintenance of native churches. It is most probable that within the next year or two the Fijian Mission will be declared an independent district, and pass from under the control of the Wesleyan Mission Board.—Missionary Review.

#### A Brave "Sky-Pilotess."

Under this title, the London *Presbyterian* tells the story of an unnamed deaconess-nurse who visits distant Australian ranches for the love of God and the relief of suffering pioneer families. "Her work takes-her hundreds of miles from any railway to lonely mining camps or sheepherders' huts, and when opportunity offers, she organizes a Sabbath school, and even holds preaching services. At her principal station, Oodanatta, she conducts daily worship in the public school. The mission which she seems to have established upon her own initiative and without compensation has now been taken over by the Inland Committee of the Presbyterian Church, and a similar one is to be established at Alison Springs, said to be at the center of that great island continent." The Gulf States Presbyterian, commenting on this record, says that those best acquainted with the history of our pioneer churches in America know that a very large proportion of them were begun at Sabbath schools, in some good woman's kitchen.—Exchange.

#### Great Gifts for Educational Work.

American Presbyterians have of late been making vigorous efforts to meet the situation existing in the new China. Special emphasis has been laid upon the need for greatly enlarged and improved equipment for educational work. Nearly \$1,000,000 have been given or pledged for enterprises for which the Presbyterian Board is solely responsible. Besides this, a few people have provided a fund of no less than \$750,000 to be used for the erection of new buildings for Nanking Union University and Shantung Christian University. The former is probably the chief rival of St. John's University, Shanghai, and Boone University, Wuchang, for the educational leadership of Central China. It is a joint effort of three or four American communions, including Presbyterians and Methodists. Shantung University is easily the leading Christian college of North China. It is maintained by American Presbyterians, English Churchmen affiliated with the S. P. G., and English Baptists. A Chicago architect has gone to China to make a first-hand study of the architectural and construction phases of this notable undertaking.



#### AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

#### The Duties of a Branch Home Secretary

The title "secretary" suggests at once pen and paper. Pen and paper put together by the secretary's fingers may make a needed report. It may be excellently well done. And yet somehow the reporting alone fails to satisfy the aspirations of the woman who comes into the official circle of the Branch earnest, eager, with a vision of larger activities for her Master than she has previously known. She must do more than write reports or her eagerness will fall back upon itself, and lose vitality, having no outlet. As one newly come to her position exclaimed, plaintively, "How can I report if I don't do anything to report?"

Perhaps it is a fair question to ask of the Branch presidents;—
"What would you like your home secretaries to do?"

Let me try to sum up your replies. I note first that we must discriminate among the Branches. Some are large, others are smaller, both as to territory and numbers in the constituency. Duties which a home secretary might carry alone in the small area must be shared by others where the Branch borders stretch widely out. So we have in some cases a larger corps of special secretaries, many vice presidents and Association presidents.

With these differences before us, we can still suggest four general lines of duty upon which all the presidents agree—if we catch their accents aright.

1. Advisory Duties. The president needs one strong right hand—and if possible, near at hand. The home secretary is the natural counsellor for the home base work. No one knows so intimately (let us make it intimately) the strong and the weak points of the senior societies, unless it be the president herself. To think—to plan—to discuss together, present situations and future adventures,—this results in a clear view, new ideas, renewed courage. Then they come, strong in each other to meet the entire Executive Committee.

- 2. Correspondence. This means more in the thought of our presidents, I feel sure, than writing annually or semi-annually, for statistics. There may exist a truly helpful relation between the home secretary and the auxiliary secretaries, cultivated by friendly suggestive letters on the one hand, by information, confessions, questions on the other. Thus the home secretary learns how to be an advisor to her president and how to keep the Executive Committee as a whole in closer touch with their constituency.
- 3. Executive Work. Is there not a large field of labor for executive officers in visiting among the auxiliaries? Some of our Branch leaders have developed this sort of personal touch more than others. We commend it to the consideration of all, with variation of plan according to the Branch.

The home secretary can do her *most productive* work, as a "touring" secretary. We borrow the word from our mission fields. The missionary does not tour incessantly, but at intervals, where weak places need encouragement, ignorance needs instruction, and awakened villages need a start in the right direction.

Do we want truly progressive and aggressive steps in our Branches? The itinerating plan in some form is the secret of success. There often come on such tours the opportunities for speech making—no, let us not call them speeches, but informal, practical talks, even in the simplest form, calculated to help organize, to correct errors, to stimulate to new zeal. Right here, we want to ask all our Branch presidents and secretaries to provide speakers for their meetings from their own circle as far as possible this year, for we bid fair to have a dearth of returned missionaries available for speaking, while Board officers are to be unusually busy with Institutes and Study Classes.

4. Reports. We put them last, because they are the most obvious of all duties. Yet they are by no means a side issue. They are of extreme importance to the proper carrying of our work at the Board rooms. They are opportunities for real inspiration. Just a word of appreciation now, for those industrious, faithful home secretaries who have embodied all the expectations of their presidents as suggested above. These suggestions may help some of the newcomers.

M. L. D.

The will of God will be done; but, oh, the unspeakable loss for us if we have missed our opportunity of doing it!—B. F. Westcott.

#### THE SUMMER SCHOOL AT DEMOREST

BY THEODORA CROSBY BLISS

Never was there a more inspiriting setting for Chautauqua or Conference than the little mountain town of Demorest, Ga., with its vistas of Nacoochie Valley and beautiful Mount Yonah in the near distance. The airy auditorium was ample for the gatherings and the spacious manor house of other days, now the girls' dormitory of Piedmont College, for the entertainment of speakers and other guests, while just down the hill was the village hotel and the far-famed mineral springs, to drink whose waters is a pleasant duty twice a day.

The Chautauqua of 1914 was exceptionally fine. From the daily morning prayer to the closing service of the evening the eager interest could be felt. The Bible Hour at nine o'clock and the Mission Study Class at four were perhaps the most popular,—the first treating of the Acts of the first apostles, and the latter of the Acts of the present day apostles, and the content was much the same.

It is interesting to see the growing interest in foreign and home missions in these Southeastern States, all of which were represented at this Chautauqua, under the splendid leadership of Mr. Hopkins and his coworkers, Messrs. Blackburn, Waldron and Graham. This year three lines of study are urged in all our churches: Congregationalism, and home and foreign missions, and there are to be special helps to all three in the Congregational News, which, by the way, is self-supporting, which speaks well for Congregationalism in the South!

Besides the daily Study Class, three evenings were given to illustrated lectures on foreign missions, two on Turkey and one on the Pacific Islands. But perhaps the most delightful feature of the entire Chautauqua was the children's meeting, under the able leadership of Mrs. Phillips of Demorest. It was held at four o'clock on the closing Sunday, and notices were given in the three Sunday schools; the children assembled at the dormitory and marched to the auditorium singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The body of the house had been reserved for them, and it was a pretty sight as they came down the aisle to their seats.

Mrs. Phillips had copied on the blackboard the little leaslet Strange Things in China, pictures and all, and led the children in reading it, and made many happy comments as they read. Dr. Bliss led them in the Lord's Prayer, afterwards repeating it in the Armenian language, much to their delight. Mrs. Bliss gave them a missionary talk, and John iii. 16

in the Marshall Islands language, and the meeting closed with "America," sung while three small boys stood in front, energetically waving three American flags over their heads.

This Children's Hour stands out from all the grown-up hours of the Chautauqua, for children are everywhere in these Southern States, from the one-room log cabin to the stately mansion with its memories of other days, in the cotton mills and in the city streets, children, white children, are everywhere in evidence, bright of eye, sturdy of limb, eager of heart—the hope of this wonderful land. And it thrills us to think we have a share in their training. If we could but send a Children's Missionary just for them! Hence this Demorest Chautauqua, bringing uplift and hope to the men and women of to-day, and through them beckoning onward and upward these men and women of the future!

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions will be held by invitation of the Philadelphia Branch in the Central Church, Philadelphia, Pa., November 11-13, 1914, closing Friday noon. There will be no preliminary meeting on Tuesday, November 10, but the sessions of Wednesday will be devoted to features of special interest to delegates and other workers. Entertainment is offered from Tuesday night until Friday noon to all duly accredited delegates of Branches from a distance and to all missionaries of the Woman's Boards and the American Board. Applications for entertainment should be sent before October 1st to Mrs. Aaron E. Carpenter, 2025 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Those desiring to secure boarding places at their own expense may consult Mrs. Carpenter in regard to this. There will be no reduction of railroad fares.

At the time of this writing the nations of Europe have engaged their forces in what appears to be the greatest conflict of the age. The loyalty with which men in all parts of the world have been responding to the calls of their respective rulers has been inspiring, and is a rebuke to the reluctance and indifference of the hosts of professing Christians who have not yet responded to the call of God to the great warfare against the power of darkness that is still holding so large a part of his world in bondage.—Exchange.

#### GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT

#### CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BOTH HEMISPHERES

Sometime ago a letter was sent to the Christian women and girls associated with the work of the Woman's Board of Missions in the different fields telling them about the Golden Anniversary Gift and giving them an opportunity to contribute to some one of the new buildings then contemplated. The people of Jaffna as already stated in Life and Light, are seeking to secure 25,000 rupees toward the new building for the Girls' School at Uduvil, Ceylon. Responses have also been received from the following places:—

Africa	Mt. Silinda Girls' School	\$5.96
Turkey	Women of Mardin Field	22.00
66	Talas Girls' School	18.48
China	Foochow Girls' College	44.75
66	Peking Women's C. E. Society	5.00
4.6	Tungchou, Chinese Girls	3.75
Japan	Kobe College Y. W. C. A.	5.00
Micronesia _	Kusaie Girls' School	15.00
4.6	Kusaie Church	75.00
Mexico	Chihuahua Girls' C. E. Society	10.46

Several Branches have special plans for the coming months by which they hope to increase the amounts pledged for the Gift. The table below gives receipts to September 1.

Andover and Woburn	\$769.35	Norfolk and Pilgrim	\$260.00
Berkshire	3,644.50	North Middlesex	140.00
Eastern Connecticut	6,438.00	Old Colony	1,100.00
Eastern Maine	1,001.00	Philadelphia	1,597.30
Essex North	150.00	Rhode Island	8,137.02
Essex South	431.00	Springfield	590.00
Franklin County	50.00	Suffolk	4,360.42
Hampshire County	1,503.55	Vermont	2,310.00
Hartford	4,043.72	Western Maine	1,250.00
Middlesex	1,126.28	Worcester County	2,599.16
New Hampshire	350.00	Miscellaneous	26,894.87
New Haven	7,092.98		
New York	3,300.92	Total,	\$79,140.07

### OUR BOOK TABLE

Educational Missions. By James L. Barton, D.D. Pp. 231. Published by Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

Dr. Barton has once more made a valuable contribution to missionary literature. He has a gift for compilation and putting into concrete form for reference the latest researches made by specialists in this field of endeavor. As one of the members of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference of 1910, and with his "more than twenty-five years of close relations with higher educational work abroad," Dr. Barton is eminently fitted to speak with authority on this subject. The chapter on "The Education of Women" will specially appeal to our constituency.

G. H. C.

#### SIDELIGHTS FROM PERIODICALS

CHILD LIFE.—"Motherhood and The State," Atlantic Monthly, August; "Young Japan," National Geographic Magazine, July.

WAR AND PEACE—"Mobilizing the Red Cross Forces," The Survey September; "American Sentiments on the War" and "An English Peace Message," The Congregationalist, September 3; "Woman's Voice for Peace," The Congregationalist, September 10.

Asia.—"Asia Awake and Arising," by Sherwood Eddy, World's Work, August.

JAPAN.—"The Japanese Evangelistic Campaign," Missionary Review, September.

CHINA.—"Moral and Social Reform in China," Missionary Review, September.

Africa.—"A Missionary's Wife Among African Women," International Review of Missions, July.

The Christian life must be in its own degree something like the Master's own life, luminous with his hope, and surrounded by a bracing atmosphere which uplifts all who even touch its outward fringe.—Hugh Black.

A few days ago we received a picture postal card with this message on the correspondence side of it: "Discontinue my subscription for Woman's Missionary Magazine." On the picture side was a bunch of red roses and this inscription:-

> "Smile awhile and While you smile Another smiles, And soon there's Miles and miles of Smiles and Life's worth while Because you smile."

Imagine, if you can, a poor distracted editor, who lies awake at night wondering where the next subscription is coming from, starting an endless chain of smiles when some one asks to have her paper stopped. We did smile when we looked the card over, for we have a sufficient sense of humor to see something amusing in it; but we fear it was not the kind of a smile to set the whole world smiling. There are some unreasonable demands upon an editor and this seems to us to be one of them.

-Exchange.

#### WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from August 1 to August 31, 1914

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer

Friend,

MAINE

Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas, 52 Chadwick St., Portland. Farmington, Mrs. Anna S. H. Titcomb, 50 00

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Branch.—Miss Elizabeth A. Brickett, Treas., 69 North Spring St., Concord. Inc. Sarah W. Kendall Fund, 75; Bath, Aux., \$5.50; Concord, First Ch., Y. W. M. S., 10, South Ch., Evening Miss. Soc., 10, Kimball Cir King's Dau., 10; Hudson, Ch., 6.08; Keene, First Ch., Aux., 20; Lee, Aux., 5; Milford, Aux., 17.35; Newfields, Aux., 15; North Hampton, Aux., 24.80; Plymouth, Ch., Ladies, 25; Portsmouth, Aux., 99; Salmon Falls, Aux., 10.39, Miss S. H. Norcross' S. S. Cl., 1.50; Seabrook and Hampton Falls, Aux., 5.50; Stratham, Ch., Ladies, 6.50, New Hampshire Branch .- Miss Elizabeth

Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Miss Florence Montgomery, Asst. Treas., 61 Pleasant St., Rutland. Barre, Aux., 26.42; Bellows Falls, Aux., 25; Berkshire, East, Aux., 28.70; Brattleboro, Aux., 2.50; Chelsea, Aux., 10; Cornwall, Aux., 22; Dorset, Aux., 27; Hartford, Aux., 12.83; Jamaica, Aux., 5; Jeffersonville, Aux., 15; Lyndon, Aux., 20; Marshfield, Aux., 8; Milton, Aux., 10; Montpelier, Aux., 5.50; New-

fane, Ch., 5.50; Peacham, Aux., 35; Pittsford, Aux., 6.46; Post Mills, Aux., 5.59; Randolph Centre, Aux., 5.10; Royalton, South, Aux., 4.68; St. Johnsbury, Aux., 40; Wallingford, Aux., 3; Westford, Aux., 16; Wilmington, Aux., 8.75; Williston, Aux., 11,

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. E. S. Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Lawrence. Medford, Mystic Ch., Aux., Barnstable Association.—Miss Carrie E. Mitchell, Treas., South Dennis. Falmouth, First Ch., Woman's Union, 41.20; Harwich, Aux., 10; North Falmouth, Aux., 16.02.

Aux., 16.02,

Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice,
Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield.
Friend, 250; Housatonic Aux., 12; Lee,
First Aux., 10, Jr. C. E. Soc., 1.50;
Monterey, Woman's Miss. Soc., 20.50;
North Adams, Aux., 25; Pittsfield, Dr.
Anna Mary Wood, 10, French Evang'l
Ch., 1.50; Williamstown, First Ch., Home
Dept., S. S., 25. Less expenses, 1.95,
Essex South Branch.—Miss Daisy Raymond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Beverly.
Lynn, Central Ch.,
Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet
J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road,
Northampton. Hatfield, Wide Awakes,
7.56; Southampton, Aux. (prev. contri.

7.56; Southampton, Aux. (prev. contri. const. L. M's Miss Lilla J. Ranger, Mrs.

353 55

20 00

Anna K. Sheldon, Miss Mary Waite); Westhampton, Aux. (to const. L. M's Mrs. Will ard Bryant, Mrs. George Graves, Miss Evelyn Montague, Miss Links Brist, 100 frames, Pard 25	CONNECTICUT.
Westhampton, Aux. (to const. L. M's	Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Int. Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 135; Glastonbury, Aux., Mrs. D. W. Williams, 100; Hart- ford, Asylum Hill Ch., 100, First Ch., Avy. 95 Prim S. 4. New British First
Mrs. Willard Bryant, Mrs. George	Trees 40 Willard St Hartford Int
Graves, Miss Evelyn Montague, Miss	Clara F Hillyer Fund 125: Glastonbury
Luthera Rust), 100, Lanman Band, 35, 142 56	Aux Mrs D W Williams 100: Hart
Middlesex BranchMrs. Frederick L.	ford Asylum Hill Ch 100 First Ch
Luthera Rust), 100, Lannan Band, 35, 142 56 Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Claffin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro. Dover, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; West Medway,	Any 25 Prim S S 4: New Britain First
Dover, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; West Medway,	Aux., 25, Prim. S. S., 4; New Britain, First Ch., Aux., 100; Newington, Cheerful
Aux., 16, Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark	Givers M. C., 5; South Windsor, Y. L. M.
Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch,—Mrs. Mark	C., 15, 484 00
McCully, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mattapan. Braintree, Aux., 5.80, C. R., 7.20; Cohasset, Second Ch., 12.55; Easton,	Many III Down I Miles Tollish XXI
Cabassat Count Ch 19.55: Factor	Treas 250 Church St. New Haven
Aux 22 50: Marchfield Hills Second Ch	Friend, 375: Bridgeport, First Ch., King's
Aux., 22.50; Marshfield Hills, Second Ch., S. S., 5.60; Milton, Evang'l Ch., 9, 62 65	Messengers, 10, Park St. Ch., Endeavor
North Middleser Branch Miss Inlin S	Cir., 10, South Ch., Aux., Misses Ethel
North Middlesex Branch.—Miss Julia S. Conant, Treas., Littleton Common. Concord, S. S., Miss. Assoc., Old Colony Branch.—Miss Frances J. Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River. South Attleboro, Jr. Miss. Soc., 110 S. Philathea Cl. 2.	Treas, 230 Church St., New Haven, Friend, 375; Bridgeport, First Ch., King's Messengers, 10, Park St. Ch., Endeavor Cir., 10, South Ch., Aux., Misses Ethel and Caroline Sterling, 50; Brookfield Center, Aux., 5, Dan. of Cov., 3; Dan- bury, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2; Huntington, Ch., 17: Litchfield. Aux., 64 66; Meriden. First
cord, S. S., Miss, Assoc., 40 00	Center, Aux., 5, Dan. of Cov., 3: Dan-
Old Colony Branch - Miss Frances I	bury, Ir. C. E. Soc., 2: Huntington, Ch.,
Runnels Treas 166 Highland Ave Fall	17; Litchfield, Aux., 64.60; Meriden, First
River, South Attleboro, Ir. Miss. Soc.	Ch., Aux., 35; Middletown, First Ch.,
1.10, S. S., Philathea Cl., 2, 3 10	Ch., Aux., 35; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 26.17, C. R., 2.60, Third Ch., Busy Bees, 5; New Haven, Centre Ch., Jr. M. C., 45, Grand Ave. Ch., Aux., 5, West-ville Ch., C. R., 2.90; North Woodbury, C. F. Soc. 15; Salisbury, Aux., 21, 78;
Springfield Branch - Mrs. Mary H.	Bees, 5; New Haven, Centre Ch., Jr. M.
Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St.,	C., 45, Grand Ave. Ch., Aux., 5, West-
Springfield, Fund, Friend, 202 80; Tur-	ville Ch., C. R., 2.90; North Woodbury,
key, Van. Miss Grisell M. McLaren, 20;	C. E. Soc., 15; Salisbury, Aux., 31.78;
Holyoke, Second Ch., Int. Agnes R.	C. E. Soc., 15; Salisbury, Aux., 31.78; Torringford, C. E. Soc., 10; Westchester,
Allyn Mem. Fund, 25, Int. Helena A.	C. E. Soc., 5; Winsted, First Ch., Aux.,
Dawley Mem. Fund, 55, The Airinsha, 8;	11.09, 731.14
1.10, S. S., Philathea Cl., 2;  Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H.  Mitchell, Treas, 1078 Worthington St., Springfield. Fund, Friend, 202.80; Turkey, Van, Miss Grisell M. McLaren, 20; Holyoke, Second Ch., Int. Agnes R.  Allyn Mem. Fund, 25, Int. Helena A. Dawley Mem. Fund, 55, The Airinsha, 8; Southwick, Aux., 15; Springfield, South Ch. Miss Carrie Lyon King, 63.  388 80	
Ch., Miss Carrie Lyon King, 63, 388 80 Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook,	Total, 1,215 10
Suffolk BranchMrs. Frank G. Cook,	
Treas, 44 Garden St., Cambridge, Boston, Miss Elizabeth G. Houghton, 500, Park St. Ch., Aux., 500; Brookline, Leyden Ch., Pro Christo Soc., 11.20; Cambridge, North Ch., 154.39; Dedham,	NEW YORK.
Boston, Miss Elizabeth G. Houghton,	37
500, Park St. Ch., Aux., 500; Brookline,	New York State Branch,-Mrs. F. M.
Leyden Ch., Pro Christo Soc., 11.20;	New York State Branch.—Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn. Branch Funds, 1,690 92
Cambridge, North Ch., 154.39; Dedham,	Brooklyn. Branch Funds, 1,690 92 Wading River.—Miss Louise B. Fay, 10 00
Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Foxboro, Bethany Ch., Aux., 30; Newton, Eliot Ch., Woman's	Wading River.—Miss Louise B. Fay, 10 00
Aux., 30; Newton, Eliot Ch., Woman's	Total, 1,700 92
Assoc., 190; Newtonville, Central Ch.,	Total, 1,700 92
Woman's Assoc., 125; Roxbury, Mrs. William R. Nichols, 25, ImmWalnut Ave, Ch., Y. L. F. M. S., 23; Somerville, Broadway Ch., Aux., 10, Prospect Hill	
William R. Nichols, 25, ImmWalnut	PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.
Ave. Ch., Y. L. F. M. S., 23; Somerville,	Philadelphia Branch Miss Emma Fla-
Ch., 15, 1,593 59	vell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Pater-
Ch., 15, 1,593 59 Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E.	son, N. J. Pa., Philadelphia, Central
	Ch., 52 60
Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester. Barre, Aux., 18; Rutland, Aux.,	FLORIDA.
10: Spencer C E Soc 5: Hybridge	FLORIDA,
Aux., 28; Ware, Aux. (75 of wh. to const.  L. M's Miss Ema Gage, Miss Edith Marsh, Mrs. W. F. Winslow), 154.56; West Boylston, C. E. Soc., 6; Whitins- ville, Aux., 1,090.50, EC.AD Band, 12.28; Wester St. C. Aux. Exter	W. H. M. UMrs. W. J. Drew, Treas.,
L. M's Miss Ema Gage, Miss Edith	Daytona. St. Petersburg, Aux., 8 00
Marsh, Mrs. W. F. Winslow), 154.56;	
West Boylston, C. E. Soc., 6: Whitins-	OHIO,
ville, Aux., 1,090.50, E-C-A-D Band, 12,28;	
	Springfield.—Two Friends, 10 00
Off., 9.95, Central Ch., Woman's Assoc.,	·
Off., 9.95, Central Ch., Woman's Assoc., 150, Old South Ch., Aux., 10, Park Ch., Aux., 2.50, Plymouth Ch., C. R., 8.61, Pilgrim Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Prim. S. S., 2.12, 1,512 52	D 45 444 10
Aux., 2.50, Plymouth Ch., C. R., 8.61, Pil-	Donations, \$5,444 10
grim Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Prim. S. S.,	Buildings, 2,708 97 Specials. 35 00
2.12, 1,512 52	Specials, 35 00
	Total, \$8,188 07
Total, 4,234 90	Total, \$8,188 07
	m 0 10 1010 A 91 1014
RHODE ISLAND.	TOTAL FROM OCT. 18, 1913 TO Aug. 31, 1914.
	Donations, \$99,585 04
Friend, Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace P.	Buildings. 40,412 44
Chapin Treas 150 Meeting St Provi-	Specials, 1,993 91
Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. East Providence, Newman Ch.,	Specials, 1,993 91 Legacies, 32,423 64
Helping Hand Soc., 22; Pawtucket, Park	
Dl Ch Drim Dent 10.95; Peace Dale	Total, \$174,415 03
Aux., 14.55, C. R., 5.40; Providence, Free	
Evang'l Ch., C. R., 4, Parkside Chapel,	GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT.
Aux., 14.55, C. R., 5.40; Providence, Free Evang'l Ch., C. R., 4, Parkside Chapel, C. E. Soc., 5, Pilgrim Ch., Laurie Guild, 30, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 20.66; Woonsocket, Globe Ch., C. E. Soc., 5,	
30, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 20.66; Woon-	Previously acknowledged, \$76,431 10
socket, Globe Ch., C. E. Soc., 5, 116 86	Receipts of the month, 2,708 97
	Total, \$79,140 07
Total, 216 86	10tai, \$15,140 01





The lady pouring tea is Miss Margaret E. Burton, Y. W. C. A. Secretary for Foreign Students' Work. FIRST CHINESE GIRLS SENT TO THIS COUNTRY ON THE INDEMNITY FUND. (See page 473.)



Vol. XLIV.

NOVEMBER, 1914.

No. 11

Our frontispiece shows a group of Chinese girls being entertained at tea on the roof of the Bible Teachers' Training School, New York City. They are the first young women to be sent to the United Chinese Fund. States on what is known as the American Indemnity Fund, the fund established after the United States returned the Boxer damage money to China. A number of Chinese men students have been sent to American colleges to be educated, but until this year girls have not shared in the advantages of the fund. These picked students were chosen by competitive examinations held in the English language at Peking. Eight of them are daughters of Christian pastors and all of them are Christians, educated in Shanghai mission schools. In age they range from sixteen to twenty-one years. Dr. Tsur, director of the Indemnity Fund in Peking came over with them to New York where they were turned over to the care of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. which has a special secretary for foreign student work, Miss Margaret E. Burton. becoming acquainted with American ways at preparatory schools this year these "new women" of China will spend four years in our colleges.

It will be evident to all who read the "Field Correspondents" this month that war conditions affect seriously many of our missionaries. To Our Missionaries meet the immediate needs for money the American Board and the War. has made arrangements with the Standard Oil Company and the Vacuum Oil Company by which their agents will act as transmitters of funds from the treasurer of the Board to the missions. At the time of this writing Treasurer Peet of the Western Turkey Mission has been unable to get money to the interior missions. But the credit of the missionaries is so good that the people are eager to have them take their goods, even though they must wait for payment. A recent letter from Austria, describes conditions as they existed in that country a few weeks ago. The letter was a month on the way.

Rev. John S. Porter writes from Prague, Austria:---

Such conditions! Very few trains and they make no connections and require two and three times the usual running time. Touring is impossible. Six preachers are in the army. These churches deprived of preachers must get on as they can. We cannot help. Many of our members are soldiers. We have no contact with Russia and cannot send salary or be in touch with them. They must suffer and the colporteurs there also.

Men are in the army who helped support our churches; their business and factories are closed, hence the churches can do little toward self-support. Interest goes on and increases. Bankruptcy must be the end of many good firms. Nothing, no goods of any size, can be sent by mail; none by freight. No raw material can be procured and no coal. There is no contact to speak of with other countries. Everything is paralyzed. Money cannot be gotten from banks and no loans are made. Some of the English here are in dire need and no means of aid is at hand. The English Consulate was closed and sealed up by government. Those who could leave have left for Switzerland, etc. Nearly four hundred Americans left Carlsbad by special train.

Farm hands were given notice to leave. They beg to stay on just for board. One man wanted a servant for the kitchen. Sixty applied the first morning. Whatever the outcome, whether the war be long or short, the coming winter promises to be unspeakable in its misery.

Prayer is being answered and one by one, young women are answering the call to "Go." Dr. Katharine B. Scott, daughter of the Rev. D. B.

More Responses Scott, formerly of Clinton, Mass., has received appoint to the Call. ment to the Madura Mission and has been adopted by the Woman's Board. Dr. Scott is a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1900, and of the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia. She has already spent nearly two years in India where she substituted for Dr. Harriet Parker at the Woman's Hospital, Madura, while Dr. Parker took her furlough. She expects now to return to be associated with Dr. Parker and plans to sail from San Francisco November 14. It is hoped Miss Henry will accompany her, going for term service in the girls' school.

Dr. Scott's Commission Service was held in the Rooms of the Woman's Board, October 9, after which she left immediately for the Pacific Coast. She is to spend her last few weeks in this country with her father, who is now settled in La Canâda. She has won many friends during

her few months at home, not only for herself but for the Golden Anniversary Fund for the new hospital in Madura, and she will be eagerly welcomed back by all the mission.

For months and even years the Woman's Board has been looking for a young woman to go to the Inanda Seminary in South Africa. With thanksgiving we record the adoption by the Woman's Board of Miss Dorothea E. Kielland of Buffalo, N. Y., with the expectation that she will go to the assistance of the overworked teachers at this school. Miss Kielland is a graduate of the Buffalo High School and of Cornell University in 1913. A Norwegian by descent she comes of a family which has been very active in the work of Christian missions in Norway. She has had the advantage of much travel and during the past year taught most acceptably under the American Missionary Association in Grand View, Tenn. It is worthy of note that at Cornell she took a course in agriculture which gives her special training for the work at Inanda where Mrs. Edwards has so long superintended the gardening and field work of the pupils.

The marriage of Miss Ethel A. House, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. House of Salonica, Bulgaria, to Mr. Benjamin Barrows Bliss of New York, took place at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, September 17. Miss House has been assisting Miss Elizabeth Clarke of Sofia the past year in her kindergarten work, and fortunately left Europe just before war was declared.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Moore of Cambridge arrived September 3. Secretary Brewer Eddy and family were warmly welcomed at the Congregational House, September 29, on their arrival from Europe via Montreal, after some exciting experiences.

Miss Ilse C. Pohl of Smyrna writes from Munich, where she is staying with friends, having gone thither for her summer vacation. While regretting her inability to return to her work Miss Pohl assures her friends that she is suffering no discomfort from the conditions by which she is surrounded and is aiding in Red Cross work.

Some of the missionaries detained from their fields by the war are using the time in this country in special study, thus fitting themselves more fully for their work. Miss Isabel M. Blake is studying at Teachers' College, New York, and Miss Katharine Hazeltine, under appointment for Van, the new Christian Endeavor missionary, is at the School of Missions in Hartford.

Rev. and Mrs. P. B. Kennedy of Albania arrived in this country

September 12, having found it impossible to continue the work at present. They come for regular furlough. Dr. and Mrs. William T. Lawrence and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Orner of Rhodesia are among recent arrivals.

As the route to India seemed clear, Mr. W. S. Pickens, Miss Lillian Pickens, Miss Ella C. Hoxie and Rev. and Mrs. Lorin H. Gates sailed from New York September 30, expecting to continue their journey from England, October 10. They are all new workers for the Marathi Mission. The news that the port of Bombay is closed to foreigners may cause a change in their plans.

When this paragraph is read the annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions, held with the Central Church, Philadelphia, November 11Our Philadelphia 13 will be close at hand. Delegates will have been Meeting. appointed and in many cases assignments for hospitality will be made. Let us not forget to notify our expectant hostesses just what time we plan to arrive. In case of a change of plan, preventing attendance at the meeting, please send word immediately to the chairman of the hospitality committee,—Mrs. Aaron E. Carpenter, 2025 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Preliminary programs, giving names of speakers, have been quite generally circulated. They may be obtained from Miss Hartshorn on application.

A Call to Prayer has also been issued by the Committee on Annual Meeting and all are urged to secure this card and to remember the meeting daily in prayer. Never were God's people more in need of "effectual, fervent prayer" as they gather in the great autumn meetings than they are this year. (See page 514.)

The Friday meetings of the Woman's Board for the season of 1914-1915 opened October 2. The meetings are held in Pilgrim Hall on the first Some Autumn Friday morning of each month from half-past ten to Meetings. twelve. Mrs. C. H. Daniels, the leader at this first meeting, brought a reassuring message concerning the bulwarks of Christian faith and the ultimate triumph of the Kingdom of Christ. Miss Buckley reported the Northfield Summer School and Miss Olive S. Hoyt of Japan and Miss Mary E. Kinney of Turkey were the missionary speakers. The address of Dr. Barton on "How the War Affects our Missions" gave much valuable information regarding the present situation on the field where all the missions of the American Board except Mexico and the Philippines are directly or indirectly affected by the war. The attendance was 209.

The first of a series of Institutes was held in Holden, Mass., September 30, with Miss Gleason of Mexico, Mrs. F. E. Clark and Miss Calder as speakers. Another successful and carefully planned Institute took place in Bridgeport, Conn., October 7, with Miss Calder, Mrs. J. P. Jones of India and others assisting. For "Institute letter and program," send to Miss Calder.

Many of the Branches are adopting the Institute plan for county and semi-annual meetings. Such a program was well carried out at Rye, N. H., October 8, under the leadership of Mrs. J. L. Seavey of Greenland, many of the societies in Rockingham County enjoying the day. At its semi-annual meeting in Middleboro, October 7, the Old Colony Branch was assisted in the opening of its fall campaign by the helpful words of Mrs. Daniels, and the North Middlesex Branch meeting, held in Lunenburg, October 8, included Miss Buckley and Miss Preston among its speakers.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Branch, held in Newport, Vt., September 29, 30, was an occasion of special interest as the Commission Service for Miss Stella M. Cook of Shoreham, Vt., under appointment for the Foochow Mission, was held in connection with the meeting. Secretary Enoch Bell, representing the American Board, Miss Preston and Mrs. Charles N. Ransom were the speakers and scenes from the Pageant "Contrasts in Childhood," added attractiveness to the program.

This is the time of year when we are thinking about our periodical clubs and magazine subscriptions. Let us not fail to include LIFE AND "Life and Light" LIGHT in our list. She who renews promptly, renews Renewals. to the cheer and satisfaction of the editor, the one in charge of the lists and to her own convenience and pleasure, as there is then no chance for delay or error. Please send sixty cents, by check, money order, or stamps to Miss Helen S. Conley, 704 Congregational House, Boston. In case of a change of address be sure to give the old address as well as the new.

Do not forget that an Every Woman Canvass should mean also an Every Woman a Subscriber Canvass. Sample copies furnished free for LIFE AND LIGHT solicitors. Remember the Honor List,—half the active membership of the society enrolled as subscribers secures a place on that roll. Subscriptions to *Everyland* and LIFE AND LIGHT for one dollar a year.

For its 105th annual meeting at Detroit, October 13-16, the American Board offered a program of special interest. In addition to the fact that The American Board its honored president, Dr. Capen, had entered upon at Detroit. the higher service since the Board met in Kansas City in 1913, was the deep note of concern felt by all in the outcome of the war. Groups of missionaries, on successive days presented the needs of the different fields, Dr. George A. Hall and Dr. W. E. Strong reviewed the India Centenary. Rev. Dan F. Bradley of Cleveland, Ohio, preached the sermon. Dr. R. H. Potter of Hartford gave an able address on "A Century of Missions and a Better World," and four new missionaries for Africa were commissioned. Mrs. C. H. Daniels spoke for the Woman's Boards and a beautiful Memorial Service for Dr. Capen was addressed by Dr. Boynton and Dr. Speer. Mrs. Capen and Miss Mary were present as the guests of the Board.

The treasurer, F. H. Wiggin, reported a remarkable year in finance. There was a pause in gifts received at the outbreak of the war, but the givers rallied promptly and the receipts for the year ran ahead of any other year in the Board's history—even the high-water mark of 1912. The total receipts were \$1,089,170.30.

#### THE TREASURY RECEIPTS

	For Regular Work			For	For	From	TOTAL	
	Branches	Other- Sources	Total	Buildings	Special Objects	Legacies	TOTAL	
Sept. 1-30	\$11,215.32	\$92.00	\$11,307.32	\$272.29	\$6.00	\$4,050.00	\$15,635.61	
Oct. 18, 1913- Sept. 30, 1914		5,251.99	110,892.36	40,684.73	1,999.91	36,473.64	190,050.64	

# RECEIPTS FOR REGULAR WORK AND BUILDINGS January 1-September 30, 1914

Co	ounting on Ap	portionment for	Not Cou Apporti	TOTAL		
From Auxiliary Societies	From Churches	From Church Organizations	Total	From Individuals From Other Sources		
\$72,014.71	\$4,008.01	\$4,565.64	\$80,588.36	\$22,862.38	\$11,414.09	\$114,864.83

Mrs. Montgomery's How to Use, replete with suggestions for program makers, is at hand. Price, ten cents. New leaflets issued by the New Helps for Woman's Board will be included in the "bargain enve-Mission Study. lope" from month to month. Price, twenty-five cents. The leaflets for Junior societies are especially attractive this year.

The Here and There stories are rapidly gaining favor. Note advanced price of subscription on third page of cover. This is made necessary by the fact that they can no longer be sent through the post office as second-class matter.

A few incomplete sets of the maps used in Our World Wide Work, unbound, may be had for ten cents.

## MYRA ALLEN PROCTOR

Miss Myra A. Proctor, whose name has long been familiar to those who love the cause of missions, was born in Townsend, Mass., eighty years ago. In her young womanhood she went as a missionary of the American Board to Turkey, sailing in a trading schooner to Joppa in 1859, nine years before the Woman's Board was organized. She was the first principal of the girls' seminary in Aintab, beginning her work with eight little pupils. The school now numbers over 200 and has nine native teachers in addition to the American ladies. During her twentyfour years in Aintab Miss Proctor trained many girl teachers and wrote a text-book for their use. For a number of years she was associated with Miss Corinna Shattuck and one of the labors of love of her last days has been the editing of the letters of Miss Shattuck, a task made very difficult for her because of her crippled condition. Thirty-one years ago, disabled by illness, she returned to America and for many years has been tenderly cared for in the home of her sister's son in Stoneham, Mass. In spite of pain and disability her life there was one of unceasing service, teaching the Armenians, fostering the missionary spirit in the church and in many ways bearing witness to her ardent love for the kingdom of God.

After a short period of extreme weakness she passed on to the eternal life, September 12. Many tributes were brought to the funeral service by those who had known and honored this servant of Christ. Representatives from the American Board and the Woman's Board spoke of her missionary life with its far-reaching influence, and others told of the Christian home which had given her to the world. Of her as of many another it was said: "They that trust in the Lord shall renew their strength."

## EAGER CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

BY BERTHA P. REED, PEKING, CHINA

T was early in July that I went to Fang Shau, and from there to Chi Ying. The Chinese women prophesied disaster on the trip, for the roads were already flooded, and they were sure my cart could not cross the river. But I started, first by train, and then across country by cart. We had to go a long way around, and the next rain probably ended the possibility of crossing that river, but my cart went across triumphantly. By noon we reached the little walled city at the foot of the mountains, and I was welcomed in the busy compound. It is a small spot, but a busy one indeed. At one end is the helper's home, where you might see his wife and the three attractive tiny daughters. At one side is the boys' school. The sounds within would help you to guess that, for they evidently have not closed for July. On the other side is the neat, new room just built for a girls' school, the little guest room of the compound and the street chapel. At the further end is the church, useful in many ways between Sundays. The central space is made attractive by a grape vine trained over a trellis, and by some plants of which all are justly proud. In this home the helper and his wife are doing good work for the little church and he tells of its growth with great enthusiasm. In this work he himself has been helped, for these last two years he has grown much in energy and power of steady work. His wife works among the women and girls, and proudly brought out some of her pupils to recite to me. Her home and her own little girls must do much as an example to all callers.

Next morning we started for Chi Ying, the large, thriving village where a new and eager group of church members is growing up. It is the joy of the helper's heart, the true fruit of his work and I have long been promising to visit the women there. Perhaps their zeal is best shown by the appearance of one of them at six o'clock, ready to take the ride with me. She is most interesting and I am glad for this chance to make her acquaintance. All her life she has lived in that village and has grown into a forceful, dominant woman, sure to be a leader wherever she is, but with it she is genial and ready to talk. She was famous for her devotion to gambling. From morning till night, she was devoted to this one pursuit and all the village knew it. The church might come, they said, but she would never be converted; no power could ever persuade her to give up her gambling. But her son-in-law was converted and converted with power, so that he worked much for his village and made his home the center of the church. Her

daughter, his wife, followed, and as she lived with them, she could not escape the influence of their changed life, nor the words of preaching when the church gathered there. So the great event happened—the gospel did have power to change her and turn her from her gambling, to the amazement of all and the joy of her family. Now her zeal and time are spent in reading Christian books, and we look forward to receiving much help from her.

Once at Chi Ying, there was again a warm welcome. I was the first foreign visitor to the town and all tried to rise to the greatness of the occasion. Visitors flocked in, first the Christians, who joined in the meeting we held, and then many others, eager to broaden their knowledge of the world by viewing this visitor from afar. You might have been most impressed by the number of young women with babies, many of them such poor, forlorn babies. One would be sure that only the very fittest could survive. The women, old and young, appeared rough and unkempt and the older ones were bent with hard work. Later, in a walk through the streets, these impressions were only deepened. Yet in each one is the immortal soul, needing to learn of eternal life. Oh, that we might be able to tell them all.

And then, there were the little girls, so many of them, some with very sweet faces and bright eyes. We long for them, too—the hope of future days. You will be glad to know that the young wife of that first Christian has learned to read with remarkable rapidity, and now she has arranged a room in her house as a schoolroom, and nine of these little girls come to study with her. They recited to me with great pride, and indeed, we all thought their achievement was something to be proud of.

But just think! All over the country there are places like that, villages and villages, and the knowledge of Jesus Christ has entered so few of them. Yet they would receive it as joyously as this little group, if only they understood. And now, just now, is the harvest time. More than ever before the fields are ripe, and waiting for our labor. Can we not all work together more than ever before and do the work Christ has prepared for us in these many fields?

There is a place not far from Peking, where some little girls are longing for school and study. Sometimes—in some countries—there are those who would like to stay at home and play, but these are not such. They have had just a glimpse of school life—and how they long for more of it!

Years and years we have had a church in that old town—we call it the Bridge. It was prosperous once, for the imperial rice went through there,

going from the provinces to Peking, and somehow there was a revenue which helped the town. But the railroad came, and the rice went another way and prosperity fled. In those earlier days, the church was established among the poor country people west of the long bridge. The richer, prouder class in the city, east of the bridge, would have nothing to do with it. And so until now has the division lasted.



INTERIOR OF HALL OF ENLIGHTENMENT, PEKING
Where similar lectures are given

But new times have come. It is desirable that the little girls of these families be educated, and the only help at hand is in the little mission school. So they venture, and are greatly pleased with the attractive young teacher, as are also their mothers. But so few came and the school was closed. Yet the desire for study grew and mothers and fathers sent in a strong petition for a teacher, promising help and many pupils. A teacher was found for part of the summer and a happy group of little girls was escorted across the bridge every morning, and escorted back at night in

the most careful way. They studied hard all day and were devoted to school and teacher.

Early in July I went there for an afternoon to give a lecture for the women and to see the school. It was indeed gratifying to see the change that has come. Many women from the city came to the lecture, mothers and friends of these new little pupils. Some of them had never been across the bridge, until they came to the opening of this school. They are interesting women, and now their long-closed homes are open to us. The Bible woman may go in with the story of the gospel, and she is urged to come often and to bring the foreigner. In such a wonderful way closed doors are opening everywhere.

But the day of the lecture brought sorrow to the little girls. They learned that their teacher could not come again in the fall. Did that mean that the school would be closed? Fear plucked at their hearts, and tears were the inevitable refuge. I went to the door of the schoolroom where the sobbing company sat, their heads bowed on the desks. One took her handkerchief from her eyes for a brief moment, rose in her seat, and bowed to me. They are well-trained little mortals, and even in their woe manners were not forgotten. "Please, Teacher Li, if our Teacher Huo cannot come back, won't you invite another teacher for us?" Her voice failed her, and she subsided again into sobs. Then another checked this tide of trouble, and rose for the same speech—and another. - Poor little children! The door of knowledge had opened just a crack for them, and they had had a tiny glimpse of the treasures within. Must it close again so soon? No wonder their hearts were nearly broken. I tried to comfort them, assuring them that I would try and find another teacher for them and that I did want them to study. But she might not be as nice as the one who was going, they feared. Still, we are looking for the teacher, and we want very much to open the little school again. It is wonderful that such an awakening has come to the sleepy old town. May those who go in for the reaping be helped, that they be earnest and faithful.

### An Educational Fund.

President Yuan Shi Kai has issued a mandate ordering the establishment of an educational fund amounting to \$12,000,000, which shall provide 1,200 scholarships for Chinese students at home and abroad, each yielding \$400 annually. The fund will be created by depositing \$3,000,000 annually in the Bank of China. Recent reactionary tendencies in China have caused considerable uneasiness regarding the future of modern education. President Yuan's mandate is taken as evidence that he realizes the necessity of modern education.—Exchange.

#### THE CHILDREN OF TURKEY

BY ISABEL M. BLAKE, AINTAB

"JUST hear those poor babies cry!" The first-class passenger on the steamer l'Orient was gazing earnestly over the railing that separated her from the steerage deck below. "How I wish something might be

MOTHER-LOVE IN TURKEY

"Babies in the Orient cry a great deal," said her companion. "But nowadays, thank God, something is being done for them."

done for them!"

It is true that in Oriental countries most babies cry a great deal, and even many little lives are lost just for want of proper care. Nowhere in the world are children loved and prized more than in Turkey. Often they seem to be the strongest bond that ties together many an otherwise loveless home. Even little girls are petted and made much of, although not valued in just the same man-

ner and degree as the brothers whom they are early taught to respect and obey. But mother-love is inefficient because ignorant, and hence the great "slaughter of the innocents" that goes on year by year, unnoticed and uncondemned, until each arrival at maturity becomes a case of survival of the fittest.

In some localities babies when born are smeared with oil and laid in the sun; in others they are rubbed with salt until the tender flesh is nearly raw.

The poor, ignorant village woman hangs amulets or blue beads upon her baby, as the peasant does upon horse, donkey or camel, "to keep off the evil eye." Then, though he is scarcely a year old, she feeds him with unripe grapes and wonders why he sickens and dies. The flies gather on the sticky face and cling around the eyes of the baby lying, with arms and legs tightly bound, in its cradle and the mother wonders why his eyes are sore.

Dr. Hamilton of Aintab was once called to see an infant who was reported to be very ill. As she entered the yard she heard screams coming from within. Entering, she found that the mother had heated a hairpin red hot and was applying it to the poor child's joints. On the doctor's

indignant protest, she looked up wonderingly and said, "Why we all do that in our village! It's to make the baby strong."

Customs growing out of superstition and ignorance, together with vermin and dirt, are the child's worst enemies. In the better class of homes, even among the unenlightened, the last two evils are greatly mitigated. The first few months of life are spent almost entirely in the cradle. The mother does not even raise the child to nurse it, but bends over the cradle. After a month or two the swaddling bands are loos-



FROM HOMES IN TURKEY

ened and later entirely removed, and the child is allowed free use of its arms and legs. Generally, he is encouraged to walk too early, and so the little limbs are rarely as straight as with us.

In the villages, children, young and old, are allowed to run wild. The older girls soon fall under the restraint of having to tend the little ones. The "little mothers" of New York tenements are easily matched by those in Turkey. Many a little girl not more than seven or eight habitually tends and carries on her back a bouncing baby, whose mother must work all day in the fields. It is so, too, among the poorer classes in the city. The little girls of wealthier homes have an easier time. They learn to do needlework at an early age, and begin to fill the wedding chest which represents their destiny. Very early marriages among the girls used to be

much more prevalent than now, in every part of the country. Mrs. Coffing, when canvassing the subject of opening a girls' school in Marash during the seventies, reported that she could count on the fingers of one hand all the unengaged girls over six years old in the city. Although there has been much progress in this respect, even among Mohammedans, the *jaiz*, or dowry, absorbs a great deal of the well-to-do girls' time and attention even in early years.

Boys of the poorer class in the city are apprenticed as early as ten or twelve, so that they may be able to bring money into the home. The hours of work are long for such young boys and there is very little outside fun and no outlook for the future, no incentive to ambition. Country boys are freer. While their sisters at ten go up with their mothers into the hills and come back bent almost double under loads of wood, or help hoe the field and glean the harvest, the boys seem to have a great deal of time for loafing, for games of leapfrog, hopscotch and kite flying. Sometimes a boy is given sheep to care for and wanders about the hills playing warbling airs on his willow-cut pipe, giving an eye to his flock. But not much responsibility of this kind is put on boys below fifteen or sixteen. The younger ones walk into market with father when he goes to sell his baskets of vegetables or sacks of wheat. It must be great fun to watch the bartering.

The wealthy city boys are expected to make their mark in the world and are given the best educational advantages their fathers can afford. A peasant lad was once asked by a missionary whether there was a school in his village. "O no," he replied, "we're just cattle. We don't know anything. Schools are not for us." It is only fair to say that the present Turkish government is making a sincere effort to multiply schools, for poor as well as rich, in villages as well as cities; but it lacks both means and men and the government schools are all Mohammedan in character.

The missionary schools for boys and girls, founded during the last eighty years, have done much to make possible a more normal and healthful youth to the future citizens of Turkey. One of the most important results is the pushing forward of the age of entering serious responsibility either by marriage or by taking up a trade.

But of course the children of Turkey cannot live altogether like little old people. They have their gala days, and even their work is not taken quite as seriously as in America. "Work while you work and play while you play" is scarcely the motto for Turkey. Work is done in an easy-going way, and joviality is more or less mixed up with it. The climax of enjoy-

ment for the whole year comes in the grape-gathering time. Among the Armenians the grape gathering begins with "Water Easter" and among the Mohammedans not far from the same time. This day comes early in August and is the celebration of the birth of Gregory the Baptizer. People are allowed to throw water on each other in the streets and elsewhere and even grown men have been seen to indulge in the most sportive frolics and water fights around the fountains. I once received a good splashing from

a roof as I passed underneath. And as for the children—imagine their frolicsome glee! Wise families go for a picnic to the vineyards on that day and begin to pick the ripening fruit. Tradition has it that not a grape should be picked before that. As they come home at night from this first day of picking they offer clusters to every passing traveler.

After this the grapes ripen fast, and many families move out to the vineyard and live there till the season is over. It is indeed a joyous time for the youngsters. The last grapes of the season are small but very sweet and



MOHAMMEDAN FRIENDS IN AINTAB

are used for making a sort of grape molasses, and various sweetmeats compounded of grape juice boiled a long time, with starch, nuts, cinnamon, etc. Generally speaking, every family makes its own supply, and this, too, is a happy occasion for the children. It is like a family candy making on a huge scale, and little Turks and Armenians are not behind Americans in their love for "licking the dish."

Then there are the feast days—Easter, New Year and Christmas for Christians, the two "Beirams" for Moslems. The children enjoy being dressed in their gayest clothes and being allowed to pass coffee and sweet-

meats to the guests who come in parties all day long. In many cases it might be just as well if they were not allowed to sit by and listen to the elder's talk.

A much darker picture than this might be drawn. I might tell of a girl of eighteen brought to the hospital, whose history was comprised in three divorces and who was more like a hardened old woman than a young girl; of a child-wife horribly maltreated in a so-called Christian home; of children hiding in caves, starved and wounded during massacre times; of factory hands only four or five years old. But I have preferred to dwell on the usual and average life which is not a wholly gloomy picture.

What can Christ do for the children of Turkey? It is He and He alone that can break the fetters of superstition and wrong custom, teach consideration for the weak bodies and the significance of the souls of his little ones. Many a Christian mother in Turkey thanks God daily in her heart that she knows how to take care of her baby, to keep him clean and sweet in soul and body as her own mother did not know. And the fathers are not behind in their thanksgiving.

#### THE MOSLEM MENACE IN SOUTH AFRICA

From the October number of *The Missionary Review of the World* we quote the following extracts from Dr. Zwemer's remarkable article showing the condition of things which prevails among the Moslems of South Africa.

The Rev. S. Garabedian, in Cape Town, South Africa, calls attention to the spread of Islam in South Africa among white as well as the colored races. The converts are not only from natives, but from Europeans and half-castes. He says: "I can assure you that I am no alarmist. I have seen ten years of active Mohammedan service in and near Delhi. I was born and brought up in Turkey, lived seven years in Jerusalem, so that when I say that Mohammedanism is playing havoc here, it is no exaggeration, and something must be done. There are whole streets who once were Christians, but are now Mohammedans, and in some streets every other house has had one or more of its family become Mohammedans. Mixed marriages are very common indeed. Families and relations are half Christians and half Mohammedans; not because they were once Mohammedans, but the reverse."

The children are taught the Koran daily and some of the schools receive government grants. Among the children, we are told, there are some

who are pure Dutch and English, so that the better classes are being drawn in, and it is no wonder that some of these marry and become Moslems. The result of these intermarriages can only lead to the degradation of the white race socially and morally, not to speak of the spiritual atrophy which must result. A correspondent writes: "We see a white woman and her white son standing on the stoop in company with the second or third wife of her lord and master, doekje on her head, in a long nightgown dress, and wooden shoes, looking dejected. We talk to hershe does not seem to understand and has nothing to say. How should she, since she is out of her proper sphere, and wonderfully depressed! We step into her house, the rooms are bare, but not devoid of dirt,—no vase, no decoration, no picture, except that of the Sultan and that of Mecca. At last we have found the secret. She has no sympathy with her white people; the white people's nationality is no longer hers, for she has learned to look to the Sultan as her king, and to Mecca, the uncivilized Arabian desert town, as her ideal."

The leading men of the Cape Town Mohammedans are educated. They have a number of high schools and colleges in close touch with the pan-Islamid movement of Cairo and Constantinople.

The pilgrimage to Mecca from South Africa is steadily increasing, especially on the part of the colored population. Socially, the Mohammedans are getting complete control of certain trades, such as that of tailor, mason, fruit and vegetable sellers and carriage drivers. The only hopeful feature about the situation seems to be that some of the missionary societies are beginning work among Mohammedans, and are being roused into preventing further inroads among nominal Christians.

Mr. Garabedian and his associate write, concerning their work at Cape Town: "For the time being the greater part of the work lies in seeking for and winning back those Christians who through ignorance and sin have lapsed from the Faith and become Mohammedans. During the past year some, who were on the verge of lapsing, have by timely ministrations of exhortations and sympathy found strength for recovery, and grace to begin an earnest Christian life. Much work has been done of a really valuable and permanent nature, in following up and investigating cases reported to us, where children, both white and colored, had been given over to Mohammedans and adopted by them. In many instances it has been found possible to restore such children to the care of a Christian home."

## AN AFRICAN BROWNIE

NO one who attended the Summer School of Women's Foreign Missionary Societies in Northfield, 1914, will ever forget little Bukumba, the deformed African girl, who took part in the children's pageant and sang on the platform on one of the evening meetings. This queer little "Brownie," as her friend and patron, Mrs. Motte Martin, calls her, was the most picturesque figure of the conference, and she smiled herself into our hearts even before we heard her pathetic story. Her snowy, starched



BUKUMBA AND A LITTLE FRIEND AT NORTHFIELD

pinafore and cap were not whiter than her dazzling teeth which she showed so often in a friendly smile. In height she was the size of a child of about ten or twelve, but when we learned that she came to America as Mrs. Martin's companion and nurse for Baby Martin, we knew she must be at least sixteen or seventeen.

What a contrast this clean, happy, sunshiny Bukumba must have been to the little dirty, frightened, almost repulsive hunchback discovered by a missionary in one of the villages of Belgian Congo! Although a daughter of a chief, she was despised and ridiculed because of her

deformity and her story is pitiful beyond words. Having lost three children before the birth of Bukumba, she was her mother's darling, but she was born into a polygamous household. Her father had twenty-nine other wives beside her mother, his favorite, and in a fit of jealousy one of these women took her revenge on little Bukumba. When her mother was not at hand one day, this rival wife took a club and broke the back of the little child who was just beginning to walk.

Incensed as the chief was at this cruel deed and ready at first to have the perpetrator put to death, he spared her life for the sake of her five children, but poor Bukumba's mother went almost mad with her sorrow and her desire for revenge. She had to be watched day and night to be kept from murdering her enemy.

Into this nest of hatred and jealousy and barbarism came a "teacher of God" and the chief became interested in Christianity. Finally he determined to put away all his wives except Bukumba's mother and to forgive his enemies; but the injured woman refused him. She could not become a Christian because she would not yield her hatred which had outgrown every other feeling, even her love for husband and child. She willingly gave Bukumba to the missionary to be taken from her savage surroundings into a happy Christian life in the Pantopas Home for Girls at Luebo. "Under the influence of kindness and the knowledge that Jesus cared as much for her as if she were not deformed," writes Mrs. Martin, "she developed into one of the most beautiful and sunshiny little Christians I have ever known. The little white baby she nursed became her 'very heart,' and when she was taken from her native land on an immense ocean liner across the sea to accompany the little foreign baby to his foreign homeland, Bukumba won for herself the name 'Little Chocolate Soldier' from one of the passengers on board."

This story together with other incidents of her work in the Congo is told by Mrs. Martin in an attractive leaflet entitled, "Two Little Natives in a Peanut Shell." Our little narrative would not be complete without adding that in course of time even Bukumba's mother experienced the miracle of the new birth and was enabled through the grace of God to seek out her enemy and sit down at meat with her, thus proving that her heart was at last "white toward her" and her hatred ended.

Bukumba's visit to America is almost over. Perhaps already she is on her way home, for, with health regained and eager anticipation, Mrs. Martin expected to return to Luebo. What tales of our country Bukumba will take back to that interior town of equatorial Africa twelve hundred miles from the west coast! Perhaps also she has done some missionary work in America.

A. L. B.



## THE EXPERIENCE OF ONE YOUNG WOMEN'S SOCIETY

BY NELLIE K. FITCH

When I first knew our Pro Christo Guild it was composed of high school girls with a few older young women. The meetings were held in the afternoon and spent chiefly in sewing for the local hospital, making baby clothes. Three times during the winter evening meetings were held in the parsonage when good missionary programs were presented. All the young people were invited, the young men being called honorary members. At times small groups were formed into study classes which met with various degrees of success.

For the last three years the plan has been changed to meet changed conditions. Without doubt one reason for our having an interested group of young people lies in the fact that we have been willing and quick to change our methods where circumstances called for it. We have constantly reminded ourselves that there is no hard and fast rule for conducting such a society, that our aim is simply to find some way to instill a knowledge and a love of the great missionary work so deep into the hearts of the young people that they will never forget it.

As the young women finished school and most of them entered the business world the afternoon sewing meetings were discontinued and monthly meetings were held in the evening to which the young men were invited. We generally use the text-book presented by the Central Committee for United Study. The Guild is half "foreign" and half "home," and perfectly willing to divide the money equally, but prefers to study chiefly the foreign work. We plan our year's work early in the fall and at the first meeting have attractive typewritten programs for each member—so each one knows just when he is expected to help. The young men share equally with the young women in presenting the programs which are varied as much as possible, and include such features as readings, debates, dialogues and tableaux.

The meetings are held at the home of the leader. Should you chance to pass the house after nine o'clock on the evening of the meeting you might be surprised to hear laughter and singing—mostly college songs!—and various other sounds suggestive of young folk having a "good"

time." But by that hour we have already had our missionary hymn (which we are committing to memory), our devotional service, a program, and sometimes an informal discussion of the subject afterwards. This last has occasionally become so interesting there has been no time left for fun. That good, hearty "sing" takes the place of something to eat, too, and saves our money for our work!

Our method of raising money may not be ideal, but seems to be at present the best way of getting results. We have a small membership fee, sometimes have mite-boxes, and during the year give an entertainment from which all the money goes for the work. Our own running expenses are met from a separate expense fund which we raise by a candy sale or some special effort. We are very careful to keep the expenses for ourselves as low as possible.

We have had no special object to work for. And while this may not be wise for many societies it has been most gratifying to the leader to know that the young people are willing not only to work hard for money for the two Boards but also to trust to those bodies the decision regarding its use. Last fall a friend spoke to us one evening of her work in the South and telling of little twin boys whose mother was not able to keep them in school, expressed the wish that our Guild could help. I waited developments with interest. After the meeting several asked if I could think of some way in which they could get the money, "For, of course," one girl commented, "we cannot use our regular money, for that is pledged to the Boards." They had learned their lesson better than some senior auxiliaries. We did find a way. A subscription paper was passed that evening—no names signed—and as a result one twin was taken by one of the young women and there was money enough pledged by the others for the second. The money came in promptly in time to meet the payments.

Beside the entertainment for making money we plan to give each year some kind of entertainment in the church by way of missionary education. Not only do we add to our finances and teach missionary lessons in this way, but our entertainments serve also as good advertisements of the Guild. Through them we have been able to add new members to our

numbers.

We thoroughly enjoy having the young men meet with us and count ourselves most fortunate in some who have added much to our programs. One young man who claimed to be an unbeliever asked to borrow our text-book, The Light of the World. When we took up the study of China the next year he joined the Guild and not only proved one of our best helpers but has since come out strongly for Christ. We are confident that there is nothing else in the church which so deepens the Christian life of the young people as this study of missions.



A Japanese stamp and a Russian postmark relieve our suspense in regard to Dr. Tallmon, who writes, under date August 29, "So far on our way in safety and comfort; expect to reach Tientsin September 2." The card indicates that she had just passed through the famous strait of Shimonoseki.

The Santa Rosalia of the Maple Leaf Line left San Francisco, September 26, upon an epoch-making voyage through the Panama An Olive Branch Canal to carry food stuffs to Europe. Olives? Yes, of Peace. and every variety of canned and dried fruits, salmon from the north, and barley, and alfalfa hay from the south.

Miss Henrietta F. Brewer who has had the rare experience of two years spent in visiting our missions now becomes our Branch Secretary, and will spend the coming year doing field work up and down our Coast.

## FIELD WORK ON THE PACIFIC COAST

BY AMY BRIDGMAN COWLES

(Concluded)

This account of field work on the Pacific Coast will be of interest to workers throughout our constituency, for while some conditions in our sister Board are different, many of the problems are the same.—The Editor.

Aside from their hunger for help, one reason for strengthening the smaller churches is the fact that here we find some, at least, of our largest proportionate givers. As I look over my receipts, I am impressed with the fact that with one exception my largest collections were all taken in the smaller places. These also took the largest number of books. It will always remain true, however, that we must look to our city churches for our largest annual contributions and for our largest individual gifts. At one place in Washington, away out of the beaten track, I found a dear old lady supporting two or three pupils in our Brousa school. In the matter of getting Brousa scholarships my lack of faith was repeatedly rebuked. To my surprise I found in several instances that poor little home missionary churches took scholarships for Brousa with alacrity. I didn't

44.7

suppose these people, who had to be helped themselves, and who appeared to be so poor, could be asked to help Brousa, but they wanted to. They wanted a special object to work for, something outside of themselves.

How then shall we help these little churches?

- 1. Clearly there is no more effective way to create and sustain interest than by sending around returned missionaries. No one can feel the missionary's side more keenly than I do. I know only too well the nerve exhaustion that missionary speaking entails. Moreover I have seen missionaries return to the field more exhausted than when they left it. It is certainly the duty of our Boards to see that their missionaries not only rest, but get rested while on furlough. It surely is also the duty of our Boards to see that the churches which are supporting our missionaries see them face to face. This is more urgent on this Pacific Coast, because missionaries are so scarce and distances are so great. The need is so imperative that it seems clear to me that when necessary the furlough should be extended in order that both the speaking and the resting may be accomplished. No Field Secretary can take the place of these missionary visitors.
- 2. Text-books and study classes are accomplishing great things. We must do all we can to push this line of work. The question arises, however, as to whether study books should not be graded, or whether there should not be different kinds of books. It is too much to suppose that a book that suits the ladies of the First Church, Berkeley, will please the group in a far away mountain region. It does not seem to me that Christian Endeavorers should be expected to digest the same book as their mothers. Mr. Eddy has attempted to overcome this difficulty by getting out popular programs upon the text-books. The fact that pastors and leaders so often say, "Oh, the books are so dry," is accounted for by the fact that a sufficient variety has not yet been produced. In some places I did not even mention the book, simply because to sell a book the people could not appreciate would, it seemed to me, injure rather than help the work.

The subject of text-books leads at once to that of programs for missionary meetings. Why is it that our women's clubs are thriving all over the country, while our missionary societies have such a struggle to live? Why do women's clubs have no difficulty in securing attendance while our missionary meetings, as a rule, are very poorly attended? Is it not largely a matter of programs? Even I dread to go to some missionary meetings, they are so prosy. Never in the history of the world have con-

ditions in the foreign field been so thrilling as at the present time. Never before has every door to every country been so wide open to the gospel. Never since the day of Pentecost has the Christian Church had such an opportunity as now. It is also true that never before has the Christian press sent forth such a wealth of missionary material as it does now. Women's clubs cannot begin to have such thrilling subject-matter for their programs as we have, and yet some of the missionary meetings even now are dull. What are we to do about it? How are we to provide our constituency with the thrilling vital facts which are so real in our foreign fields to-day, facts which if properly presented, would, I believe, make our meetings as eagerly sought by the majority as are the club meetings. In this connection it may not be out of place to ask whether or not more could be done with traveling libraries? The president of the Oroville auxiliary livens up her missionary meeting by making it a rule that nothing on the program be read.

Two questions have been asked me very often while on my trip.

First. "If we are raising our woman's apportionment why do we need to have a ladies' society. We have so many societies, why do we need to have another?" Of course my reply in each case was, "For our own information."

Second. Should our missionary society or auxiliary be separate or a part of the general women's society of the church? This question must be answered by each church for itself. In most smaller churches it is usual for the missionary society to be a part of the Women's Association of the church. How well this plan succeeds depends upon the amount of work put on the missionary programs. In some places where the plan has been tried there is a complaint that the general society swallows up the smaller one. In one conspicuous example the order was reversed, and the missionary society swallowed up the general organization!

The third question in my own mind is how to bridge the long distance between the general organization of the W. B. M. P. and the individual auxiliary. The W. B. M. P. is a great big wheel, the State Branch is another, and the separate auxiliary is a little wheel within the others. Is there not too great a distance between the Branch and the Auxiliary? Do we not need another cog in our machinery? At North Yakima I ran across a Federation of the Women's Societies of the Yakima Association which appealed to me as absolutely splendid. This Federation is doing for the auxiliaries of that Association just what we need to have done in every Association. It is binding together and strengthening all the aux-

iliaries in that group of churches. Through the officers of this Federation, all its societies can be kept more easily in touch with the Branch officers and with the W. B. M. P. The ladies of the Yakima Federation were one and all most enthusiastic in their praise of what this new organization was doing for their auxiliaries. I could but wish that we could see the missionary societies of all the groups of auxiliaries in all the Associations organized in this way. The distances of this Pacific Coast are so great, do we not perhaps need a more elaborate organization than would be necessary in New England?

It is impossible for me to speak in this report of all the problems which have loomed up along the way. One very serious question, it seems to me, is how to get the majority of the ministers interested in foreign missions. The ignorance and apparent indifference on the part of some seemed truly appalling. Is not the blame for this condition of things to be laid largely at the door of the theological seminaries? Is there anything we can do to insure more thorough instruction along missionary lines? Or is all that can be done being done, and is it only the individual who is to blame for such indifference to Christ's last command?

Another question. Is there any way in which the young ladies of our churches can be interested in the work for the foreign missionary cause? Is the Christian Endeavor Society doing all that is necessary for our older young ladies who perhaps are outgrowing it, and who do not feel old enough to join their mothers in the auxiliary? Is there not a leakage of possible missionary force here?

That the trip just over has been the most exhausting missionary work I have ever undertaken is true. It is equally true, that the past weeks have brought me one of the most precious experiences of my life. To be entertained in so many lovely homes, to meet such a host of noble workers, has in itself been a compensation for the weariness of flesh involved. Through all the stress and strain God has sustained. Several times when strength seemed on the verge of giving out, a marvelous refreshing has come and I have known that prayer was being answered on my behalf. May the loving Father who so wonderfully cares for his laborers guide and lead us on, as we endeavor to send forth more reapers into the far-away fields so white unto the harvest.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Lead me, yea, lead me deeper into life— This suffering human life wherein thou liv'st And breath'st still, and hold'st thy way divine."

## OUR ANNUAL MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Annual Meeting of the W. B. M. P., held in San Francisco, September 2, was very largely attended and marked advance along all lines. There were delegates from Southern California, from Washington and Oregon. Deep earnestness and great consecration pervaded every hymn and address, under the shadow of the great world war. A few extracts from the addresses follow:—

## The Spirit of Missions .- Mrs. W. R. Thorsen

Mrs. Thorsen opened her splendid address upon "The Spirit of Missions' by saying that she felt very differently now from what she did when asked six weeks ago to give the talk. In the face of this terrible war, have we anything to offer non-Christian countries? "There are three things we can do. We can pray for peace, that the statesmen of the world shall be so guided that this indeed shall be the last world's war. It is not too much for us to pray for this. The second thought is one for home missions. How few of the children are reached by our churches! We can so work and pray that the spirit of denominational jealousy shall be so changed that our public schools will not be deprived of our most precious possession, the Bible. You, the women of California, can take this matter up and change the law so that religion shall be taught in the public schools. And in the third place, we must have a new zeal. I have the beautiful book by Mrs. Raymond, The King's Business; it should be studied by every woman in the church. This is the spirit of missions, to serve others, forgetful of ourselves." (Mrs. Thorsen is an influential club woman of Berkeley.)

The Foreign Secretary's report was *Not peace; but the Sword*. She spoke of the serious position of our missionaries to-day: Miss Jillson in Dresden, Dr. Tallmon upon the sea, and Miss Hoppin in Kusaie. Then she spread the report for each field upon such a background as this:—

"The situation which seems so unprecedented and serious to us has the atmosphere in which our missionaries are accustomed to live and work. The terror by night, the arrow that flieth by day; the pestilence that walketh in darkness, the destruction that wasteth at noon-day—are almost constant factors in their lives. Dr. Judson Smith felt this so keenly that when he was a guest in Lintsing in time of peace, it was this text that sprang to his lips at morning worship, 'I will both lay me down in peace and sleep for Thou, Lord, alone makest me to dwell in safety.'"

## Dr. Francis J. Van Horn, of Oakland

The afternoon was closed by a most inspiring address by Dr. Van Horn, who took his text from the afternoon paper which he pulled from his pocket, referring to the dreadful battle in progress, and to another page where the suggestion was made that this is our chance to profit by the world's calamity; also from a paragraph that stated the stand of a Connecticut writer that we should not give another dollar for missions until we had provided for expert care of every sick child in America! In other words, take care of ourselves, get all we can for ourselves, and then think of others. Shame upon us! Sacrifice—opportunity; a splendid sacrifice, though misguided.

Dr. Van Horn then took us to the seventh floor of Congregational House, Boston, and described minutely the different rooms, the real American Board, a small table, once owned by the Governor of Connecticut, around which the first commissioners sat, and then referred individually to the noble men making up the Board, paying a splendid tribute to President Capen, whom he had often seen quietly studying the map of the world which hangs in the office, the color showing the 75,000,000 people in the foreign field who belong to us as Congregationalists; doubtless President Capen often wished for the great journey he was at last able to take. "Noble man! let us be thankful for his life." The speaker then referred to the tremendous problems that took the attention of the Board. "The world so large, the world so small, and we permitted to share in the spirit of prayer and sacrifice."

"President Wheeler of California University, in an address, yesterday, said, 'Can we face the world at a time like this with our Christianity? We have been hoping that the conquest might go on peacefully and quietly; is this our Armageddon? A thousand years from now, the world will be suffering the consequences of this conflict. The pessimist says this is a set-back for centuries and centuries; the optimist says, this is the fulfillment of a prophecy in the old book, this is the beginning of the end that means the beginning of the Lord's day." . . . America has in her hands to-day the peaceful interests of the world. There has never been anything like that before. Think of our American missionaries holding commanding positions in the Orient to-day. We must believe there will be a new type of Christian, an Oriental type it may be, that shall be far more than we have been; there must be a new Christianity, something different from what we formerly believed, something nobler. There is something beyond our ken in the strategic, far-flung battle line which shall be the forerunner of the Kingdom of our God who rides upon the storm."

# **OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS**

Miss Mary F. Long writes from Chihuahua, Mexico, Sept. 4, 1914:-

Saturday morning early I joyfully left El Paso, where I spent two and a half busy days, seeing some of the hermanos and shopping for the school, etc. I had telegraphed to Mr. Wright and expected a letter awaiting me in El Paso. The letter telling me what was most needed, though posted in Chihuahua on Sunday reached me Thursday noon. The train service is regular daily, but the mail is greatly delayed. I tried to check my trunk the day before leaving and succeeded in having it examined, but no one came to open the baggage office, so it happened that in the crowd Saturday morning I was unable to get a check. There was great confusion and as I was unaccompanied even by Mexican friends, this first and only time my trunk was left behind and I have not yet been able to find out whether it was cared for by the baggage agent or has been carried off! I wonder how it might seem to have absolutely no earthly possessions (clothing) except what I brought in my lightened grip. But I am keeping good hope-shall go to the train again to-day and do all possible to find it. I am glad, glad to be here anyway.

The school is running most harmoniously. Our teachers and older girls have done admirably, and as I have quiet talks with one and another my heart is overflowing with gratitude to Him who has dwelt with his children. The Mexicans are, I think, peculiarly disposed to jealousy and petty household unkindness and differences, but there has been none of that at all,—to me a clear testimony to the presence of the constraining Spirit and to the open-heartedness of all. "Where love is, God is, and where God is there is no lack" has been proved here. To-morrow and next day are the great national holidays and I have not taken over any responsibility yet. To-morrow there will be time to talk and plan. I have talked some with Mrs. Wright and we both feel that the opportunity of these days is unprecedented, especially in the open-mindedness of our people. Yet it is a time for us to keep in the background and lead by suggestion, for as never before they are taking the responsibility and able to carry it. I stand as it were on the threshold of something untried, unknown, but with a deep sense of reverence as in God's presence, and my prayer is to be kept from making mistakes.

My immediate attention must be given to our first grade, where we have enrolled sixty-four children, and seat them three in a seat! Mrs. Wright and I are rejoicing in the prospect of a mission meeting of all our force, here in the near future, and the same kind of an impersonal consideration of the whole work and needs of our new, exclusive field, as was held in Cincinnati for the country as a whole. Last evening we had a "Welcome" gathering here in the school—all was improvised in the afternoon—all the sweeter, simpler and spontaneous.

#### Miss Anna B. Jones writes from Constantinople:

There is not much inspiration for writing letters these days, first because we are living from day to day in such uncertainty of the fate of ourselves and our work, and secondly because we do not know whether our letters ever reach you. Any mail that we receive is about a month old and Mr. Peet receives no answers from his telegrams although they are sent in the safest way possible. We are in terror all the time lest the Dardanelles be closed and our communication with the world be entirely cut off. Will Turkey enter into these wars is the question on every lip. We cannot understand how she can possibly be so blind to her own interests. She could not possibly save all of her Russian frontier, even if she imagines that she can save Constantinople. Turkey has everything to gain by keeping neutral but "whom the gods would destroy they first mak mad."

It looks as if Miss Orvis would not be able to return to Cesarea from her vacation here in Constantinople. We have asked her if she would come to take Miss Weale's place in case we are able to have school. It remains to be seen whether the patrons of the school can produce any ready money. As our money was in an Austrian bank here we would have nothing else to run the school on.

Many of the English are leaving and our English neighbors have been anxious. It is doubtless well for the aged and the delicate to leave, but I told them this morning when I went down to see what I could do to help and cheer them that I felt sure that the Turks would know that they did not meddle in any political intrigues and that they surely would have appreciated too much all that they have done for all nationalities to allow any personal harm to come to them.

Miss Barker and I have enjoyed our new home very much this summer. If it had not been for this unexpected war we would have had a good, restful vacation. The air cannot of course be quite as pure in the city as in the country but friends have been most kind in inviting us for outings

of a day's length. This afternoon some of the Scutari party and some of us spent the afternoon in a lovely park that has been opened in the Seralio Point, a position from which there are superb views up the Bosphorus



A SCENE ON THE GALATA QUAY

and of the Marmora toward the Prince's Islands. The mayor of the city deserves unstinted praise for these beautiful spots that he has created in such a short time.

Miss Gladys R. Stephenson writes from Constantinople, Turkey:—

Your letter of July 31 reached me this week. It is one of the very few letters to reach us during the last three weeks. As I look back on these last four weeks it seems as if the whole world is only more involved and the future more uncertain. Turkey is in a deplorable condition. The government ordered a complete mobilization several weeks ago and as a result the harvest has practically gone to waste and the women and children in thousands of homes have been left without protection and without sup-

port. Stories of terrible need and suffering reach us daily and we are so helpless. We are in a quandary as to know what is the right and

best thing to do about opening school in Smyrna. Our plans change almost daily but at present these are our plans. (They are subject to change without effort or thought on our part.) Miss Mills and Miss McCallum are going to leave for Smyrna September 8. We shall open school as announced October 1 for such boarders as can pay the full price or for whom some one else pays twenty-four *liras*. This last provided for some beneficiaries. We shall give up our teachers' house and all live in the school. We shall dispense with as many servants as possible and require the girls to do more of the work. If, however, when Miss Mills and Miss McCallum get to Smyrna, they find it impossible to open school I shall stay here for the winter and devote my entire time to language.

This summer has been such a blessing to me as far as language study is concerned. My little teacher graduated this year from the Constantinople College and has been exceedingly wise in her methods for having me understand and speak. I only wish I were more clever at languages for I never wanted anything in my life so much as I want to learn to speak Turkish well.

Last night at prayers we sang, "Peace, perfect peace." I cannot remember when a hymn has ever touched my heart as that did. As we sang verse after verse of it and felt the wonder and joy of His perfect peace I am sure we all prayed that his peace might find its way into the hearts of all men, and might overrule the awful sin of this cruel war. We can think of very little else but war, for little by little we feel that Turkey is being drawn into it. We are praying earnestly for the different Boards at this time for we are sure it must be a trying time for all.

## Miss Charlotte R. Willard writes from Marsovan, Turkey:-

All friends in the United States must have their minds and hearts so full of the terrible things of the European War that it will not be strange if they give little thought to a country where there is no war. However that may be, these are great and very hard days for Turkey. If anything like present conditions continue the whole country will be in dire distress. On the second of August there came a sudden call to all men between the ages of twenty and forty-five to report for military service with provisions for five days. The blow was fearful in its suddenness. Immediately business was paralyzed, shops closed, the ripe grain left in the fields, and men of all classes prepared to obey the order. The great uncertainty as to what it all meant added greatly to the distress of the condition. Immediately all money dropped out of circulation as if it had fallen into the depths of the sea. The twenty-five days since this order for mobilization

have been days of stress and great uncertainty. Orders and counter orders have come and been promulgated until the utter uncertainty of the whole situation has been most painfully evident to every one. It seems to be true that Russia, and perhaps England and France with her, ordered Turkey to demobilize, and as a result there has been some show of doing this. Men between the ages of thirty-nine and forty-five have been released from serving, and in some places those between the ages of thirtyone and thirty-nine also have been allowed to return to their homes; this is not as yet true here. Not long after the call for mobilization martial law was declared and the military officers claimed the right to requisition anything needed for the soldiers. Marsovan has large barracks and has been made a military center. Vast amounts of goods have been taken from stores, and a less quantity from houses. All horses that are of any real value have been taken, and it is with the greatest difficulty that any one can secure any for a journey or if he thinks that he has secured them can avoid having them taken from him on the way. I never before dreamed what mobilization could mean to a country. One could see whole villages given over to sorrow as all the strong men started off leaving only old men and boys to help the women do all the work for the support of the nation. In thousands of cases this sorrow was deepened by the fact that the people were so poor that fathers and sons were starting without proper clothing and without food for the way. Families were left with nothing for their needs. Grain was falling on the ground and the men who should do the reaping were gone.

I have never before seen a condition in which was so nearly true the statement, "There is no money." The richest men could command none. Banks were closed. Even Mr. Peet could send us nothing. We quickly cut down expenses to the lowest possible figure. It was impossible in such a time to cut off our regular employees. They were called together and told that we were suffering with all the country and that we could not hope to pay the usual wages at the end of the month. A hope was given that we would pay half wages but with the understanding that part of it would be paid in bread instead of money; it was also stated that we hoped after the days of stress to make good the other half. All accepted the statement in good part and some with gratitude—as the days have passed and the whole city has remained without work they have found reason for thankfulness that they are receiving anything. Most of these people are dependent on their daily work for themselves and in many cases for the support of their families.

The officers here have been told to make provision for the keeping of twelve thousand soldiers. You can imagine something of what that means to a city of five or six thousand houses. It is impossible to get any reliable statement as how many soldiers are now here but the number is very large. To feed them stores of wheat and flour are seized or sealed for future use, all kinds of food stuffs are taken from shops, and flocks are driven away to provide food for the army. A natural result of all this is that every man who has anything to sell is anxious to get it off his hands before it is requisitioned and therefore prices are low. But very few have money with which to buy. This is the time of year when every family should be putting in supplies for winter; but with every source of income cut off, and with much of what was theirs a month ago now being gone with no return, the people are helpless, and starvation looks like the lot of the winter unless a great change can come quickly. If only we had the means we could now do great service in buying while food is cheap and help all in the time of stress which there is great reason to fear is coming.

Our own situation has had its hard trials. About two weeks ago a brief notice was served on us "announcing the evacuation of the hospital. the library and the hotel, as they were to be occupied by soldiers." (The word hotel was used with reference to one of the college buildings.) This affair ended in a compromise by which the use of the new hospital building for the housing of soldiers was allowed and the demand for the others was not pressed. There are now about one thousand soldiers in that building. Later came a statement that the military claim the right to "make any reasonable requisition of what we have to meet needs of the soldiers." It is with difficulty that we have kept our ambassador informed of these things as telegrams are interfered with. Word did however reach him and after some delay we got the word that the officers here had received orders from headquarters to evacuate the hospital. We waited to see this done, but a week has passed and no move in this direction has been made. We are told that a reply was sent from here that the officers had taken this step because the hospital had refused to take care of the sick soldiers and so the building was demanded. is of course an absolute lie and moreover the building is being used by them as barracks and not as a hospital. I should say that this new building was almost finished and that Dr. Marden was hoping to move into it early in October. Another event of about a week ago was the request that we provide wood for the barracks-this is being requisitioned of the

people in large quantities but we do not recognize their right to require it of foreigners. While waiting for action on the part of the embassy it seemed best to compromise and after a little Oriental delay we sent a fraction of the amount asked. We were able in a way which it is not necessary to explain here to inform Constantinople that a requisition had been made on our supplies, and we to-day hear that an inquiry is being made here from Constantinople of the local government as to this matter. It is a very important point in principal to have settled.

We are planning to open school at the usual time, but cannot at all foresee as to how many pupils will come. The money problem is very serious—so serious that I have said to all the teachers that we cannot make any promise as to salary; that all depends on our income from pupils and in regard to this we are entirely in the dark. I have asked them to come into the year's work ready to sacrifice with us to whatever extent is necessary, and they are ready for this so far as I have heard from them. If boarding pupils cannot come we expect to have a great work to do for city pupils, but this will bring in very little money. The large Armenian school in the city has its building occupied by soldiers and has not thought of opening its girls' school.

I am finishing this on our post day having begun it last night. Miss Gage, Miss Darrow and I spent this morning in visiting a Turkish village two miles away where we had a very warm welcome from the women. We had a great view of the soldiers in training over a big stretch of plain and rolling hills. There is very great military activity here; but Turkey is not at war.

During the past two weeks there have been daily meetings for prayer in the Protestant Church, and well attended evening prayers at the Gregorian Church, but we do not yet see the spiritual awakening which is needed. The people of this country who belong to the Moslem faith are talking and thinking about this war in its relation to the fact that all these warring European nations are Christian nations. Some one said, "America is the only one left."

Mrs. Stanley Emrich writes from Mardin, Turkey, in a personal letter:-

We are in the midst of troublous and exciting times and it has come upon us so suddenly that we can hardly believe it true. Rumors of war between Austria and Servia came a week ago, to be contradicted the next day, "Not Servia but Austria and Russia" was the report. Within twenty-four hours came another report, "Russia and Germany," then the final word, "Russia, France and Servia against Germany and Austria."

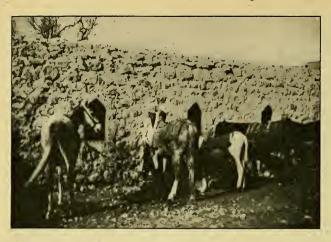
All the news we have is from the telegrams received daily by the government. Reuter's telegrams last week had nothing of any trouble and of course no papers have reached us. Turkey of course must rush her troops to the hadood, thenorthern border between Russia and Turkey and along the Black



CONVEYANCES SEIZED BY GOVERNMENT AT MARDIN

Sea Coast. The severity of the situation seemed to be indicated two days ago when "martial law" was proclaimed in the city. Every man that the government can lay hands on is being sent—the weak and sick if only there is strength to stand—sent in this awful heat marching to the coast.

Mardin is panic stricken; there is practically no market, for men are in hiding and shops are closed. Our pastor's son, Kerim, was ordered to show himself for service but went into hiding instead, the government seized his father, a man over seventy, and is holding him until the son shows himself. Men are hunted out of their hiding places, beaten and forced into service. The city is one large mourning ground. Four thousand horses have been demanded by the government and every animal that enters the city is seized; there are five hundred now corralled in the castle,—the military barracks. This may be the reason—the seizure of animals—why the Harpoot party is delayed. For five days we have had no word—not even a telegram. Mr. Emrich and Duncan are in the party. I have no fear of their personal safety but we long to have word of them and to know where they are waiting. (A later letter give news of the safe arrival of the party.)



MISSION HORSES REQUISITIONED BY GOVERNMENT AT MARDIN

Diabekir is proving herself very independent. Moslem and Christian have united against the government, they are fully armed and say that if the government attempts to force them into service that they will begin a civil war. Aleppo, we hear, has taken the same

stand. Of other cities we have had no word. The work on the Baghdad Railway is practically at a standstill, the chief engineer who is a colonel in the German Army is hurrying back to his country.

The government is also seizing money and feed for the animals. Police go to a man's house, "How much money have you?" "Five hundred liras" (\$2,000), is the answer. "How much do you need for this winter?" "Fifty liras," is the reply. "Very well, keep fifty and give the government four hundred and fifty liras, the need is great." Another man has barley demanded of him. He is allowed to take for himself what will keep his family through the winter, the rest is seized for the government. Every man between eighteen and forty-five whose name is written for service, is taken. They are marched off the night of the-day they are seized. What the end is to be we have not the slightest idea. We can only wait. All our work will of course suffer,—schools, church, industries, everything. You need not have the slightest fear for us. Moslems and Christians are united in one common suffering.

#### Mrs. Otis Cary's Work in Kyoto, Japan:-

Some of us would like to step into one of the little Japanese Sunday schools in Kyoto and see how the Doshisha student in charge is managing his classes of boys and girls; what teachers he can command, and what kind of instruction is being given. Especially would we enjoy hearing the children sing their Christian hymns. The Japan Mission rejoices at

an exceptionally fine hymn book and both old and young respond to this indirect teaching and, it is said, are more often brought to Christ by hymns than by preaching.

One little mission Sunday school in Kyoto supported by the Board is this year in charge of a very earnest and energetic theological student, by name, Mr. Kamide. He devotes Sunday morning to this school and in the evening holds a preaching service for men. Evidently his work does not end here, for he writes about spending some time during the week in intercourse with the different classes which, by the way, are called by poetic or flowery names characteristically Japanese.

Mrs. Cary has passed to us two post cards received from Mr. Kamide while she was summering at Takayama-by-the-sea. They are written in English, which, though sometimes a little queer, is perfectly intelligible and even creditable to the young Oriental student, so we give them to you in the form and in the order received.

"Dear Mrs. Cary: This is the first letter to you since you left here. Yesterday I had twenty-two children. It is very few because the Sunday was rainy day but I am expecting that the Sunday school children will come forty or more on the next time as usual. Please tell Dr. Cary that I had about thirty audience last night, and that was the first time to have so many up there. My subject was, 'What is our Sunday school doing?'"

"Dear Mrs. Cary: I am glad to let you know how happily I am training the Sunday school children and preaching in the men's evening service. Yesterday, after finished the Sunday school I had Plum Class left, and played with them about an hour, then gave them some cake. They were pleased by the kind of a little thing. I cannot help myself thankful for God. Just now I came back from swimming with seven Pine Class boys. The children wanting eagerly to go anywhere, I divided them four classes and settled the date as following this week.

Sun. morning 'Ume no kumi' (Plum Class).

Mon. afternoon 'Yuri no kumi' (Lily Class).

Tues. afternoon 'Matsu no kumi' (Pine Class).

Wed. afternoon 'Kiku & lubaki no kumi' (Chrysanthemum Class).

"I hope by these things the children will become good and the Sunday school will goes on very well from the next fall.

Your truly, M. Kamide."

Mrs. Cary adds that in a still more recent letter from him he reports that two members of his audience have joined the Salvation Army, and a

farewell meeting was arranged for them. Instead of the handful of interested people which was all they expected, forty persons had crowded into the little room and there was a remarkably spiritual atmosphere. Mr. Kamide took the opportunity to preach a fervent sermon. His heart burned within him and that night at least one of his hearers decided for Christ.

## UNRECKONED

#### BY WILBUR D. NESBIT

"How say ye, We are mighty and strong men for the war?"—Jer. lxviii. 14
When the nations war and the men march forth, and the ships beat through the seas,
And the distant drums send their throbbing hums like the hum of angry bees,
Then 'tis written fair of the goods they take as they hasten up and down—
Of the damage done from sun to sun in the countryside and town,
It is written fair of the goods they take and of what they are taken for,
And the sum and whole is the nation's toll—is the price they pay for war.

For house and horse, and for food and wine, and for damage done beside— Then the money chest both east and west will be opened free and wide; And the sum goes down in the nation's books as the fair and honest cost Of the march and camp, of the ride and tramp, of the battles won and lost. But in counting up what a land must pay for the glory of its strife Are we ever told of the heap of gold it would take to pay for life?

Should a foe set forth to another land and destroy its growing trees,
Should his way be traced by the woods laid waste his conceit of war to please,
Then the land aggrieved would be counted right when it made its stern demands
That the foe should pay for the wanton way he destroyed the timber lands—
But to slaughter a hundred thousand men—! And why should a slain man be
Of a less account in the last amount than the loss of a growing tree?

When the nations war and the men march forth, and the ships beat through the seas, And the distant drums send their throbbing hums like the hum of angry bees, Then the house and horse, and the food and wine in the books must be displayed, For the sum and whole is the nation's toll—is the price that must be paid; And they audit that and they sift it through, and they table each charge again, But they never bring to the reckoning the price of the slaughtered men.

Copied from "Medina, N. Y., Times."

The Christian peoples of the earth are powerful enough to put an end to war whenever the spirit of peace shall take possession of them. Chey are not restrained except as they permit earthly monarchs to enslave them. Here the orders of their war lords always to stifle the admonitions of their Christ?

Ambition, greed and hate command war. A true Christianity could command peace forever. Is it never to speak?—New York World.

## A GLANCE AT INDIA'S LITERATURE

Through the courtesy of Woman's Work we are enabled to reproduce this fine article on "India's Literature."

Rabindranath Tagore's winning of the Nobel Prize for Literature has brought the literary side of India into prominence and he has now almost passed the woman's club stage of popularity in America. If the award had been made before his lectures at Harvard, he would never have slipped through the country so easily. Now his books are to be seen everywhere, a token of the fact that when it comes to literature we may quote Kipling and say there is "neither East nor West, border nor breed nor birth."

It is reported in America that Tagore has turned over the prize money, which amounts to about forty thousand dollars, to the Bengalee boys' school in which he is interested.\* He is a writer who is also a man of affairs, for besides being an educationalist (to use the Anglicanism for our word educator), he is an administrator of a large estate and has lived through the editing of four different magazines! As anyone knows who has read his works, he is a lover of nature. Arriving once in the Himalayas at evening he shut his eyes in order the better to appreciate the glory of the mountains next day by sunlight. A deeply religious spirit pervades his poetry, and it must have been this which led a dilettante débutante in New York to acknowledge it, since she confused the first part of his name with the title Rabbi!

The fact that the beautiful English of Gitanjali is the author's ownhas served to make Westerners appreciate the learning of the East and opened the way for an understanding of her great changes and advances, not only in literary fields but in the area of morals and conduct. Traces even of the feminist movement are to be seen in India, and in a few more years it is in the realm of possibility that there may be a protest on the part of the Moslem ladies of the capital city of Kashmir against the present use of the fine gray stone mosque in Srinagar as a granary. The Moslem men refused to worship there, for was it not built by a woman? Three centuries have not obliterated the fact that the Queen Nur Mahal, whose name is so closely associated with the Taj in Agra, was its founder; and the sex, even of a royal personage, cannot be forgotten.

<sup>\*</sup> The Calcutta Statesman recently announced that one of the best known English missionaries, the Rev. C. M. Andrews of the Church Missionary Society, was to leave Delhi in June to join Rabindranath Tagore's School in Bolpur, and that he was to live and work in Bengal in future.

Yet the condition of India's women is still almost hopeless. Another sati, or suicide of a widow, has made many think that the dread of the widow's fate, rather than the emulation of an example of wifely devotion, was the cause. The terrible method of saturating the clothing with kerosene and then setting fire to it has been heard of often before and again of late, and The Indian Witness of Lucknow deplores the fact that there has not been a sufficient condemnation of the act. "It is not strange," we are told, "that ignorant women should worship the body as a goddess, with public opinion what it is."

And yet there are many signs of true progress. The enlightened minds of this dark land are coming to use Christian standards in their ethics, as the search for a basis in their own sacred books shows. Sometimes the task is hard, for India's lore is not such as furnishes great ideals and tests for good conduct. The Mahabharata, for example, has much that is beautiful but it places the emphasis on the wrong place in morals, according to our Christian notion. Men may be oppressed shamefully so long as the old ideas rule; and religion exhibits itself in mandates that we think are trifling if not pernicious. "All that kill, eat and permit the slaughter of cows, rot in hell for as many years as there are hairs on the body of the cow so slain" (Mahabharata 13. 74. 4.), is an example of a text of no ethical value for the day. Religion under such an outlook provides only husks. So we have writers like S. M. Mitra in his Anglo-Indian Studies (London, 1913), seeking through the mazes of the land's revered writings for possible parallels to Christian truths. Sometimes the results are pitiful. One of his sixteen essays is called Christianity in Hinduism. "A very close parallel," he thinks, "exists between the verse in the Gospel 'whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also, 'and the text in the Mahabharata, 'If a man should smite off one of my arms, and another should anoint the other arm with sandal unguent, I shall not bear ill will to the first, nor good will to the second." The real meaning of the verse is evidently that revenge and gratitude are equally futile. Passivity is held up as an ideal, and the meaning is poles apart from that of the words of our Lord. (Brahma), am the mother and father, and I am the son. Of everything that is, that was, and that is to come, I am the soul." Mr. Mitra would make this text indicate a belief in a personal God instead of a pantheistic deity in which "all personality, all life, in every form" is included, just because there is a parallel of the word Father, without a parallel conception. Such efforts reveal, however, an awakened quest and they indicate a

consciousness of the need for something to answer the aspirations of India's heart.

The Christian community is really advancing each year. As Miss Flora L. Robinson stated in a paper on Social Service at a missionary conference in India, it is "the only important community whose history has not been one of stagnation." Last March in Allahabad the wife of the head of the Government of the fifty million people of the United Provinces received publicly on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society some \$210. As money goes that may not seem much, but it was the self-denial offering of young people—foreign, Anglo-Indian and Indian,—in forty-six schools and orphanages in India. It was enough to print more than twenty thousand copies of the Gospel of John in Hindi, for printing is not expensive in that land.

The Bible is becoming familiar to more minds and hearts every year. The Bombay Guardian tells how Mr. Duckworth of the Alliance Mission was recently working through the jungle when he met a company of some forty persons present at a cremation ceremony. They sat away from the pyre and his curiosity was aroused as they seemed interested in something. He found that they were listening to one who was reading a Gujarati gospel. Such incidents illustrate the spread of the word. A changed position regarding the Bible is manifest. A "missionary Mem Sahiba," writing in The Punjab Mission News, under the title The Foreign Woman Goes By in India, says that in the last fifty years the Moslem attitude toward the Bible has passed "from contempt and enmity, through fear, to reverence and a desire to learn." She claimed that in her first years "it was no uncommon thing for a Mohammedan on hearing the name of Christ to show his disgust by spitting. If he did not go as far as that he would often try to drown the sound of Christ's name and to cleanse his ears from the pollution of hearing it by a loud repetition of the creed of Islam. Cases were not uncommon when the Bible was snatched from a missionary's hand and trampled under foot." The next stage was of fear, that the sacred book of the Christians might work personal harm, much as the evil eye. Tales were told of lads who had touched it and suffered by being possessed of evil spirits in such a way that no amount of stick-beating could drive them out. Neither was the dropping of boiling oil on their bare flesh a remedy! "Now, all has changed," she adds, "Christ's name is used with reverence and listened to in the same way," Even Moslem priests sometimes are known to read Bibles.

The mission school has been one of the great solvents of this seemingly iron-clad prejudice. Presbyterians may be justly proud of their work along educational lines. The Rev. Abraham M. Rihbany, who stands to-day in the pulpit of the Church of the Disciples in Boston, where Dr. James Freeman Clarke was a former pastor, has been writing his life story in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and an extract is notable:

"To the missionary zeal of the great Presbyterian denomination and to its firmness in the Christian faith as it is known to its members, I am indebted for my first lessons in the religion of the open Bible and of individual conviction. It was in the Presbyterian school on the western slopes of my native Lebanon that I first learned to think of Christianity as a personal and a corporate religion."

What he wrote of his native Syria may be true of some great Christian preachers later in Hindustan, for mission schools in India are efficient,—and led by spiritual missionaries, school and Church, press and Asylum are spreading the glad message over the whole Empire of India.

—Stanley A. Hunter, Formerly of Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.

## CALL TO PRAYER

The officers of the Woman's Board ask your prayers for its annual meeting at Philadelphia, November 11-13:—

- I. That those who arrange its program may be discerning in their plans. That all who take part may contribute to its deep and far-reaching influence.
- II. That all committees engaged in the work of preparation may be strengthened and blessed. That as a result of the meeting Philadelphia Branch may be quickened in all its activities.
- III. That delegates and workers may find needed inspiration. That the casual listener may be won to the cause.
- IV. That the world-wide work of the Board, in this day of emergency and urgency, may be especially directed and greatly enlarged, through the wisdom and energy of the indwelling Spirit.

Would you see self-surrender? Its noblest specimens have not been on the field of battle where the dying soldier has handed the cup of water to his dying foe. They have been in the lanes and alleys of great cities where quiet and determined men and women have bowed before the facts of human brotherhood and human need, and given the full cups of their entire lives to the parched lips of their poor brethren. The enthusiasm of the truth-seeker may be as glowing and unselfish as the enthusiasm which scales the height and captures the citadel with the resistless sword.—Phillips Brooks.

A WIDER	VIEW	
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## Korean Christianity.

The story of Christian missions in Korea is one of thrilling interest. In 1906 and 1907 such a wonderful outpouring of the Spirit fell upon the Church that every Christian became a messenger-telling the story of Christ's love to every one he met. Thousands of native Christians are now faithfully giving a tenth of their time to systematic Christian work. In no other heathen country has the work shown greater success than in Korea. About 200,000 Christians have been gathered, or an average of one an hour for every hour of every day since the first missionary landed there; churches have been organized at the rate of two a week from the beginning, and during the year of 1910 of one a day. Skilled laborers receive twenty-five cents a day, unskilled from twelve to fifteen cents, vet their jubilee fund reached \$135,000 American money. We cannot know what this meant in sacrifice. Some mortgaged their homes, others sold the foundation stones from under their house, others the tiles from the roof, using thatch instead. One man sold his only ox, the women their hair, if they had nothing else to offer.—Exchange.

## Transformed by the Gospel.

As an instance of the tranquilizing effect of the kind treatment of patients in Mengo Hospital, Africa, Miss A. M. Brown wrote several months ago: "Early in the year a poor girl came to us. I have never seen any one who looked and acted so like a hunted animal as she did. I think she had been so abominably treated that she had no faith in any one, and dreaded to be touched in any way by any human being. Fortunately, Dr. Cook was able to operate and physically to put her right. When she was really on the way to recovery we began to teach her, and slowly but surely the shrinking from us gave way to confidence, until she used to beg us to stay with her, to sit by her bed and teach her more. The hunted, wretched look soon disappeared, and when she was quite well she went back to her home promising to remember what she had been taught, and to pray to God every day. A short time afterward she came back to us asking if she might be trained as an assistant, and now she is the most lovable of our ward girls. Bright and happy and smiling all day, no one would recognize her as the miserable object who was brought to us less than a year ago."



## AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

#### The Child and the Children

While we are studying the child this year we have the time of times for emphasizing our Junior work. Let us think together how well the subject fits the case in hand—the case of the children in our churches.

In the first place, those who are already organized will be studying that most fascinating subject to childhood, other kinds of childhood,—strange children, some who make them laugh and others who make them sorry. Leaders will not find it hard pulling to keep the children with them, if they give careful attention to the programs. Suppose they are not organized in some of our churches, what an opportune time to enlist them!

We must never slacken in our vigilant efforts to attract our boys and girls to this great cause. There is every reason, just as there has always been, and now there are enlarged facilities, many ways to interest and hold. This child-study furnishes one way.

## Use the Children for Features of the Auxiliary Meeting

Let some carry invitations. In one society near Boston, about seventy-five dainty invitations are now being written, in rhyme, by two women who can give the time, and children will carry these to as many homes before the Cradle Program is given.

Let them give little exercises and songs. Why may they not illustrate for us the games of various nations, the school life, some lines of work, to make more impressive those chapters on The Child at Play—at Work—in School? Chapter VI can find its best illustration in an actual new child organization.

## The Young Mothers

We have wanted them. They are such a good age for fresh ideas, for energy, for courage, to reinforce the regulars who have stood by faithfully through many years!

Now we have a Young Mother Year. Her heart will melt within her if we can get these facts before her eyes and into her ears. We may need some special meeting in order to captivate her—but, why not? Or if she has little ones and must stay at home, a Home League caller will have grand material to take to her.

## A Leverage for Finding Leaders

We need something to pry out from the rest that particular young woman with child love in her heart, who will lead the children in our church. "If only we could find the leader, we could get the children"—so we say. Now it may be that some of these young mothers whose hearts are going to be won by the child will prove the very leaders for the children.

Dear thoughtful friends around the council table, presidents, secretaries, officers of many titles, workers with young and old, please recall that when we studied India, China and the rest, we aimed to turn the study to their account in the form of prayer and gifts; when last year business methods came to the front we were normal students and put theory into practice. Now it is the child we study, and can we not, *should* we not, turn that to the account of our children?

M. L. D.

# ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions will be held by invitation of the Philadelphia Branch in the Central Church, Philadelphia, Pa., November 11-13, 1914, closing Friday noon. There will be no preliminary meeting on Tuesday, November 10, but the sessions of Wednesday will be devoted to features of special interest to delegates and other workers. Entertainment is offered from Tuesday night until Friday noon to all duly accredited delegates of Branches from a distance and to all missionaries of the Woman's Boards and the American Board. Applications for entertainment should be sent at once to Mrs. Aaron E. Carpenter, 2025 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Those desiring to secure boarding places at their own expense may consult Mrs. Carpenter in regard to this. There will be no reduction of railroad fares.

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from September 1 to September 30, 1914

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer

82 00

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72 00

#### Friends through Mrs. Daniels,

#### MAINE.

Eastern Maine Branch .- Mrs. J. Gertrude Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Bangor. Bluehill, Ch., Ladies, 3.50; Foxcroft and Dover, Aux., 10; Masardis, Ch.,

Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland. Inc. Abbie Hart Chapman Mem. Fund, 40; Auburn, West, Aux., 3; Gorham, Aux., 25; Harrison, Aux., 2; Lyman, Ch.,

> Total, 87 50

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Branch .- Miss Elizabeth A. Brickett, Treas., 69 North Spring St., Concord. Inc. Sarah W. Kendall Fund, Concord. Inc. Saráh W. Kendall Fund, 50; Amherst, Aux., 33, Jr. M. C., 2; Atkinson, Flowers of Hope, 8; Barrington, Aux., 9; Bennington, Aux., 20; Bethlem, Aux., 10; Bo scawen, Aux., 6; Campton, Aux., 15; Candia, Aux., 7.50; Chester, Aux., 17; Concord, Aux., 60; Concord, West, Aux., 8.75; Claremont, Aux. (75 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Alice B. Chellis, Miss Ida D. Pushee, Mrs. L. E. C. Story), 90.10; Derry, East, Aux., 10; Dunbarton, Aux., 20; Exeter, Aux., 26,80; Franklin, Aux., 18; Goffstown, Aux., 36.69; Greenfield, Aux., 13.0; Greenland, Aux., 31, Lillian Odell's S. S. town, Aux., 30.09; Greenheld, Aux., 13.10; Greenland, Aux., 31, Lillian Odell's S. S. Cl., 2; Hampstead, Aux., 10; Hampton, C. R., 9; Hinsdale, Aux., 25; Hollis, Aux., 13; Hooksett, Ch., Mrs. J. H. Bliss, 5; Jaffrey, Aux., 35; Laconia, Aux., 00; Lancaster, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. Florence C. Sanderson, Mrs. Bertha M. Snaulding). 46.86. Lancaster, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. Florence C. Sanderson, Mrs. Bertha M. Spaulding), 46.86; Lebanon, Aux., 63.08; Lisbon, Aux., 25.04; Littleton, Aux., 22; Lyme, Aux., 55.02; Manchester, First Ch., Aux., 126, Wallace Jr. M. C., 12.50, Franklin St. Ch., Aux., 206; Marlboro, Aux., 11.40; Mason, Aux., 52; Meriden, Aux., 21; Mashua, Miss. Outlook Soc., 9.30, First Ch., Adelphean Club, 15.60; New Boston, Aux., 10; Northwood Center, Aux., 15; Penacook, Aux., 58.40; Piermont, Ch., 2.70, Homeland Cir., 3.60, S. S., 75 cts.; Portsmouth, Mrs. E. P. Kimball, 25; Rindge, Aux., 18.75; Stratham, Aux., 1; Wakefield, Aux., 5; Walpole, Aux., 1; Wakefield, Aux., 5; Walpole, Aux., 29.25; Webster, Aux., 8; West Lebanon, Aux., 25.75; Wilton, Aux., 16; Winchester, Aux., 20,

#### VERMONT.

Vermont Branch .- Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Barnet, Aux. 15: Barton, Aux., 33; Bennington, Old First Ch., Aux., 5; Second Ch., Aux., 38,75; Bennington, North, Aux., 42.50; Benson, Aux., 23; Berkshire, Second Ch., 1.50; Bradford, Aux. (to const. L. M. Miss Alice E. Bacon), 25; Brattleboro, Aux., 60,12, S. S., 73.06; Brattleboro, West, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. W. Kenfrew), 28:27; Brookfield, Aux., 14; Burlington, College St. Ch., Aux., 131, First Ch., Aux., 80; Cabot, Aux., 14; Burlington, College St. Ch., Aux., 131, First Ch., Aux., 80; Cabot, Aux., 16; Cabeter, Aux., 6: Cabot, 6; Charlotte, Aux., 16; Chester, Lillian L. Atwood, 5; Colchester, Aux., 6:61; Corinth, East, Aux., 15; Coventry, Aux., 17.40; Craftsbury, North, Aux., 8:50; Danville, Aux., 18; Derby, Ch., 7:75; Dorset, Aux., 44:50; Dunmerston, Aux., 8:25; Enosburg, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. E. S. Vradenburg), 25:40; S. S., 1:60; Essex Junction, Aux., 24:25; Fair Haven, Aux., 12; Fairfield, East, Aux., 7; Georgia, Aux., 14; Greensboro, Aux., 6; Hardwick, East, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Martha Hazelton), 8:50, S. S., 5:20; Jericho, Second Ch., 2; Jericho Center, S. S., 5; Johnson, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Helen J. Collins), 25:03, Prim. S. S., 3:42; Leicester, Ch., 2; Ludlow, Aux., 19; Lyndonville, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Dorothy Dexter), 40; Manchester, Aux., 23:50; Middletown Springs, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Dorothy Dexter), 40; Manchester, Aux., 23:50; Middletown Springs, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Wrs. Alice E. Gray), 28:05; Montpelier, Aux., 45; New Haven, Aux., 3:10; Newbury, Ch., 70; Northfield, Aux., 25; Norwich, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Annie B. Douglas), 18:50; Orleans, Aux. (b) of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. bury, Ch., 70; Northfield, Aux., 29; Norwich, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const.
L. M. Annie B. Douglas), 18,50; Orleans,
Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs.
Addie M. Lothrop, Mrs. Annie Scott),
65; Orwell, Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L.
M's Miss Ann Horton, Mrs. Charles
Blackmer), 69,13; Peacham, Aux., 10;
Peru, Aux., 15; Pittsford, Aux., 41; Post
Mills, Aux., 30,31; Randolph Centre,
Aux., 37, Royalton, Aux., 12,50; Rutland,
Aux., 45; Rutland, West, Aux., 11; St,
Johnsbury, North Ch., Aux., 34.70, South
Ch., Aux., 70.36, Miss. Round Table, 50;
St. Johnsbury, East, Aux., 6; Sharon,
Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs.
Em ma Jones), 30; Springfield, Aux.,
52,90; Strafford, Aux., 19; Sudbury, Aux.,
6.15; Swanton, Aux., 3; Underhill, Aux.,
10; Vergennes, Aux., 22,90; Waterbury,
Aux., 6.69; Weybridge, Aux., 15; Williamstown, Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs.
Emma E. Warner), 25; Windham, Aux.,
9,

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Billerica, Aux., 26; Chelmsford, Aux., 34; Lawrence, Lawrence St. Ch., Aux., 75; Lowell, Eliot Ch., Aux., 20; North An-dover, Aux., 30; Tewksbury, Aux., 15; Wakefield, Aux., 48.24, C. R., 5.53, Miss. Workers, 5. Barnstable Association.—Miss Carrie E. Mitchell, Treas., South Dennis. South Dennis, Aux., 25; Wellfleet, Aux., 20, Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice, Treas. 118 Brafford St. Pittsfeld

Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield. Housatonic, Mrs. Mary S. Ramsdell in mem. of Mrs. Giddings,

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Franklin County Branch,-Miss J. Kate		
Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield.		
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Old Colony Branch Miss Frances J.		
Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall		
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Somerset, Aux., 12, Whatsoever Cir., 12,	155	68
Springfield Branch Mrs. Mary H.		
Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St.,		
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Fooding Hills Colden Pole M C 4551		
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M Mrs William St Clair) 30 25	64	20
C. f. lb Donal Man Frank C Cook	0-1	30
Suffork Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook,		
Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge.		
Boston, Mt. Vernon Ch., Aux., 5, Union		
Ch., Aux., 100: Cambridge, First Ch.,		
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux. Friend 50: Dorchester, Village Ch.,		
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux.		
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 9; Everett, First Ch., Woman's		
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 9; Everett, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs.		
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 9; Everett, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Abram Fitts, Miss Abbie Tilton); New-		
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Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Fiend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 9; Everett, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Abram Fitts, Miss Abbie Tilton); Newton Highlands, Aux., 30.58; Newtonville, Central Ch., Central Guild, 20, C. R., 25; Waltham, First Ch., Aux. 25.	264	58
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 9; Everett, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Abram Fitts, Miss Abbie Tilton); Newton Highlands, Aux., 30.58; Newtonville, Central Ch., Central Guild, 20, C. R., 25; Waltham, First Ch., Aux., 25, Warcester, Co. Branch, Mrs. Thomas F.	264	58
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 5; Union Ch., Aux., 5; Ornor Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 6; Everett, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Abram Fitts, Miss Abbie Tilton); Newton Highlands, Aux., 30.58; Newtonville, Central Ch., Central Guild, 20, C. R., 25; Waltham, First Ch., Aux., 25, Worcester Co., Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Rabb, Ir. Treas. 18 Shattar St. Warran.	264	58
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 9; Everett, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Abram Fitts, Miss Abbie Tilton); Newton Highlands, Aux., 30.58; Newtonwille, Central Ch., Central Guild, 20, C. R., 25; Waltham, First Ch., Aux., 25, Warcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester, Blacketons, C. F.	264	58
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Fiend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 9; Everett, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Abram Fitts, Miss Abbie Tilton); Newton Highlands, Aux., 30.58; Newtonville, Central Ch., Central Guild, 20, C. R., 25; Waltham, First Ch., Aux., 25, Worcester Co., Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E., Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester. Blackstone, C. E. Soc., 5; Charlton,	264	58
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 9; Everett, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Abram Fitts, Miss Abbie Tilton); Newton Highlands, Aux., 30.58; Newtonville, Central Ch., Central Guild, 20, C. R., 25; Waltham, First Ch., Aux., 25, Warcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester Blackstone, C. E. Soc., 5; Charlton, Aux., 15; Grafton, Little Light Bearers,	264	58
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Fiend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 9; Everett, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Abram Fitts, Miss Abbie Tilton); Newton Highlands, Aux., 30.58; Newtonville, Central Ch., Central Guild, 20, C. R., 25; Waltham, First Ch., Aux., 25, Worcester Co., Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester. Blackstone, C. E. Soc., 5; Charlton, Aux., 15; Grafton, Little Light Bearers, 10; Lancaster, Miss A. H. S. Townsend,	264	58
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 9; Everett, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Abram Fitts, Miss Abbie Tilton); Newton Highlands, Aux., 30.58; Newtonville, Central Ch., Central Guild, 20, C. R., 25; Waltham, First Ch., Aux., 25, ——Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester. Blackstone, C. E. Soc., 5; Charlton, Aux., 15; Grafton, Little Light Bearers, 10; Lancaster, Miss A. H. S. Townsend, 1, C. E. Soc., 3; Leicester, John Nelson	264	58
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Fiend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 9; Everett, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Abram Fitts, Miss Abbie Tilton); Newton Highlands, Aux., 30.58; Newtonville, Central Ch., Central Guild, 20, C. R., 25; Waltham, First Ch., Aux., 25, Worcester Co., Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester. Blackstone, C. E. Soc., 5; Charlton, Aux., 15; Grafton, Little Light Bearers, 10; Lancaster, Miss A. H. S. Townsend, 1, C. E. Soc., 3; Leicester, John Nelson Mem. Ch., W. F. M. S. 120; Petersham	264	58
Ch., Aux., 100; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., Friend, 50; Dorchester, Village Ch., Aux., 9; Everett, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Abram Fitts, Miss Abbie Tilton); Newton Highlands, Aux., 30.55; Newtonville, Central Ch., Central Guild, 20, C. R., 25; Waltham, First Ch., Aux., 25, — Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 18 Shattuck St., Worcester. Blackstone, C. E. Soc., 5; Charlton, Aux., 15; Grafton, Little Light Bearers, 10; Lancaster, Miss A. H. S. Townsend, 1, C. E. Soc., 3; Leicester, John Nelson Mem. Ch., W. F. M. S., 120; Petersham, C. F. Soc. 10; Rutland Aux., 1750.	264	58
Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Nicholas C. Johnson, Treas., 300 Main St., Haverhill. Boxford, West, Aux., 38; Bradford, First Ch., Aux., 1; Georgetown, C. R., 9, Wide Awakes, 5; Groveland, Aux., 26; Haverhill, Centre Ch., Harriet Newell Club, 1, Ladies' Sewing Soc., 128.81, Riverside Ch., Prim. S. S., 5, Union Ch., Aux., 10, Opportunity Club, 5, Prim. Dept. S. S., 10, Ward Hill Ch., Elizabeth Clark Aux., 5, Girls' Golden Ho Ir., 3; Haverhill, West, Aux., 19, C. R., 5.60, Harriet Lowell M. B., 5; Ipswich, First Ch., Willing Workers, 15; Merrimac, C. R., 4.46; Newbury, First Ch., C. R., 5.50; Newburyport, Central Ch., Helpers' Club, 8, C. R., 6.40; Rowley, Aux., 13.08; West Newbury, First Ch., Aux., 23, Second Ch., Miss. Soc., 7, Essex South Branch.—Miss Daisy Raymond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Beverly. Salem, Tabernacle Ch., Fravklin County Branch.—Miss J. Kate Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield. Erving, S. S., 2; Northfield, Aux., 21; Orange, Aux., 23, Middlesex Brasch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Claffin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro, Framingham, Grace Ch., Jr. Dept. S. S., 6.36; 110lliston, Aux., 18; Hopkinton, Aux., 46; Sherborn, C. E. Soc., 1; Southboro, Aux., 33, Norlok and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark McCully, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mattapan. Abington, First Ch., 14.55; Hanover Centre, First Ch., 3; Plymouth, Aux., 40; Randolph, C. R., 5, North Middlesex Branch.—Miss Frances J. Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River, Attleboro, Aux., 26, C. R., 24; Dighton, Aux., 5; Harvard, Aux., 15, Old Colony Branch.—Miss Frances J. Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River, Attleboro, Aux., 26, C. R., 24; Dighton, Aux., 33, 92; Fairhaven, Aux., 15, Somerset, Aux., 12, Whatsoever Cir., 12, Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 9; Evertt, First Ch., Woman's Union (prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. William St., Clair, 30.2	264	58

2.40, Gertrnde Blanchard M. B., 12, Sunshine Club, 2; Whitinsville, Aux., 14; Worcester, Adams Sq. Ch., Member, 40, Aux., 16.55, Lake View Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 4, Pilgrim Ch., C. E. Soc., 10, Tatnuck Ch., Woman's Assoc., 26.25,

16.25, 297 70 1,788 29

Total,

Newton.—Mrs. Maria M. Gay, by J. Blake Robinson, George M. Weed, Extrs , 4,000 00 Roxbury.—Miss Emily Soren, by Helena Soren, Extrx., 50 00

Total,

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Barrington, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Alice M. Smith), 70, C. R., 10; East Providence M. Smith), 70, Aux., 15; Little Compton, Aux., 11:25; Newport, Mrs. Andrew Murberg, 6; Pawtucket, Park Place Ch., Pro Christo Soc., 30; Peace Dale, Aux., 180.28; Providence, Central Ch., Mrs. John W. Danielson, 10, Miss Lucy N. Lathrop, 300, Aux., 1,048.10, Wilkinson M. C., 35, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 10 cts., C. R., 10.75, Union Ch., Prim. S. S., 7; Tiverton, Aux., 11.07, Prim. S. S., 2.43; Woonsocket, Globe Ch., S. S., 22.50, Prim. S. S., 6,

CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Counecticut Branch.—Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London. Colchester, Aux., 2.50; Lebanon, Goshen, Band of Workers, 10; New London, First Ch., Aux., 17; North

56 50

New London, First Ch., Aux., 17; North Stonington, Ch., 27, Hartford Brauch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Int. Bacon Fund, 731.50; Int. Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 446.21; Int. Olive G. Williams Fund, 25; Burlington, Aux., 12; Columbia, 49; Collinsville, Aux., 70, C. R., 4.50, Hearers and Doers M. C., 28, S. S., 5; East Hartford, M. C., 58 ets.; East Windsor, Ch., 50, C. R., 8.11, M. C., 2.59; Ellington, Aux., 103.50; Enfield, Lend-a-Hand M. C., 1.89; Glastonbury, Miss Julia Broadhead, 500, Aux., 65.50, C. R., 9.25, Jr. C. E. Soc., 25, M. B., 97.90; Granby, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Nathaniel T. Holcomb), 45; Hartford, Asylum Hill Ch., S. S., 31.13, First Ch., Y. W. F. M. S., 125, S. S., S8 ets., C. R., 3.50, Fourth Ch., Aux., 30, Dau. of Cov., 27.50, Federation of Y. L. Classes, 7. South Ch., 65; Kensington, Aux., 27.65, C. E. Miss. Study Cl., 2.35, C. R., 3; New Britain, First Ch., Aux., 12, South Ch., Y. W. Christian League, 25, C. R., 12; Newington, Aux., 50.61; Plainville, Aux., 50; Plantsville, 26; Poquonock, Aux., 21, South Manchester, Center Ch., Aux., 21; South Manchester, Center Ch., Aux., 15, South Glastonbury, Aux., 10, Stafford Springs, 66.50; Talcottville, Aux., 118; Terryville, Aux., (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Miss Minnie L. Bates, Mrs. Harry C. Clow, Mrs. E. B. Kilbourn, Mrs.

Mary Redmond), 59; Tolland, Aux., 27;	NEW JERSEY.		
Unionville, Aux., 6; Vernon Center, 4; West Hartford, Aux., 63.27, Jr. C. E. Soc.,	Upper Montclair Mrs. W. R. Westerfield, 10 00		
3.52, Greystone League, 12; Wethersfield,	22		
Aux., 102.47; Windsor, Aux., 67; Windsor	CANADA.		
Locks, Aux., 270, M. Club, 25, 3,868 66	Westmount, Que Mrs. Helen A. Hen-		
New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven.	wood, 25 00		
Friend, 50; Friend, 2; Chester, C. R.,			
18.20; East Litchfield, C. E. Soc., 5;	MICRONESIA.		
Goshen, Jr. C. E. Soc., 6; Hatwinton,	Kusaie.—Ch., 75 00		
Aux., 4.10; Ivoryton, Aux., 5; Litchfield,			
C. E. Soc., 6.60; Marlboro, C. E. Soc., 5; Meriden, First Ch., Aux., 40; Middletown,	Donations, \$11,307 32		
First Ch., Aux. 20, Third Ch., C. E. Soc., 15;	Buildings, 272 29		
Plymouth, C. E. Soc., 3; Salisbury, Aux.,	Specials, 6 00		
16.45; Stamford, Aux., 25; Stratford, Aux.,	Legacies, 4,050 00		
66.75; Washington, Aux., 6.70, C. R. (75 of wh. to const. L. M's Frances Colby,	Total, \$15,635 61		
Henry Taylor Gibson, Jeanne Ella	10tai, \$10,000 01		
McDonnell), 104.64; West Cornwall, C.	TOTAL FROM OCT. 18, 1913 TO SEPT. 30, 1914.		
E. Soc., 15; Winsted, C. E. Soc., 12.50, 426 94	Donations, \$110,892 36		
Total, 4,352 10	Buildings, 40,684 73		
10141, 4,552 10	Specials, 1,999 91		
NEW YORK,	Legacies, 36,473 64		
New York State Branch,-Mrs. F. M.	Total, \$190,050 64		
Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn. Paris, Ch., 10 00			
	GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT.		
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.	Previously acknowledged, \$79,140 07		
Philadelphia BranchMiss Emma Fla-	Receipts of the month, 272 29		
vell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Pater-			

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

10 00

Receipts for July and August, 1914

MISS HENRIETTA F. BREWER, Treasurer, 770 Kingston Ave., Oakland, Cal.

CALIFORNIA.

son, N. J. N. J., Westfield, S. S.,

Northern California Branch.—Mrs. E. A. Evans, Treas., Mill Valley. Benicia, 2; Berkeley, First, 117.75, Special, 50, North, 15, S. S., 12.94, Park, 7.50; Ceres, 14.85; Cloverdale, 20; Cradle Rolls, 6; Crockett, 3.25; Grass Valley, 2.50; Lodi, 12.50; Martinez, 3.75; Mill Valley, 3.45, Cradle Roll, 1.35; Oakland, Boulevard, 2.50, First, 325, S. S., 5.87, Young Ladies' Guild, 50, Special, 25, Myrtle, 7.50, Pilgrim, 20, Cradle Roll, 2.75, Plymouth, 23.43, Cradle Roll, 2; Oroville, 5; Pacific Grove, 26.20; Personal Gifts, Friends, 2.50, Mrs. R. E. Roll, 2; Oroville, 5; Pacific Grove, 26.20; Personal Gitts, Friends, 2.50, Mrs. R. E. Kirkwood, 758.31, Miss Ellen Sargent, 160, Miss Alice M. Woods, 19; Petaluma, 24.25; Pittsburgh, 12; Redwood City, 17.50; Reno, Nev., 2; San Francisco, Bethany, 12.70, First, 141.55; San Mateo, 5; Saratoga, 44, Cradle Roll, 4, Miss L. N. Richards, 10; Santa Cruz, 50, Cheerful Workers, 37.50; San Jose, 73.50; Sebastopl, 5; Sonoma, 6.25; Soquel, 12; Stockton, 50.10; Snisun, 2.25; Sunnyvale, 7.50; Mary J. Stewart Fund, 50; Woodland, 450, 2,

Southern California Branch.-Miss Emily M. Barrett, Treas., 178 Centre St., Pasadena. Claremont, 69.13, Cradle Roll, 4.50; Glendale, 15; Hawthorne, 1; Highland, 20; Los Angeles, Bethlehem, 5, First, 217, 34, Park, 7,50, Vernon, S. S., 5; Long Beach, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Frary, 15, Bible Class, 15; Ontario, 25, Cradle Roll, 2; Pasadena, First, 25, S. S., 4, West Side, 10, S. S., 28; Riversice, 35, Cradle Roll, 20; San Diego, Logan Heights, 5, Mission Hills, 5; Santa Ana, 8.25; Sierra Madre, 9; Whittier, 25; Claremont, Special, Mrs. Wm. Renwick, 125,

\$79,412 36

Idaho Branch.—Miss Cora B. Russell, Treas., 1904 Eastman St., Boise. Mountain Home, 5; Caldwell, 10,

Total.

Oregon Branch.—Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas., 421 West Park St., Portland. Ashland, 5; Forest Grove, 28.35; Hassalo, 7.81; Gresham, Mrs. Short, 1; Laurelwood, 4; Hillside, 20; Pendleton, 1.15; Portland, First, 202.23, Cradle Roll, 2; Pilgrim, 7; Spring Hill, S. S., 5; Sunnyside, 22.05, Mrs. Mullard's Class, 15; Wilbur, Mrs. George, 3; Sherwood, Mrs. S. Brobst, 5,

WASHINGTON BRANCH. (July only.) Washington Branch .- Mrs. Everett Smith, Vashington Branch.—Mrs. Everett Smith, Treas., 1533 18th Ave., Seattle. Bellevue, 5; Colfax, 15; North Yakima, 12; Pleasant Prairie, 1.50; Rosalia, 10; Roy, 7; Seattle, Bay View, 1, Brighton, 4, Columbia, 3.65, Fairmount, Special, 5, Green Lake, 1.50, Pilgrim, 18, C. E., 12, Queen Anne, 5, West, 11; Snohomish, 5; South Bend, 3.75; Spoakane, Plymouth, 35, Westminster, 125; Sunnyside, 5; Tacoma, First, 55, Park Ave., 3

Total R. B. FERRIER, Acting Treas.





TWO SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE SUNRISE KINGDOM. (See page 540.)

Vol. XLIV.

DECEMBER, 1914.

No. 12

## H Christmas Prayer

By ISAAC OGDEN RANKIN



60D our father, Giver of the most loving Gift, make us partakers of Thy joy at Christmas time. The too, with simple shepherds and the wise men come to bend the knee before the kingly Child, bringing

our gifts of faith and love in true self-offering. Show us our way of service and give us willing hearts to walk therein. For motherhood and child-hood, for love that gives and learns we bring Thee thanks. have merey upon wives and mothers in distress and children fatherless. hasten the coming of Thy Kingdom. Bring an end of war and give the shaping of the world to men of good will. Teach our hearts how to make ready for that age of peace. In the name of Christ, who loved us and gave himself for us. Hmen.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the annual meeting at Philadelphia, aside from the Commission Service itself, was the presentation

A Group of the by Miss Calder of eight young women, ready to go to

King's Volunteers. the front, though some are withheld by the conditions existing in the Levant. Miss Laura Dwight Ward left for the Pacific Coast immediately after her commissioning, sailing from San Francisco, November 21; Miss Stella M. Cook of Shoreham, Vt., went with her. They sailed in company with Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins who is returning to the Foochow Mission. They will be connected with the Girls' School at Ponasang, Foochow; Miss Dora M. Barnes of Brooklyn is ready for the vacant post of trained nurse at Sivas; Miss Katharine S. Hazeltine, our "Christian Endeavor" missionary, eager for kindergarten work at Van,



MISS KIELLAND

is among those detained, as is also Miss Olive Greene, who was held back on the eve of sailing for Smyrna by the outbreak of hostilities in Turkey; Miss Ethel W. Putney expects to go to Gedik Pasha,



MISS CLARK

Constantinople; Miss Lucy K. Clark of Lockport, N. Y., has been designated for work as a kindergartner in Uduvil, Ceylon, and Miss Dorothea E. Kielland of Buffalo has been appointed to the Zulu Mission, to teach at Inanda Seminary. During her time of waiting Miss Putney is at Teachers' College, Columbia, and Miss Hazeltine, Miss Greene and Miss Clark are taking courses at the Kennedy School of Missions in Hartford which will help them in their first years on the field. In the July LIFE AND LIGHT a special appeal for prayer was made for nineteen new workers to fill as many vacancies. We are grateful to record that of these vacancies the following have been filled:

One of the two teachers for South Africa, Miss Kielland; the trained nurse for Sivas, Miss Barnes; the nurse for Madura Hospital, Miss Ruth C. Heath, now waiting in England; the kindergarten teacher for Uduvil, Miss Clark; the teachers for Foochow, Miss Ward and Miss Cook.

In addition to these recruits we have also Dr. Katharine B. Scott returning to the Madura Hospital, who sailed November 21 with the Foochow party; Miss Mary E. Cole still held in Scotland though anxious

to go with her sister, Nellie, to Trebizond as

soon as peace shall come.

There are still needed a nurse for Aintab, and one for Bitlis, two teachers for Harpoot, "The Call." a science teacher for Marsovan; two permanent teachers for the Girls' School in Madura; one more teacher for the Foochow Mission, also a doctor; one teacher and touring missionary for Tungchou, while Japan calls persistently and loudly for at least two new evangelistic workers and a teacher for Matsuyama. With the new student secretaries and the efforts in nine of the Branches on behalf of student work surely



DR. SCOTT

we may look for these and other new missionaries in 1915.

Miss Olive S. Hoyt, after a few weeks at Clifton Springs, sailed November 21 from San Francisco for her work in Matsuyama, Japan, Missionary much invigorated by the few months in this country; Miss Personals. Evelyn F. Clarke of South Africa has been studying methods at Hampton Institute and after the annual meeting planned to go to Clifton Springs for a few weeks of rest. Miss Mary E. Kinney, disappointed in her hope of sailing November 4, has generously given much time to meetings in various Branches.

Rev. and Mrs. Murray S. Frame are rejoicing in the birth of a daughter, Frances Kendall,—born in Tungchou, China, October 27.

Dr. Edward Caldwell Moore, Parkman professor of theology at Harvard University, who was elected President of the American Board at its The American Board's annual meeting in Detroit, is a worthy successor of New President. the notable men who have served the Board in this office. Dr. Moore has been for ten years a member of the Prudential Committee and for several years its chairman. He is widely known for his scholarship in his special line of research. President Moore has visited the missions of China and Japan, is familiar with the missions in Europe, and knows thoroughly the work and the history of the Board he has been chosen to serve. He brings to the task expert knowledge, prac-

tical experience and great devotion. Those who know him best are gratified at his acceptance of the position, fraught as it is in these days with anxiety and responsibility. Mrs. Moore has been for several years a director of the Woman's Board of Missions.

With Turkey flinging herself into the world war and with fresh outbreaks of violence, reaching "to earth's remotest bounds," some are The Latest Word asserting that the gospel of "peace and good will to from the Field. men" has not fulfilled its mission. Say rather that those who know it and claim to be governed by it have failed to apprehend its first principles, and we shall be nearer the truth. Much uncertainty exists as to conditions in the interior of Turkey. Letters received in October tell of much suffering among the people. It is difficult to get mail through to the missionaries but Ambassador Morgenthau and Mr. Peet backed by the government at Washington are most resourceful in their efforts for financial relief, and the Standard Oil Company is acting as transmitter of the American Board funds.

A remark made by a man of wealth to Dr. Barton after listening to an address upon the present situation and its bearing upon missions has in it a deep and profound truth, which should cause all those connected with the Christian church to reflect upon the challenge of the present opportunity. He said, "You represent the only kind of an organization which is able to produce world peace."

There has never been a time when missionary literature was so attractive, or when so many appeals were made to "eyegate" as well as "ear-"Using Our gate." There are several new leaflets which will help in studying child-life, and the revised catalogue which Miss Hartshorn will mail on application, gives definite information about Then the Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions advertise a very fascinating set of "Christmas Gifts with the Christmas Meaning" for one dollar. This set includes The Magic Christmas Tree, A Trip With Santa Claus, The Apple Blossom Picture, four handsome Wall Cards and other pretty gifts. These may be ordered from Miss M. H. Leavis, West Medford, Mass. The Pageant, Contrasts in Childhood, given at Northfield, is ready and may be ordered from the Board rooms, -price ten cents; also the Guide for Leaders of Our World Family, five cents each. The Missionary Education Movement offer fifty sets of stereopticon slides, with the accompanying texts for lectures, for use in connection with the United Missionary Campaign,

now going on in several of the states, or for the churches to use in any way best suited to their plan of missionary education. Four of the lectures have been prepared with special adaptation to the study textbooks most in use: The ocial Aspects of Foreign Missions, Child Life of the World, The American Indian, and Home Missions and the Public Welfare. Other titles are Changing China, The Moslem World, The New Era in Asia and David Livingstone. They may be obtained from the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Boston; Missionary Education Movement, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York; Rev. E. F. Hall, 920 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, or through inquiry of the Education Department of the American Board. Rental two dollars and cost of transportation.

A campaign to secure subscriptions for *Everyland* is now in progress with tempting offers to the boy and girl canvasser. Remember the offer of Life and Light combined with this charming magazine for young people, for one dollar a year.

The edition of the Prayer Calendar is selling rapidly. Send orders immediately to Miss Hartshorn. The Set of Missionary Pictures has been enlarged and now contains the pictures of our latest recruits. Although this set was prepared at the request of some of the Branches, we have still on hand a number unsold. See last page of cover for information.

With this issue three more articles are added to the series on Child Life in Non-Christian Lands, now appearing in Life and Light.

Our Christmas "Some Shepherd Kurds," by Mrs. Stanley Emrich of Number. Mardin, well-known and loved by the women of our churches, has been reprinted as a leaflet, also "The Soldier Boy at Worship in Austria," by Mrs. John S. Porter, whose pen pictures are always welcomed by our readers. Both these contributions gain in interest from the distressing conditions under which they were written. In these days when all mail is delayed and much never reaches its destination, it is remarkable that these articles asked for last spring should have come through just in time for our Christmas reading.

Miss Annie L. Howe, whose name is familiar as one of the pioneer kindergartners in Japan, the principal of the wonderful "Glory Kindergarten," did not forget even in the first busy days after her return to Kobe, last July, to write the promised account of "The Child at School in Japan." This thoughtful and valuable paper has also been reprinted with some interesting statistics in regard to the Christian schools of Japan.

Words from the brilliant pen of Mrs. A. H. Smith are always read with smiles and tears and her letter under Our Field Correspondents is no exception. From the letters of this department we find as always the most graphic story of real conditions on the field. The Council Page and the Junior Work are not lacking in stimulating suggestions; the report of the annual meeting gives glimpes of the three helpful days at Philadelphia, and the Christmas Prayer by Dr. Rankin voices for us all the petitions we have longed to offer. This prayer has been reprinted on a suitable card for a Christmas greeting, and will be sent out with our leaflet orders.

In addition to the Institutes mentioned last month a very successful allday conference of the missionary societies in and about Buffalo, N. Y.,

Institutes and was held with the First Church of that city, October Branch Meetings. 23, under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Crosby, vice president of the New York State Branch. The annual meetings of the Worcester, Springfield, Rhode Island and Hartford Branches in October and of Essex South and Andover and Woburn in early November were well attended and encouraging. Middlesex Branch celebrated its fortieth anniversary on a golden autumn day, November 5, in South Framingham, with a fine program and a hopeful outlook. Mrs. Daniels, Miss Preston and Miss Buckley were Board representatives at these meetings, while Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Fairbank of India, and Miss Kinney of Turkey, gave the missionary addresses.

The financial showing of these Branches has helped to make the splendid report of the treasurer of the Board possible,—\$123,771.78 from the Branches for the regular pledged work. This is occasion for rejoicing indeed in the midst of all that saddens and distresses. It shows the loyal devotion of the women of our churches to the work unto which they have set their hands.

The editorial secretary was obliged to report at Philadelphia that of the 2,000 much sought for new subscribers to our monthly magazine only "Life and Light" 300 have appeared on our lists in 1914. New solicitors for 1915. have however been successful in many societies and we "look for the returns" during this month of December. With the critical conditions in Turkey and other missions, no woman who seeks the "Glory of the King" can afford to give up this little herald of the Cross, for in it appear the personal words from our women missionaries and the appeals for the work of our own Woman's Boards. Miss Conley reports

a very cheering response to the postal card reminders sent to subscribers. Will not all the solicitors unite in a Christmas present to the Board of at least a ten per cent increase in the number of supporters? Samples of this December number sent on application to The Subscription Department.

A summary of the Treasurer's report will be found at the close of the receipts for the month, and we all rejoice that it shows the year to have Good News from been one of marked success. There is a gratifying gain the Treasury. in almost every department of our work. Our total receipts, which include interest, have been larger than ever before, \$210,120.58, a figure which exceeds that of any previous year by more than \$10,000. The total of Branch contributions for regular work is also most encouraging and shows a gain of \$3,193.71. This is the fifth year in which there has been a steady increase in these gifts, and we rejoice in the knowledge that our societies are gaining so materially in strength and efficiency. A noteworthy feature of this increase is the fact that nine of the Branches have gained in each of the last three years. We gratefully recognize the loyal and faithful efforts which have made these results possible.

A missionary wrote from Smyrna two months ago:-

We shall be badly off for mail especially with the Turks as they are now. They are simply brigands and are stealing right and left, and demanding all sorts of things from people. Did you hear how they came into a prayer meeting in our Protestant church one evening and demanded the furniture for their new police station; they had their list ready and were very particular about each thing, a walnut desk, a large mirror, a spring sofa, one arm chair, six common chairs, one hat rack, and they also asked for coffee cups and towels but these were not given. One day last week they went to all the houses around here, asking for flower pots to decorate their rooms. They say they are going to expel all the Christians from these parts—it may be only a threat but they certainly are against all Christians, foreigners as well as natives. With all these troubles, and wars and rumors of war, we are getting ready to open school next week.

#### COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS

	For	Regular W	ork	For One-third		For	Legacies	mom 1 I
	Branches	Other Sources	Total	Buildings	Matured Cond'l Gift	Special Objects	Available	TOTAL
1913	\$120,578.07	\$7,020.17	\$127,598.24	\$25,217.45	\$833.00	\$2,423.56	\$21,856.35	\$177,928.60
1914	123,771.78	6,742.74	130,514.52	43,370.10	833.00	2,198.56	24,767.22	201,683.40
Gain	. 3,193.71		2,916.28	18,152.65			2,910.87	23,754.80
Loss		277.43				225.00		



## CONCERNING SOME SHEPHERD KURDS

BY JEANNETTE W. EMRICH, MARDIN

For the Christmas season Mrs. Stanley Emrich, writing out of distressful circumstances and with heart aching over the misery rife in God's world in place of "the peace and good will upon earth," sends us this message about some shepherd lads of Mardin who on the old Mesopotamian plain watch their flocks as did the shepherds of old.—The Editor.

One might have thought of our *memsha* with its dirt flooring and scruboak roofing as a stage. It was a very satisfactory porch, however, with its wonderful view into the vineyard-covered valley, and out beyond the irregular line of hills to the stretch of the Mesopotamian plain.

The figures that passed across our outdoor stage were many and as different as youth is from old age, and as the East is from the West; as the Kurdish shepherd boys following their flocks are from the kindly-faced, well-beloved senior missionary giving the long, efficient years of his life in service for them.

We came to know and to care for many of the children who came from the huts and tents near by to gaze at us with shy curiosity. One small missionary son loved them not wisely but too well—and the results were disastrous, at least to his mother's peace of mind—for little Kurdish Bedreeya, with her untidy, inhabited shock of hair, was found hugging the small American rapturously—head laid against head. "She's such a nice little girl," he explained, when remonstrated with; and that it was several days before it seemed possible to let him become a member of polite society, did not cool his affection in the least. And they are indeed "such nice" little boys and girls, and such dirty ones, and such ignorant ones! They grow up like little animals, rolling and playing on the ground with the dogs, learning to strike and curse, learning to care for the sheep as they grow older—growing up in the dirt, ignorance and indifference of their fathers.

A boy of twelve came on to the stage one morning demanding to see the *Hatoon* (lady).

"I've a cut on my leg," he explained to me, "and would like some milhem" (salve).

"Let me see it," I suggested.

No, he would prefer not to show it, but when assured that a cut was a cut, and that its place made no difference, he modestly showed me a gouge in his leg. His dagger had slipped, he explained, while he was cutting a stick. Possibly it had—I didn't press the point—for these small shepherd boys have many quarrels among themselves, and it takes but an instant to draw a dagger.

Peroxide, some ointment and a clean bandage did their work, and Daoud—the name of the David of old who also kept the sheep, had come down to this small Kurdish shepherd—began to lose his suspicion of the things foreign he was seeing. Then came talk of his sheep, of the bravery of his dog, of his rising before the sun and sitting out on the hills all day; of his return with his sheep when it was dark, or of his lying out under the stars.

"And there are sometimes wolves," I observed, "and then have you no fear?"

"They are but cowards and I have my dagger," he answered—this twelve-year-old David.

"It is nearly the time of Ramazan, and will you stay out in this terrible heat without even a drink?"

"Inshallah—God willing, I will do it," said Daoud.

"But it's bitter hard and cruel for you," I protested, trying to arouse his self-pity.

"It is the will of God," answered this shepherd boy, and was silent.

"Do you pray to God when you are out on the hills with the sheep?" I questioned.

"I will wait for another year and then begin," was the answer.

"But you fast, child—you go without food and drink all this long, hot month—why can you not pray?"

"It is the law of my father and the will of God," he explained patiently.

"I shall come to-morrow," he remarked as he went. I explained that his leg would be all right and that his coming was not necessary.

"Nevertheless, I shall come," said David.

"Then wait a few days," I suggested, for the time was a busy one.

The next day but one, at sunrise, I heard the violent protestations of our cook: "She is asleep, she would see no one at this hour."

"But I wish to see her," came the voice of Daoud.

"Go away," said the cook ungraciously.

Silence for a moment and then the sound of feet on gravelly earth at the back of our one-room house. "Sheep going by," I thought as I dozed.

"Hatoon," said the shepherd David's voice from a small window above the bed.

"Go away, Daoud," I protested, "I'm asleep."

His head appeared in the opening and he gazed stolidly down. "I want more milhem," he announced.

"But isn't your leg well?" I asked sleepily.

"Thanks be to God-yes."

"Then go away, for it is the hour of sleep. We will talk another day."

A rattle of gravel, shrill calls to his sheep and David the shepherd was gone.

Sheikh Musa (Holy man Moses) drove his sheep toward home one evening, the dust from under the many feet rising as most annoying incense in our nostrils. The small Moses himself walked across the *memsha* and stood regarding us with vacant, unintelligent face.

"He's a bold one," remarked Tomas, the garden boy, following him.

"Only curious," we thought but Tomas argued his point. "His people have spoiled him because he is an only child."

That sounded like an Americanism and we were interested.

"There are sisters in plenty," the khawaja remarked.

"Girls are as nothing," said Tomas disdainfully. "Sheikh Musa is the only boy and so the only child, and he does as he wishes. He is lazy and stupid." We thought it well that the uncomplimentary remarks in Arabic were unintelligible to the Kurdish "Holy man Moses."

"Now Aliko wouldn't walk up and stare so," went on the argument. A wave of the hand showed us another small shepherd boy standing among his sheep some distance away. "He is a good boy and obeys his father and doesn't beat his mother and he is learning to pray," Tomas stated triumphantly.

"Does Musa pray?" I wished to know, watching the expressionless, small face.

"No"; Tomas seemed full of information. "He doesn't wish to, and neither will he fast now that it is Ramazan. If he is hungry he will eat

and if he wishes water he drinks." We thought that this young backslider from the laws of Mohammed certainly had a will of his own.

"His grandmother looks for a wife for him," our informant went on.

"What!" I gasped. "But he can't be more than nine years old."

"He is eleven—and in two years he will marry. He will have children, and beat his wife and care for his sheep, and some day die." Tomas outlined



THREE SHEPHERD BOYS

the tragic life impassively. "He's only a Kurd. What are Kurds?" he asked, dismissing the small Sheikh Musa with a wave of his hand. "They are nothing," he answered himself.

"They are God's people in waiting," said the *khawaja* quietly as we watched the small figure move away, his sheep in line behind him.

We were introduced to Aliko one evening by hearing the voice of one

of the missionary boys-"Aliko," it shrilled, "Oh, A-lee-ko."

"Ai-ai," came the far-away answer.

"Have any wolves come upon your sheep to-day?" went out the voice.

No response—and we waited as eagerly for the answer as did the alert questioner. Soon the rattle of stones and the sweet odor of Jabe-el-aroos,—the mint whose sweetness perfumes the pocket of the bride—announced the coming of Aliko and his sheep.

"Any wolves to-day, Aliko?" repeated the small American hopefully.

"Praise be to God, none came."

"But perhaps they will to-morrow"—the voice refused to show disappointment.

"God forbid that such a thing should happen," said Aliko.

"Come up on the memsha," said The Boy, and that was our introduction to Ali.

We saw a shy lad of thirteen, thin to the point of emaciation—a coarse, soiled shirt his one covering. We liked him—his frank eyes, his intelligent waiting for what might come.

"The sun will soon set," said the khawaja, "and we can see your people on the roof making ready the dinner. Are you not hungry?"

"I have not eaten since before the sun rose and I am hungry," answered this young follower of the Prophet. "Nor has water touched my lips," he added proudly.

We thought of the blistering heat and the lad alone since sunrise on the hills.

"It is very hard for Aliko," explained The Boy.

"But what would happen if you did eat?" I tempted him.

"God knows all things," came the rebuke. "I have bread in my pocket and I am by the water all day, and because my work is hard in the sun I have my father's permission to taste the bread and drink, even during this month of Ramazan."

"Then why?" I marvelled.

"I would do the will of God as does my father and so I try not to touch the things forbidden," said Aliko.

"And he is learning to touch his head to the ground and say his prayers," added The Boy.

"My father teaches me," said the shepherd lad simply, "and some day I may read the Koran."

"Sufi Mohammed, your father is a good man," we agreed.

Living in such isolation, with no schools, no teachers, no mosque, I wondered how they had their teaching. The khawaja voiced my thought. "From where do you learn these things?" he asked. "There are children

who pray and those who do not."

"Over in that mountain," said Aliko, pointing to a distant line of hills, is a very holy man, Sheikh-Shaybay. If my father will but take him presents he will tell him the will of God in all things. We paid him but two sheep and he wrote a charm whereby no wolf was to come near our flocks."

"But you said that wolves had come," objected The Boy with wonder-

ing eyes.

"It was the will of God that they should come and no fault of the holy man," explained Aliko patiently. "And once when our donkey was lost, my father gave but a load of barley and the Sheikh told us we would find him to the north in the mountains."

"And did you?" said The Boy eagerly.

"No," admitted Aliko, "the donkey had wandered south toward the city—but nevertheless we found him as the holy man said we would."

"Would you like to go to school and learn things?" questioned the

khawaja. The small face lightened for a moment.

"But my father says that books and schools are not for such as we, and I must care for the sheep and help my father. But I think I would like to read a book," Aliko added wistfully.

We could see him some moments later sitting in the circle of his people, eating from the single dish of boiled wheat—for the sun had set and the

hunger of the long day might be appeased.

It was some time before we spoke. "'Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies,'" repeated the *khawaja* softly. "There is food of which they know not," he added later, "and there is the full cup which cannot hold what God would give them—but a *Ramazan* is on them and they can neither eat nor drink."



CHILDREN OF THE WILDERNESS

## THE SOLDIER BOY AT WORSHIP IN AUSTRIA

BY LUCRETIA COLVER PORTER, PRAGUE

Our readers will be grateful to Mrs. Porter, who in the midst of war's alarms and personal discomfort has prepared this article, and by dint of unusual precautions has succeeded in getting it through in time for the Christmas number. Unfortunately the beautiful colored illustrations sent with it could not be reproduced in black and white.—The Editor.

By simply lifting the eyes as I sit here at my desk, I see soldiers drilling in two different places. Rising and going to the window, one sees moving lines of men on two other drill grounds and, in the freight yards below, a long line of transport cars each marked with a red cross and each, having brought its burden of wounded soldiers to our city, is now waiting for the night to carry fresh life to the field of battle. The firing of machine guns at times peppers the air. Thousands of wounded are with us so that, according to Cas (The Times), "Prague is one great hospital." Thousands of refugees are here or on the way. Disease, want, pestilence are also here or on the way. The very air seems electric with "War! War!" and the whole round earth feels the thrill, to the wilds of Africa and the islands of the sea. And yet,—the millions of men to-day on the battlefields of Europe, with millions more of the nations to which they belong, as little children with clasped hands, in something like twenty different languages prayed, "Our Father." Somehow in such conditions there seems a grim irony in trying to write about,

## "THE CHILD AT WORSHIP"

The boy babies of '94 have been called to arms and the "'95s," "'96s" and "'97s" may soon follow. As illustrating the worship of many, many European children, let us take one of these young soldiers of the nineties and try to follow him in his religious life.

He was born in Northern Austria and his name is "Josef." Now if "Pepy," as the Josefs are usually called here in Bohemia, had come into the world a weakling, with small chances for life, the nurse herself, if necessary, would have baptized him at once; for according to the Roman Catholic Church children are born in sin and before baptism are outside the pale of the Church and so unsaved. But Pepy was no weakling, so they waited a day or two, then they wrapped his soft little body in a feather-bed dress, wound it snugly round and round with an embroidered strap (fit emblem of his future life) and tied it with a blue ribbon for

Pepy is a boy; the girls are tied with pink or rose. The mid-wife, or babicka, took the mummy-like little bundle on her arm under the large apron-like mantle fastened over the shoulder used only for christenings and, attended by the godfather and perhaps one or two family friends, Pepy sets out for his first act of worship.

#### THE CHRISTENING OF PEPY

In this ceremony of baptism, "the first and most needful of all the seven sacraments," according to the Roman Church, various things are done to and for the little creature in the feather-bed dress. He is given a name or names, one of which at least should be the name of a saint who is to be "his protector and example for virtue here on earth and his intercessor before the Father in heaven." Blowing three times into the baby face the priest says, "Come out from him, thou unclean spirit and give place to the Holy Spirit, the Comforter." He places upon the little tongue a bit of consecrated salt that the life "may be kept from sin's defilement." Touching the baby ears and nostrils with saliva the priest says, "Effeta" (be opened), that he may be "always ready to hear the word of God and may delight in good works." In Pepy's behalf the godfather makes confession of faith and renounces for him the devil and all his works. Then the priest baptizes him and, with various signs and ceremonies by virtue of his priestly authority, admits him to the membership and communion of "the Church" and, placing a lighted candle in the godfather's hand, "that the baptized may walk in the light of faith and be a shining example to others,"\* the party is dismissed. Returning home the babicka announces: "We took away from you a heathen. We have brought you back a Christian." Pepy, by this act of baptism is now in the fold. His baptismal certificate is a most important document. It must be presented when he goes to school, when he is married, when he enters a profession or inherits property, -hardly can he be buried without it.

In the years to come not only his own birthday but also his name's day or saint's day is to be observed (for Pepy, "St. Josef's Day" on the 19th of March); and, as the calendar gives the name of some saint for every day of the year, every Austrian boy or girl can have a name's day.

The Roman Church with admirable forethought has taken care that the

<sup>\*</sup>All this is written by way of explanation in the Roman Catholic Church liturgy, but hardly remembered or understood by the great majority of her people in this land.

very life of her children should be woven and interwoven with religious forms and ceremonies. Pepy's mother, a rather unusually religious woman, taught the little fingers to make the sign of the cross before the crucifix and when passing a church. Before he could understand the words she began to teach him, "Our Father" and "Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord be with thee! Blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and in the hour of death, Amen." A prayer to the guardian angels he also learns and perhaps a beginning is made on the Credo. Mother tells him stories of some of the saints in the pictures hanging all around the living room walls; stories of miracles and with curiously twisted ideas of right and wrong. He sees the wick in the little oil vessel before the crucifix lighted on Fridays and for "the souls in purgatory." He sees shrines and images and pictures of the Virgin on the older houses of the city in which he lives, and in the churches there are altars, pictures and images galore. At every turn the externals of religion appeal to eye and ear but, - Pepy has begun to notice that mother and the rest do not always speak or do the truth. He is puzzled that he is sometimes praised and called "cute" and at other times punished for the same act when it causes discomfort to others. And father's religion is crowded into brief moments of his life. On the whole the prayers and things he has to learn and say-sometimes several times as punishmentare a bother. Certain influences have begun to work in Pepy's life.

### PEPY'S FEAST DAYS

Pepy now begins to have his own little part in the great and holy feast days liberally sprinkled throughout the year. There are several Austrian holidays commemorating events in the life of the Virgin Mary; her conception, her birth, the annunciation and so on to her reception with glorified body into heaven. There are two special saints' holidays: St. Stephen's, that of Peter and Paul,—here in Bohemia, St. Nepomuk's Day, when there are illuminations by the river, when Prague is full of strangers and the Charles Bridge is black with people worshiping at the saint's shrine. And then, in dark, dreary November comes "All Saints" Day and "All Souls," when the graves in the cemeteries are decorated with flowers and candles and prayers are said for the souls in purgatory. But the Easter season means more to Pepy. After the long dark winter comes Palm Sunday and Pepy has his own little bunch of pussy willows bought of one of the women selling them at the church door. On "White

Saturday" mother takes him to the church and holds him up over the crowd so that he can see the image of the crucified Christ lying in the tomb made behind one of the altars, and there are celebrations of the mass, processions, consecrations and illuminations. But best of all he likes it when exactly at noon on Good Friday he and the other boys twirl their rehtacky, wooden toys which make a whirring rackety noise most satisfying to the hearts of the boys,—and this takes the place of the ringing of church bells which are silent from "Green Thursday" until "White Saturday" on the eve of Easter Day when the city militia marches to the Emaus Church to the music of the band, and the bells in all the steeples ring out at the singing of the Gloria after the priest has chanted at the tomb, "Now is He risen." On Easter Sunday everyone goes to church and partakes of the communion, and there are new clothes and feasting on lamb, cakes, wine and eggs. On Easter Monday Pepy goes to visit his cousins in the country and, with the other boys, he has his gay little Easter switch wherewith to chase the girls, and he goes begging for the gaily colored Easter eggs, caroling as he goes a queer little jingle begging auntie to give him "an egg, red, yellow or white just as she likes," and ending with "Let the Lord Jesus Christ be praised!" And they all have a bit of the cakes consecrated in the church and the children carry out the crumbs to the chickens, the cows and even the pigs that all may share in the Easter joy and for prosperity and good luck.

Five weeks after, when all the country round seemed bursting into new life, Pepy went with his cousins to mass and there with the school children and some of the villagers, headed by the village priest, they went out in procession "to bless the fields." There were short services at the crosses and shrines along the way and prayers to the saints that they intercede for fertility of the fields and protection against famine and plague.

So many holy days with ofttimes picturesque ceremonies have a part in Pepy's worship as a child of the Roman Church! Passing over *Corpus Christi* with its booming of cannon, altars and flower-strewn ways, gorgeously robed priests heading processions gay with children all in white and flower bedecked,—then leaving the story of Pepy's pilgrimage to the "Holy Mountain" we come to

## "ADVENT," THE TIME OF ALL THE YEAR TO PEPY

When the first load of Christmas trees was set up on the street corner on one of the first dark days of December, it never failed to send a thrill of delight from the crown of Pepy's green felt hat to the toe of his

stubby shoes. The shop windows were gaily hideous with figures of St. Nicholas and the crt or devil; a fearsome little figure all black from the horns on his head to the hoofs of his feet, carrying a pitchfork in one hand and a bundle of switches under his arm. To Pepy's house on the eve of December the sixth comes the good Saint Nicholas (Svaty Mikulás), a tall imposing figure with a crown on his head; his flowing hair and beard snowy white and over his long white robe a scarlet mantle with a gilt cross in front; in one hand a shepherd's crook and over his arm a basket of oranges, nuts, apples and gingerbread men which he distributes to the children who glibly recite the prayers and stories they have learned and prove that they were fairly good the whole year round. Well it is that the horrid black devil who used to whip and scare the naughty children comes no more. He is not permitted.

On Christmas Eve the Christmas tree with its candles and chubby-faced angels, its silver stars, paper flowers, nuts and bonbons is set up in Pepy's home. Each child receives a gift (Pepy's a sword and military cap, the desire of his heart), and O, how good tasted the long braided Christmas cakes and all the goodies after the long day's fast!

On Christmas Day they all go to see the Jezisek. A realistic sort of manger in the church has hay in it and a doll for the baby Jesus, then, with wooden figures for Mary and Joseph and the cattle and with pictured angels in the background, in spite of some anachronisms it is suggestive and altogether wonderful to Pepy and the rest. Of course there are masses in the church and feasting in the homes and Christmas is a great day.

On January sixth, the day of the "Three Kings, K. M. B.," for "Kaspar, Melichar and Baltazar," are marked in chalk over the doors of all the dwellings, incense is burned, and Pepy rigged up in a long cloak and a crown on his head, with other boys goes from house to house singing,

"We three kings have come from far Good luck and health we wish you."

## WHEN PEPY GOES TO SCHOOL

Now his religious education progresses in earnest. He "has religion" twice a week all the years of school life and the catechist in his long black gown is an important member of the school board. Beginning with the church building he learns or should learn that the steeple is like a finger pointing heavenward; that the bell calls to prayers and worship; the round ball surmounted by a cross signifies that the Christian faith has

spread throughout the world, and if there is a rooster on the roof it gives the call to watch. In stated lessons he has to learn the interior church construction in all its parts; of the high altar (at the east because from thence came the gospel and Jesus the Light of the World) and about all the appurtenances thereof even to the name of the napkin covering the communion cup. He should know the names and signification of each article of the priest's apparel and why on different occasions he wears white, red, purple or black. He has lessons all about the divisions of the church year, the celebrations of holy days, of the confessional, mass, sacraments and, in fact, almost all that pertains to the ordinary church liturgy. He learns too the catechism and something of Bible history, but not the Bible itself. When nine or ten years old Pepy goes to confessional and at fourteen he and others receive svaté birmovani (holy confirmation), when the bishop lays hands upon them that they may receive the Holy Spirit. In Pepy's school, as in the others, the boys have little regard for the truth and as for cheating in their lessons! "Why," said one, "you could say that all the boys in my class cheat: there is not one who doesn't." Impurity has begun its deadly work. These sins have honeycombed the land. The boys have "religion" just as they have arithmetic or geography, only that it seems to have less practical bearing on their lives. They must have certain marks in it to pass into the next grade. "But," say they, "what do we care about the color of the priest's robe and all the rest?" When they leave school having "had religion" for eight, ten or fourteen years they are sick and tired of it all. They say, "Good-by to Religion! We have had enough of it. We're through!"

After examining the schoolbooks on religion used in the Austrian schools, though admitting that there is much that is beautiful and true in them, one is puzzled and amazed at the results. Is it because of the great additions and subtractions to that which is taught in the Bible itself that the Roman Church is robbed of spiritual life and power? Why this sickening contrast between the teachings of Jesus and the lives of people and priest?

Pepy is "Josef" now. The worship of his childhood he has left behind him. With real sword and gun he went to war a few weeks ago. To-day, at noon, a train with several hundred sick and wounded soldiers comes to our city. Is Pepy among them? Not to Mary, but to our Lord and Saviour do I cry, "O Lord! have mercy upon them, now and in the hour of death. Amen."

## THE CHILD AT SCHOOL IN JAPAN

BY ANNIE L. HOWE, KOBE

#### FOREWORD



IF a child comes from a well-to-do family, he enters the kindergarten at three and comes out from the university at twenty-five, having had twenty-two years at school. If he has an ambition to go on further, he may either enter the post-graduate course at the university or go abroad, either privately, or, in the case of exceptional scholarship may be sent by the government for special research. For girls the advantages are not so great. They may, like their brothers, enter the kinder-

garten at three and go with them through the primary schools, common and higher. (See frontispiece.) After that they may enter the girls' higher schools, and there education ends, unless they enter the colleges of the missions; the one University for Women in Tokyo essays the only higher education provided by the government—the higher normal school or the Musical Academy. It is said that one of the government universities has opened its doors to women and that three women have taken the examinations with great credit-an entering wedge toward sharing the educational advantages of the men, but at the present writing a Japanese girl ends her education at eighteen years of age.

### IN THE KINDERGARTEN

Here, if the work be good, the child has his soul stirred to



KINDERGARTEN COMRADES

a beautiful life. The morning lessons on Bible truths with Bible stories, on nature, on art, commerce, history, geography, literature and biography give him an interest in many an art and science. His songs, games and work; the regularity and order of his surroundings—all this must surely go toward a beautiful life.

At six he enters the ordinary primary school with a curriculum not

unlike that of a similar school in the United States. But there are some features of his life as a schoolboy in Japan quite foreign to a child in an American school. He is likely to be taken on frequent excursions with the rest of his class, the class teacher going too. For the children of the schools these journeys are not far ones, but they are much enjoyed, and almost every day in good weather one may meet a crowd starting off, singing in a most spirited manner and with little knapsacks slung over their shoulders.

These boys and girls are not turned loose in vacation time to dawdle about ice cream soda fountains or to waste their days in independent amusements—not they! They are given careful rules as to how they shall spend their short vacation, and report at the school twice each month



KINDERGARTEN GRADUATES

for inspection and additional friendly counsel as to how to spend their time of freedom from school duties. Some of their vacation rules are as follows: 1. Get up early. 2. Go to bed early. 3. Keep the stomach warm. 4. Do not take much ice or cake. 5. Do not go into the sun without covering the head. 6. Do not go far from home without leave. 7. Wash hands before eating. 8. Keep your own drinking cup. 9. Wash out your mouth with lukewarm water after meals. Besides the general

rules there are some other plans made for the vacation. One of these is, that each child shall keep a diary, to be handed to the school at the end of the summer.

### A Schoolboy's Diary

The following is a translation from a summer vacation diary written by a boy of the fifth-year class (eleven years) in the primary school of Aboshi,



STARTING FOR SCHOOL

a seaside town of Hyogo prefecture. The original shows the wonderful precocity of the writer.

"Friday, August 1. Went to Hiohama to assist in father's work. It was quite pleasant under the scorching sun to walk on the yielding sand. Fastened my hat tight on my head with elastic cord lest it should be blown away by the wind. Some of the laborers who had been taking a siesta were occasionally awakened by the approaching steps of my father, and resumed their work in a sly manner. When my assistance was over, splash! I jumped into the sea.

"Saturday, August 2. Awfully hot day. How unbearable the heat was! Undisturbed stillness reigned all around, the neighbors must have been taking a midday nap. While I was sweeping the garden, a fishing rod happened to drop on my head and produced a bump there as if it were inviting me to angling.

Taking up the rod I set out in the direction of the Hiohama Bridge. "Sunday, August 3. Fine. Got up earlier than usual as I had to go to school to-day, but having some household work to attend to I could not leave before half past seven. Hastened to school but I was in such a hurry I forgot to stop at the house of a family to which a message was to

be sent. On my arrival at school, I found Masters Kamimura and Namiki together with Master Shimiza of the Ko group, watering the plants in the garden." (*Note.*—There are no school sessions on Sunday but school gardens are cared for during vacation by groups of children selected to serve in rotation. A. L. H.)

"Monday, August 4. Ended review at nine in the morning. Sister began needlework with threads of various colors; red, blue, purple and what not. She is good at sewing. Went out into the garden carrying dumbbells. The morning breeze was quite refreshing.

"Tuesday, August 5. Went to the Hong Kwangi Temple. The priest was an aged man of about seventy, and with a snowy beard reaching down to his breast. He preached in a most enthusiastic manner. When he emphasized the importance of faithfully keeping the Imperial Rescript on Education and gave us young people advice that might make us good citizens when we were grown up, we sat in proper posture and listened with all attention. When the venerable gentleman ended his sermon, his hearers raised the customary invocation, 'Namu amida—dabutsu! Namu amida—dabutsu! Namu amida—dabutsu! (formula for temple worship)." (Note.—All children must attend the public school from six to fourteen—Christian as well as un-Christian. I do not know how Christian parents like this sort of thing.)

"Wednesday, August 6. My dreams were suddenly broken by the cries of a man who sold leafy bamboos used in the *Tana bata* festival. The cries put me in mind of Otaka Gengo, one of the forty-seven *ronia*. Putting into the ink slab the dew which I had gathered for the night, I copied some poems on the five colored *tanjaku*, so the preparations for the fete were all ready.

"Thursday, August 7. Soon after return from school, I, half naked, helped in the cleaning of the well. All the neighbors, old and young, combined in the work, heartily crying out when they tugged at the rope, "Enyara—Yakko!" Enyara—Yakko!" The party went round to each of the neighbors for the same purpose. When the task was over and I came home, I found mother placing saké and rice on the covered well as an offering to the deity of the well and praying that water of the best kind might come out of it.

"Friday, August 8. A big basket trunk arrived by steamer from my elder sister in Osaka. What delight! What could be the contents? Why nothing could be more welcome and acceptable to me. An excellent toy aeroplane! I sat about putting it in order on the spot."

# Junior Work

## ORGANIZED SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES FEDERATED FOR MISSIONARY WORK

BY MRS. E. R. STORRS, JUNIOR LOOKOUT

Up to two years ago, the Fourth Church of Hartford was doing its missionary work with its young women by means of a Young Woman's Missionary Society. That society had been most fortunate in having splendid leaders who had done excellent work with the young women who attended its meetings,—but the number attending was small compared to the large number of young women in our church, every one of whom we wanted to interest in mission work.

So another plan was tried. In the Senior Department of our Sunday school were seven active organized classes of young women with memberships of from ten to thirty. It was determined to use for missionary work these organizations already existing, as there was plenty of enthusiasm for club work in each organization.

The movement was started by one class inviting by note all the other classes to a missionary social. A two-part evening was planned, part missionary meeting and part social entertainment. To the latter each class was asked to contribute one number for the program. A missionary speaker was secured, a young man who was soon to go as a missionary. He told of how the work had appealed to him as a life work and we feel sure that a lasting impression of the importance of the work was made upon the group of thirty girls who were assembled that evening. The plan for the entertainment which followed proved so popular, that we have followed it at all our semi-annual meetings since. Of course, the entertaining class served refreshments.

From that start our present plan of work has grown. We were advised to form some organization of the classes, but in following the advice, we made the form of organization exceedingly simple as will be noted from the Constitution appended below. The name "Federation of Young Women's Classes for Mission Work" was adopted and a secretary and treasurer were chosen. So far the Junior Lookout has been the leader. Meetings are held semi-annually and they are missionary socials. One is held near the beginning of the season of greatest activity in the church and the other at the end. At the former we mean to have a missionary

speaker and to present plans for work. Each class is free to do its work in its own way though the sums of money contributed for foreign and for home work are to be put together and sent to the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions and the Congregational Home Missionary Society, respectively, from the Federation of Classes of the Fourth Church. Thus we put church loyalty before class loyalty.

At our June meeting we have a report presented by each class telling of what it, as an organization, has accomplished during the year. We report our foreign and home work and also our local charitable work. Thus each class is stimulated by hearing what the others have done.

Our contribution to the Woman's Board has been double that of the former society. We realize the fact that the success of our method of work has been due to the fact that each teacher of our young women's classes is an earnest worker for missions. Each teacher is really the leader of a mission circle.

We have done little for home missions so far but we mean to do more, and not at the expense of our foreign work either. Thus we expect to train our young women to be supporters of all the missionary work of our church, women who are well informed as to the opportunities for their service in the field of missions and willing to give that service to the utmost of their ability.

#### CONSTITUTION

#### ARTICLE I. NAME

The young women's organized classes of the Fourth Church Sunday School shall unite for missionary work, the union to be known as the "Federation of Young Women's Classes for Mission Work."

### ARTICLE II. OBJECT

The aim of the Federation shall be to do missionary work with the greatest possible efficiency, in the foreign fields through the Hartford Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions and in the home fields through the home missionary organizations of our church.

#### ARTICLE III. OFFICERS

The officers of the Federation shall be a secretary and a treasurer.

#### ARTICLE IV. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The duties of the secretary shall be to keep a record of meetings and to distribute information to the various classes.

The duties of the treasurer shall be to receive the money from the individual classes and to send it to the Hartford Branch or to the other organizations as denoted.



We owe much to the leaders who at great personal sacrifice are putting through this first series of such conferences upon the Pacific Coast. Five Missionary have been held in San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, Santa Conferences. Cruz and San Jose, and after the November elections, there will be three in Southern California. Dr. Ernest Hall is the organizer of these institutes, and Mrs. Paul Raymond, as one of the instructors, has been in constant demand. Among the missionary speakers are Mrs. George B. Cowles and Dr. J. K. Browne. Those in attendance have gained a new appreciation of the necessity and the possibilities of advanced methods in our church work.

We shall long remember the last afternoon Dr. Tallmon spent with the Woman's Board. It was so evident that she felt the weight of the grave Dr. Tallmon's responsibilities she must assume on her return to Lintsing, Work. with no medical adviser within miles, and with the overpowering need of millions of suffering people upon every hand. The prayer with which we sent her out was voiced by Mrs. Horace Pitkin Evans. It was an earnest petition that Dr. Tallmon might have the physical strength for this tremendous work.

The North China Mission after fifty years spent in laying foundations and in training Christian workers has come to an epoch-making time, reNew Days organizing so as to give the Chinese equal share in its in North China. councils. Even Mrs. Arthur Smith feels keenly having no English reports at the Annual Meeting; but she adds: "The Chinese look so hopeful and leager it seems as if the new heavens and the new

no English reports at the Annual Meeting; but she adds: "The Chinese look so hopeful and eager, it seems as if 'the new heavens and the new earth' might be likable. Mr. Stanley and Pastor Li are the two chairmen. The seats of the chapel at Tungchou are arranged on the sides of the room, so that the men face the women. We each have a special seat, one Chinese woman with one foreign lady; only one Chinese woman on the floor so far,—Mrs. Yang who reported beautifully for Paoting-fu. Lovely Ting Shu Ching is here from Lintsing, and Miss Tallmon is to prime her for her report." The summary of "Needs" that this new, energetic and democratic body finally compiled included this statement: "Lintsing station presses its request for a man physician. . . . The China Medical Conference

held in Peking in 1913 emphatically affirmed the principle that no medical work in hospitals should be left in charge of a single physician, and this was afterward strongly affirmed by the National Conference in Shanghai. The requests are therefore backed by the highest medical and missionary authority."

## "FOR SOME WERE SICK AND SOME WERE SAD"

BY DR. ROSE FAIRBANK BEALS, WAI, INDIA

The hospital has been full to overflowing most of the year. Indeed it seems to be growing popular. When all our twenty-four beds are full, patients still beg to be taken in; and they are very ready to lie on the floor, or if it is not rainy, on the veranda. It is often laughable to see how some one who has been in the hospital before, will come back and simply make herself at home, or will beg to be taken in for some slight ailment just for the sake of staying in the hospital. But we have to refuse many such. The other afternoon, while we were at the operating table taking out a most painful tumor from under a woman's arm, the nurses and doctors had a spirited discussion as to where the patient should be put after being taken out of the operating room. And it was decided that a woman who had undergone a serious abdominal operation some days before should be turned out of her bed to give place to this new case! Still this does not mean that we wish our hospital were larger, for with the staff we have and a limited amount of strength we can do only a limited amount of work well. And I feel sure that if more patients should come, they would not receive proper attention.

We have a great number of exceedingly interesting and pathetic cases, many of which we can relieve. And they are a very grateful people. As a rule they pay fees. But they also like to express their gratitude in some way. The other day a man came up on the veranda and gave me a bunch of exquisite maidenhair. I said, "How beautiful! But why did you not bring me the roots so that it would grow here at the bungalow?" He said, "Really, would you like the roots?" and went away. After awhile he came back, having walked about four miles, with a great load of maidenhair with roots and plenty of moist earth in which to plant it. I was pleased, but he was more pleased that he had found something that he could do for us. And so it is that they often bestow upon us vegetables, peanuts, green grain and many other things.

Our out-patient department continues to occupy us nearly half the time. We have from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five patients there daily. I am supposed to see the women and children, and my husband the men, but the overwhelming majority of my cases are babies. I sometimes wonder if it is my talk on opium-giving which leads the women to bring their babies to me. In the last weeks, we have had many cases of pneumonia, bronchitis and dysentery. No matter which disease the baby has, I am sure to end my advice with a strong appeal to stop the opium which is almost always a part of the trouble. I try in every way possible to impress them: by sarcasm, appeal to mother love, stern command, jokes, argument-anything which may help the case. For it is pitiful to see their poor, weak, opium-fed babies! Do you suppose that in time we can make any real impression on the habit of opium-giving in this valley? I often think it is just like the slow, slow progress which Christianity is making. Every day it is sung and talked and talked in the hospital and in the out-patient department, sometimes with great power, and it is certainly making its way. But do pray for us and help us that the fruits of the work may abound.

## A WORLD'S HEARTACHE

The great world's heart is aching, aching fiercely in the night, And God alone can heal it, and God alone give light; And the men to bear that message, and to speak the living word, Are you and I, my brothers, and the millions that have heard.

Can we close our eyes to duty? Can we fold our hands at ease, While the gates of night stand open to the pathways of the seas? Can we shut up our Compassions? Can we leave our prayer unsaid Till the lands which sin has blasted have been quickened from the dead?

We grovel among trifles and our spirits fret and toss, While above us burns the vision of the Christ upon the Cross; And the blood of Christ is streaming from His broken hands and side, And the lips of Christ are saying, "Tell my brothers I have died."

O Voice of God, we hear Thee above the shocks of time, Thine echoes roll around us, and the message is sublime; No power of man shall thwart us, no stronghold shall dismay When God commands obedience and love has led the way,

-Frederick George Scott.

## **OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS**

Miss Daisy D. M. Brown, of Ponasang, writes:-

In the last letter I told you of the opening of the new Bible Woman's Training School at Ponasang and now that the first term is over it is time for another chapter telling of some of the incidents of that never-to-beforgotten term. We were about "two weeks out" and so far all had been calm sailing, but on one morning when I went down for morning prayers I was met at the door by five or six women all in tears and all trying to tell me at once that one of the babies was very sick and wouldn't I come quickly and tell them what to do. They led me upstairs to see the child and it took no experienced eye to see that he was truly very sick. A servant was sent in haste to go into the city for the doctor who came out immediately bringing the lad's father with him. The symptoms were such that no certain diagnosis could be made, but plague was feared. All day we watched with the mother and the child who lay in a stupor most of the time. In the evening the doctor came again and thought the child ought to be taken to the hospital. It was hard to tell the father of the serious condition of the little one and that it seemed best to go immediately to the hospital. His struggle for self-control was hard to witness for he was facing the giving up of his only son. He finally turned to me and said that they would go, but oh! wouldn't I please go with them, they couldn't go alone! We called chairs and started as quickly as possible but it was 9.30 p. m. when we left the compound. It was a long ride through narrow, dark streets with high stone walls on either side and only lighted by our flickering torches which threw weird and ugly shadows about us. The doctor and nurse at the hospital made no complaint at being roused at that late hour and came out willingly to minister to the little sufferer. Imagine our surprise and happiness when we found the fever was broken and the crisis passed. The joy on the faces of the parents was worth going a long way to see. They stayed there with the child that night and I went in my chair back to Ponasang. It lacked but a few minutes of midnight when I again reached our compound, tired but happy to think the baby was so much better. As I remembered the experiences of the day and how that father and mother had constantly appealed to me for help and comfort and then the experiences of the night trip I felt as though maybe I was evoluting into a missionary!

This little lad of whom I have been telling you was one of four all about the same age who came with their mothers to school. They used to make things lively there sometimes for they were wide awake boys. Before the end of the term I decided they would all make good ministers—there were certain qualities possessed by them which seemed to especially qualify them. They had good voices for public work—they never had trouble in making themselves heard. They had strong convictions and were fearless in making them known. I think it might be



"THE CHILD AT WORK"

said of them with truth that they had the courage of their convictions! If they thought a thing ought to be done they would work with tireless efforts toward its accomplishment. Isn't it a grand thing that they could begin their training so young?

Just one more story I must tell you. Among the brightest and best of the students who came was Pék Cio, a woman who had formerly been a student at the girls' school. She brought a little daughter nine years old, but after a few weeks decided she could not stay as she could not earn enough out of school hours to pay the dollar a month board for the child. She was such a promising student it seemed a shame to have her go, and a way was found to help her financially so that she could go on with the work.

She was so grateful and came up

and thanked me again and again for the help received. She talked with me about her plans for the summer and her hopes for the future—she would have made a strong worker, I think. It was Tuesday that I saw her last as she was starting home with her little girl. The following Sunday evening she died of plague. I do not know what will be done with the little girl. Of course, I will not allow her to be sold if it can be helped but will if possible see that she is taken care of and educated.

So in our first term we had something of sorrow and tragedy but much of happiness and joy. Pék Cio's going is hard to understand but doubtless if we could see through long reaches of time we would see why it was best.

The fall term is looked forward to with eager anticipation. The one in charge has a few more words of the colloquial at her command which will be a great help to the running of things generally! We will hope for less sickness and look forward to "greater things ahead."

### Mrs. Arthur H. Smith writes from Western Hills (near Peking):-

### A NEW "UPLIFT"

Mr. Smith last autumn rewrote the *Uplift of China* for a new English edition of 17,000, mostly subscribed for before it was published. They expect to get out another edition before the year is out. It is accepted by High Churchmen, Low Churchmen, and Free Churchmen. The title page of the book, as used by the London Missionary Society, bears its "L. M. S." imprint, likewise the Church Missionary Society, its "C. M. S." and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel also stamp theirs "S. P. G."! He has preached in English in Tientsin, in Chinese in numerous places, given lectures, and been through the country field of Tungchou. In April he went to the important meeting of the China Continuation Committee in Shanghai—a big step forward in the unification of all the missionary interests in China. Last year the Mission Secretary was greatly overburdened and Mr. Smith wrote much for him. This year Mr. Smith himself has that office.

#### OUR PRESIDENT

In October, 1913, Yuan Shih Kai was elected. The air was electrical for days. One sat on the edge of one's chair waiting to see if there would be enough left of one to sit down after the election! His soldiers confessed later that if the vote went against him they meant to sack Peking! That of course at once setting it all right, and making a fine and natural beginning of a Republic! On Inauguration Day, sleepy cities were wakened by schools and schools marching to the music of brass bands. The country has needed drastic measures against sedition, and has had them. We aren't ready for a Republic. Without a dictator we must have had "Chaos and Old Night."

#### "WHITE WOLF"

For nearly a whole year our shame and sorrow has been "White Wolf," the fierce irrepressible bandit, who has plundered, burned, massacred, in seven provinces. He bought up some soldiers of the Southern Army with his loot, in one case even buying the weapons of the government troops. The immense reward offered has finally brought down his head, thank God! Many parts of the country are still seething with sedition, but Yuan has kept the upper hand. Therefore his flatterers have persuaded him to take the title "Shen Wu" or "Divine Commandant"! Of course divine here only means "like the gods." A Christian official gave him a Bible. He proposed giving it to his son. A lot of us are praying that God will make him read it.

Many people at the north are still cautious and keep their queues. The little Emperor still lives. Who knows, they perhaps think, but some dark night the cat may jump to the other side of the fence! The short-haired ones have new, stiff manners, an abrupt little bob of the head. In meetings a penitent man would say, in the old times, "Brother —, I beg your pardon, forgive me," making a deep graceful bow, down nearly to his knees, with hands down together in front. A man said the other day in a meeting, "I'm sorry I did it. It was wrong. In accordance with the etiquette of the Chinese Republic, I beg your pardon," and he stood up straight at "Attention" and just bobbed, and sat down! I thought it must have been much harder to forgive him!

### THE WINE OF LIBERTY

The wine of liberty is fermented here, and most young folks are getting too much. In one theological seminary and in one lower school some of the pupils, not being suited with something, refused to come and receive their diplomas, in one case nine out of twelve holding off! Some of them were very sorry and ashamed of it later. Ask for us wisdom, tact and love to be able to throw a rope to those who now cut adrift from the all safe moorings.

## PAOTING-FU TOUR

Some months ago I went by rail five hours from Peking to spend six weeks touring in the Paoting-fu field. The first tour pulled on one's heartstrings. The Paoting-fu angel had poured out his three woes impartially. Grasshoppers, cotton worm and a flood! They had had scarcely any crop for three years, but were so brave and patient. One

day we had a praise meeting. One man said, "I do want to praise God. We have been cold and hungry for three years and might have expected to be sick but God has kept us splendidly well. Praise the Lord. When the Pilgrim Fathers had nothing to eat they had a day of fasting. So Lo Chia Ying set apart Sunday for their fast day. A sudden chance to cut straw and earn money presented itself. About a dozen went, but with a wistful longing for the blessing the others might get, they did their strenuous all day of work fasting. Some of the Christians were deeply moved. The one educated young woman confessed weeping that her tongue had hindered the whole church. She seemed very penitent and gentle, and meant to go right to work for the women. These poor things promised God with one heart if they ever had any money again, they would give God one-thousandth of it!

#### A LIAN CHING TOUR

The better-off people had their assorted varieties of miseries too. In two places a woman's husband had been locked up in jail for weeks. In each case the church fasted and prayed, and he was let out—thank God! In each place the church was all women, and they were praying so hard for some men. One woman wanted to feel right toward her daughter-in-law, who was unfilial. She had heard that if a daughter-in-law pulled her mother-in-law's hair, the daughter-in-law must, in the next life, live on as a donkey. In four places they were distressed over insane relatives. One is invited to pray for rather unique circumstances. "There's Mr. Joe," said one woman, "his family are all heathen. He was so worried because folks stole from him, and bullied him, that he got bewildered. The family put up a 'coal-hill god,' and a 'heaven and earth god,' and a 'kitchen god." That night the devil came and shaved off his full beard and he's been crazy ever since!"

One woman found it so hard to feel right toward her husband. He wouldn't let her help her poor old parents. Her mother froze, and her old father was sick and starved. When they died, he had them each rolled up in millet stalks and buried, before she knew they were dead, lest she urge him to buy coffins. Thank God for a Christ who can sweeten even such griefs, and for a Comforter equal even to China's woes.

One dear, gentle, sweet-faced woman about my own age had a unique grievance. Her husband left her for thirty long years. No word and no money from him reached her. She supported the children and brought

them up and—became a Christian. Now he suddenly returns, will have none of her Christianity, will not let her go to church, nor even to market in that town, lest she get in a church service unknown to him. If she sits quiet in a corner trying to pray but not making a sound, he will perhaps suspect her secret cup of consolation and roar at her to know what she's "keeping so still for." "I told him I was going to take my jacket to my daughter to-day," she said, "and then I came straight here!" One day the worm turned. She said to him, "I brought up the family with honor and without stain upon your name for thirty years in your absence. How is it I cannot be trusted a moment in my old age, and after that record!" "Who is among you that walketh in darkness and hath no light, let him trust in the Name of the Lord and stay upon his God."



## Evangelistic Campaign in Foochow.

From the Call to Prayer published by the Fukien Provincial Evangelistic Committee we take the following statement regarding the great evangelistic campaign arranged for the province of Foochow from October 22-December 1:—

"The marked success which attended the Eddy evangelistic meetings in Foochow during the spring of 1913 led Christian leaders of Fukien to feel that the time was ripe for a great advance on the part of the church among the higher classes. For five days an average of 5,000 men, students, officials, business men and gentry, attended the meetings addressed by Professor Robertson-scientific lecturer-and Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, evangelist from New York. Over 1,500 men became inquirers promising to read the Bible daily, investigate the teachings of Christianity and if they found them true, to accept Jesus Christ as their personal Saviour. All six missions at work in Fukien, together with the Young Men's Christian Association, have now united in an effort to reach directly the men of the thirteen largest cities and indirectly to extend an influence to all parts of this vast province. The mission will be held during October and November of this year. Mr. Eddy will lead the campaign in Foochow and Amoy and conduct Personal Workers' Training Conferences in these cities, attended by the leading native Christians of

all thirteen cities. Several of the most successful evangelists of China together with scientific lecturers will form teams and visit the other eleven centers. Each of these cities will in turn be a county or prefectural center from which the evangelistic spirit will spread to the most distant towns and villages of the province. Success in this great undertaking is assured only through intercession."

## The Challenge of the War.

J. Campbell White, writing in Men and Missions says: "The war almost necessitates a great evangelistic effort throughout the non-Christian world. Whole nations are in danger of misinterpreting Christianity and thus greatly retarding the success of missionary effort. But the war may be turned to account for the Kingdom if the Church will now send out her pronouncements and her representatives to explain to the leaders of thought in all these nations how Christian principles will ultimately make war impossible.

"It is also of the greatest importance that in the financial embarrassments incident to this war the Church see to it that her missionary offerings are not only maintained but increased. This will mean that there must come new consecration of money to missions on the part of vast numbers for already some large supporters of the work have had their resources cut off."

## A Gypsy Revival in Bulgaria.

Rev. Robert Thomson of Samokov gives in The Orient an account of an awakening in the gypsy communities of Bulgaria. The revival has taken place at Golintsy, and has followed the preaching of a Methodist evangelist. Twenty families have constituted themselves an evangelical church and at the dedication of their church building eight more conversions were registered. This gypsy community is fervent in spirit and intensely interested in the spiritual welfare of their Orthodox neighbors. They delight in the singing of hymns. They study the Bulgarian Bible but it may be necessary to provide them with the Scriptures and hymns in the Romany,—the Gospel of Luke alone being now available in their own tongue. A great exterior reformation has gone with the spiritual change. Homes have been immensely improved—girls as well as boys are going to school-faces are clean, daily language has been purged of evil, -and the whole manner of life has been changed and elevated. Dr. Thomson hopes that sometime the great English "Gypsy" evangelist may visit these new communities of "followers."



## AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

## A Gift for the King

A loyal worker in one of our Branches has passed on to me a thought which I in turn will pass on to all who meet me at the council table this month. The events of these last months have threatened the prosperous advance of the great missionary enterprises in which the Christian church is engaged. Work is hampered, workers in some mission fields are in precarious situations, new expenses bid fair to arise, while all the time we are conscious of an enveloping atmosphere of hazy uncertainty. We ask ourselves, How much will the Kingdom of Christ suffer throughout the mission fields of the world? Will our own missionaries turn to us in emergencies liable to overtake them? Confronted with such suggestive thoughts, the friend writes:

"Let us make our Christmas gifts this year directly to the work of missions. Whatever and whoever suffers loss because of unprecedented world-conditions, let the friends of Christ see to it that His cause suffer not."

It is a broad, deep, sweet suggestion—this of giving in an unusual degree just now, to safeguard the precious interests of the advancing Kingdom of Christ. We may indeed make many kinds of offerings, to many sorts of people, and all "in His name." This special plea is to lay unusual emphasis now upon the claims of our missionary treasuries. Might there not be some auxiliaries, some mission circles, Sunday schools, not to say churches, which could in a concerted way make a fresh, new kind of Christmas gift—a gift to the Bethlehem babe who became the King of kings, to be used for Him in the work of their mission Board?

If you like the thought, please pass it on.

M. L. D.

I will place no value on anything I have or may possess except in its relation to the Kingdom of Christ.—David Livingstone.

## IN THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Philadelphia, Pa., November 11-13

There were varying notes of joy and sadness in the sessions of the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Board, held in Philadelphia. But in spite of the anxiety and distressing conditions prevailing in the world and affecting many missions of the Board, one can truthfully say that the dominant thought was one of hope and courage,—of undaunted resolution to press forward a little further the coming year than ever before toward the goal of an evangelized world. There were several reasons for this Christian optimism in the ranks of the workers and speakers, among them the spirit of devotion which breathed each morning in the opening "Service of Preparation," led by Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin, Mrs. Harry Wade Hicks and Miss Grace Perry.

### THE YEAR AT HOME

Miss Calder, the Home Secretary, found in summarizing the reports sent her by the twenty-four Branch organizations that in fourteen Branches there has been an advance in membership while in fifteen Branches the contributions have increased. Solicitors for LIFE AND LIGHT have been appointed in 188 auxiliaries in nine Branches, and fourteen Branches have adopted a Standard of Excellence. Thirteen Institutes in nine Branches were held during the year and the results were so good that the plan will be tried again this year. The survey of the Home and Foreign Departments, now in print, will prove enlightening reading, and it is hoped that the auxiliaries will make use of the edition of 1,600 copies now ready for distribution.

Much discussion was evoked by the presentation of the Commission on Membership, by its chairman, Miss Lillian E. Prudden, president of the New Haven Branch. This discussion resulted in the adoption of the three recommendations of the Commission, the second of which involves a change in Articles VIII and IX of the constitution of the Woman's Board and notice that such amendment would be offered at the next annual meeting was accordingly given.

The Treasurer's report presented by Miss Day emphasized the story of progress as the receipts for the year were in excess of those of any previous year in the history of the Board and amounted to \$210,120. This figure includes available legacies, interest on funds held in trust, gifts for build-

ings and specials as well as contributions for regular work. But the cheering and significant light in the financial sky is that the Branches have again succeeded in reaching and passing the \$120,000 mark and have given for the regular pledged work this year \$123,771,—an advance of \$3,000 over last year's receipts for this purpose and a gain of \$6,000 over 1911-1912.

Mrs. W. L. Adam of Pittsfield, Mass., whose contagious enthusiasm would win supporters for a far less popular cause than the Golden Anniversary Gift, added to the good cheer of the treasurer's statement by her report of \$82,097, as already in hand for this Fund, and also described various "ways and means" committees appointed in many of the Branches for the purpose of "rolling up the snowball" toward the goal of \$250,000. When asked if the buildings already authorized by the Buildings Committee, of which she is chairman, would not call for the entire \$250,000 Mrs. Adam answered in the affirmative and added, "I wouldn't care at all if the Golden Anniversary Gift amounted to half a million!"

There was also much of interest and hopefulness in the gain reported by Miss Preston for the Junior Department—not only in actual figures, although these showed an increase of seventy-five new organizations, but in the quickened activity and constructive work shown along all the lines of young people's work. The interdenominational rally Wednesday evening brought together about five hundred, the majority of whom were really young people, who gave marked attention to the fine program arranged by Miss Preston in collaboration with Miss Hubbard and Miss Elsie Hand of Philadelphia. After the introduction of the missionary appointees of the Woman's Board, Mrs. B. W. Labaree gave an inspiring address on the "Privilege of Service," and an impressive presentation in song and Scripture entitled "Telling the Story," as arranged by Miss Hand, was offered by fifty or more white-robed girls "with palms in their hands."

The activity of the Student Committee was also in evidence from the statement of Mrs. Frank Gaylord Cook, its able chairman, who told of the methods already used in nine of the Branches to secure in connection with the missionary organizations of the churches the aid of the alumnae on their return from college and also the endeavor of the student secretaries to bring to the college girls the claims of the foreign fields. "The Call" is much used in letters to the girls, as is also the companion leaflet, "The Girl Who Stays in America." This branch of the work so lately inaugurated shows astonishing vitality and is full of promise.

A touching dramatic scene, "The Spirit of Motherhood," prepared by Miss Marian Kendall of Cambridge and illustrated by Miss Preston and several of the younger workers, elicited both smiles and tears. This dialogue is to be printed and will soon be available for use.

The presence of Mrs. Mary Schauffler Labaree, the author of "The Child in the Midst," was most welcome and opportune. Her setting forth of the appalling needs of child-life in the world to-day, driven home by her fourfold endowment for this work, as a missionary daughter, a mother, a missionary widowed under anguish-fraught conditions in Persia, and a worker among the foreign population of a great Connecticut city, impressed all who heard her. Mrs. Theodora Crosby Bliss enlisted new friends and old as she took us into her secrets of "winning the South," and afforded us glimpses of the Extension Work in the Southeast, of which she is the valued secretary and to which she gives herself so generously and sympathetically. "Much land remains to be possessed" among the women of this great territory.

THE WORK ABROAD

Even here the Foreign Secretary, Miss Lamson, introducing the "Striking Aspects of the Year" with a beautiful illustration of the sun dial

"Yet, through the dear God's love, I also show There's light above me by the shade below."

found light amid the clouds and storm centers of the mission fields. The opening of the schools in Turkey, the remarkable unifying of the work in Mexico, the faithfulness and liberality of the native Christians, the establishment of a union college for women in Madras, India,—these and other hopeful aspects relieved the story of the past turbulent months.

Miss Clara P. Bodman of Northampton, a member of the American Board deputation of last year and president of the Hampshire County Branch, brought delightful "Impressions of a Traveler" with appreciative words of the "splendid missionaries working with consecration but without equipment," of the eager interest of the native women and their deep appreciation of the gospel as evidenced by their gifts. Who will forget the picture of the old Indian Christian at eighty-three years, begging for a teacher for his village and assured that he should not depart till his eyes had seen this salvation among his people? Like the sunrise on the "Roof of the World" is the light of Christ touching these mountain places.

All these encouragements received confirmation in a cablegram from Mr. Peet to the American Board, reading as follows: "American Ambas-

sador at Constantinople asks that following be transmitted to you: 'American Ambassador with hearty co-operation of Turkish officials has situation

completely in hand. Missionaries and their work fully safeguarded. Everything proceeding as though normal conditions prevailed. You may safely reassure all friends. Peet.' W. J. Bryan.'

As always much interest centered in the missionaries and at this meeting many fields were represented, some of the silent witnesses adding to the weight of the words spoken, since not all could find place on the program. From India were Mrs. R. E. Hume and Mrs. Henry Fairbank from the Marathi Mission and Mrs. J. P. Jones of the Madura Mission, whose stories, charmingly told, all spelled



MISS ELIZABETH S. PERKINS

progress in manifold ways; from Japan, Miss Cornelia Judson and Mrs. Cyrus A. Clark with almost the same plea for that country where more American teachers are so sadly needed; and from China was Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins bravely turning toward her field of Foochow



MISS EVELYN F. CLARKE

though it means a change "From Country Touring to City Teaching" and one could see the sacrifice, all untold, in the giving up her visits to the great unevangelized field in order to train the girls at Ponasang in the girls' school as future workers. Miss Alice Gleason, withheld from her chosen work in Mexico by the conditions there, pictured graphically the three classes of Mexican girls and their possibilities as she has known them through her years of service in Guadalajara. Miss Mary E. Kinney, whose spirit is in Adabazar, although she is compelled to wait on this side the Atlantic, told of "Troublous

Times in Turkey' as she can imagine them only too well from previous experiences. Miss Evelyn F. Clarke gave glimpses of the work at

Inanda, Africa, to which she is soon to go, after some years at Adams in the co-educational work. Miss I. M. Blake of Aintab, who last year acted as field secretary among the Branches so acceptably, spoke of "Forces at the Home Base." One suggestion was that city churches help to arrange the visit of a missionary to smaller towns by paying traveling expenses.

But perhaps the one hundred and ninety-seven delegates and officers who enjoyed the hospitality and pleasures of this meeting, if asked to name the very central encouragement and interest of it all, would point to the Commission Service Thursday evening when Miss Laura Dwight Ward was set apart for service in Foochow. There were appropriate and loving words of welcome from the home friends given with peculiar tenderness by Mrs. Ambert G. Moody, while Mrs. Fairbank voiced the joy of the workers abroad and Dr. W. E. Strong presented the commission. At this service the eight new missionaries were again introduced by Miss Calder and mention made of the three appointees not present, Dr. Scott, Miss Cole and Miss Heath. As each young woman gave her simple greeting, the wonderful peace and assurance which breathed in her words and shone in her face gave eloquent testimony to "the hundredfold more in this life" and sounded forth again the watchword "Lift High the Royal Banner, It Must Not, It Must Not Suffer Loss."

A clear message of faith was sounded by Secretary William E. Strong in the closing address of this session on "The War and Missions." While by no means minimizing the disgrace and menace of the war he yet brought home with comfort some alleviations of the poignant situation, in the fact that it is not and cannot be a war of religions,—that even Islam is divided against itself and that while the European battles are going on, other mighty forces which make for righteousness and world peace are going on also toward the ultimate victory of the Christian faith.

#### A FORWARD LOOK

At the closing session Friday morning the president, Mrs. C. H. Daniels, who had guided the program through the three days with unfailing tact and acceptance, gathered up the thoughts of the hour under the topic, "The Real Glory of God." Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, that "Elect lady of the churches," drawing illustrations pathetic and amusing, from the daughters of sorrow, of varying shades "from tea rose to blue black," but with a common need for our common Saviour, among whom she has so recently journeyed, sounded again the theme of



MRS. HENRY W. PEABODY

the meeting, "The Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth," and laid upon all Christian women the compelling, present claim of their Lord, "Go Ye Therefore."

The Board receives with regret the resignation of two valued members of its Executive Committee, Mrs. Henry Fairbanks of Vermont and Miss Harriette Tuttle of the Worcester County Branch and welcomes heartily as additional workers, Mrs. H. C. Herring of Boston, Mrs. Frank W. Stearns of Newton, Mrs. J. R. Jewett and Mrs. George L. Richards of Fall River. The invitation of the Vermont Branch to hold its annual meeting in 1915 in the beautiful city of Burlington, was gratefully accepted. looking forward to the work of the coming year the Board recognizes its call to service in the words of the

Home Secretary, "The Message of the Prince of Peace was never so much needed as it is to-day. Let us give ourselves with renewed devotion to the sending of that message to the ends of the earth."

A. M. K.

## NUGGETS OF WIT AND WISDOM

From Philadelphia Addresses

If my friend will not give for anything beyond the Rocky Mountains, let me be thankful she does not stop with the Alleghanies.—Caroline H. Adam.

In many a little isolated village in this country one woman holds up the whole missionary equation. She is the auxiliary.—Isabel M. Blake.

Harvard students told President Moore, "We know this war does not reflect the Christian spirit." We know that it is the crucifixion of the Christ ideal.—William E. Strong.

"I thought I should see a Woman's Boarder in heaven. I never expected to see one here."—Old Indian Christian woman to Miss Bodman.

Our deepest needs are not organization, reformation or agitation, but prayer.—Clara P. Bodman.

Service is our fetish. We are almost proud of the fact that we sit up later than our neighbors because we serve so many causes. *Too many* causes.—*Grace Perry*.

Faith is contagious. It is just as contagious as smallpox.—Mrs. Adam.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE W. B. M. I.

The W. B. M. I. held its forty-sixth annual meeting in Plymouth Congregational Church, Des Moines, Iowa, on October 27, 28 and 29. Over 230 visitors, delegates and officers assembled and the program was rich and varied. The morning sessions were full of business, including interesting reports from the sixteen states represented. By the efficient management of the president, Mrs. George M. Clark, the business was handled with promptness and discretion. The discussions were earnest and practical. Plymouth Church furnished a delightful program by the children on the afternoon of the 27th and the vested choir and a male quartette supplied music in the evenings.

Owing to war conditions, many missionaries were in America and the following ladies gave intensely interesting addresses: Miss Emma C. Redick, West Central Africa; Miss Edna Lowry, Oorfa, Turkey; Miss Lora F. Smith, Mexico; Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, Erzroom, Turkey, and Miss Gertrude Chaney, Shansi, China. Miss Helen Tow was commissioned for work in China, Dr. William E. Strong presenting the commission for the American Board at the close of his morning address.

## MRS. HORACE H. LEAVITT

In the early evening of October 22, after three weeks of extreme suffering most patiently borne, Mary A. Leavitt entered into the rest "prepared for them that love Him." Mrs. Leavitt was born in Roxbury, Mass. In early life she was received into the family of Christian friends in Cambridge as a daughter. Later she entered Mount Holyoke, but left

the seminary during her senior year to marry Rev. Horace H. Leavitt. With him she went to Japan where they were connected with the missionary work for five years. While there three of their six children were born to them. They returned to this country in 1881. As the wife of a pastor in North Andover, and later in Somerville, Mass., during a period of more than twenty years, Mrs. Leavitt led a life of unceasing activity, always ready to respond to the call for Christian service. She was prayerful, courageous in the midst of trial, a devoted mother and a true She served Suffolk Branch, first, as president from March, 1907, to July, 1908, resigning to go to California on account of her husband's health, and later upon her return, she served the Branch as vice president until her death. She was an enthusiast regarding the Golden Anniversary Gift, her last work being the planning of a luncheon to be given at her home in its behalf.

The simple but beautifully impressive funeral service, attended only by the immediate relatives, was conducted by her son, Rev. Horace H. Leavitt, Ir. Mrs. Leavitt is survived by her husband and six sons and daughters. S. A. H.

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from October 1, to October 19, 1914

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer

100 10 Friend, 10 cts.; M.R. H., 100,

MAINE.

Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Ban-gor. Special, 50; Friend, 100; Orland, Misses H. T. and S. E. Buck, 15; Waldo-175 00

Misses II. 1 and S. B. Buck, 19, Wandoboro, Aux., 10,
Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F.
Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland.
Denmark. Ch., 75 cts.; Eliot, Ch., 3; Portland, Williston Ch., Aux., 42.70, Woodfords Ch., Aux., 21.57, S. S., 1.13, 69 15

Total, 244 15

LEGACY.

Bluehill .- Miss Augusta M. Peters, by Miss Alice A. Holt, Extrx., 200 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Branch.—Miss Elizabeth A. Brickett, Treas., 69 North Spring St., Concord. North Barnstead, Ch., 1.98; Portsmouth, Mrs. Martha J. Kimball, 1,000; Sullivan County, Auxiliaries, 2 1,003 98

VERMONT.

Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley,
Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Arlington,
East, Ch., 5.75; Barre, Prim. S. S., 10;
Brattleboro, Aux., 5; Burlington, College
St. Ch., Aux., 2, First Ch., Prim. S. S., 7;
Hartford, Aux., 14.55; Montpelier, Aux.,
12.86; Pittsford, Aux., 28; Rupert, Aux.,
10; St. Albans, Aux., 14.52; Waterbury,
Aux., 2; Waterford, Lower, Aux., 2;
Westford, Ladies' M. C. (to const. L. M.
Miss Lura S. Kidder), 25; Woodstock,
Aux. (Th. Off., 52), 68.15; Vergennes,
Aux., 6,

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. E. S.
Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Lawrence. Friends, 20; Ballardvale, Aux., 11.60; Billerica, Aux., 15; Chelmsford, Aux., 15; Dracut, Aux., 14, S. S., Prim. Dept., 7.60, Earnest Workers, 3.40; Lawrence, South Ch., 5.28; Lexington, Aux., 80.79; Lowell, First Ch., Aux., 110, First Trinitarian Ch., Aux., 17.64, Highland Ch., Mrs. and Miss Buttrick, 50, W. M. S., 20, Kirk St. Ch., Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. J. E. Gibson, Mrs. Emma Richardson), 62.50, Pawtucket Ch.,

Aux., 25; Medford, Mystic Ch., Aux., 35.62; Melrose, Aux., 85; Methuen, First Ch., 22.30, Aux., 25, Wide Awake M. B., 5; North Chelmsford, Aux., 6; Reading, Aux., 228.39, Mary Chilton Colony, 5, Light Bearers, 7.56, C. R., 21.05; Stoneham, Ladies' Benev. Cir., 5; Tewksbury, 8; Wakefield, Mary Farnham Bliss Soc., 25, Winchester, First Ch., Aux., 89, Miss. Union, 43.50; Woburn, First Ch., Aux., 66, 1,135 23 Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice, Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield. Hinsdale, Aux., 29.23; Lee, Aux., 599.45, First and Second Aux., 300; Lenox, Aux., 26.15; Middlefield, Aux., 10; Pittsfield, First Ch., Mrs. Neill, 5. Less expenses, 872 07 Boston.—Mrs. Charles A. Proctor,
Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Emily Eastman, Treas., Ward Hill, Haverhill.
Merrimac, First Ch., 2.22; Newburyport,
Belleville Ch., 24.70, Central Ch., Aux.,
40; West Newbury, Prim. S. S., 10,
Essex South Brach Miss Daisy Bay 25 0076 92 40; West Newbury, Prim. S. S., 10, Essex South Branch.—Miss Daisy Raymond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Beverly. Beverly, Dane St. Ch., C. R., 10.58, Ivy Leaves M. C., 45, Ir. C. E. Soc., 5; Boxford, Aux., 21.15, Clover Club, 5; Cliftondale, Aux., 25; Essex, Aux., 97, Dau. of Cov., 15; Gloucester, Aux., 27; Hamilton, Aux., 6.28; Lynn, North Ch., C. R., 2.50; Lynnfield Center, Aux., 20, M. C., 4; Marblehead, Aux., 9; Middleton, Aux. (Len. Off., 3.45), 11.45; Peabody, South Ch., 200; Salem, Crombie St. Ch., Aux., 60, South Ch., Aux., 16, Tabernacle Ch., 60, South Ch., Aux., 10, Tabernacle Ch., Aux., 156.74, C. R., 10; Saugus, Aux., 3.50; Swampscott, Aux., 38.50; Topsfield, Aux., 30, 812 70 Framingham.—Mrs. E. H. Bigelow, Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Easthampton, Payson Ch., Northampton. Easthampton, Payson Ch., Aux., 25, First Ch., 50, Dau. of Cov., II.25; Enfield, Aux., 90; Greenwich, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Lizzie B., Hunter), 27; Hadley, Aux., 25, Ladies' Miss. Soc., Inc. of Randall Fund, 10.38; Hatfield, Aux., 65.80; Northampton, Smith College, Miss. Part S. C. A. C. W. 517. College, Miss. Dept., S. C. A. C. W., 617, Edwards Ch., Aux., 10.42; Southampton, Sunshine Band, 25; South Hadley, Mt. Holyoke College, Y. W. C. A., 650; Westhampton, Lanman Band (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Elgie Rust Parsons), 3; Worthington, Aux., Friend, 10. 1,619 85

tiddlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Claffin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro. Dover, Aux., 10; Framingham, Plymot th Middlesex Dover, Aux., 10; Framingham, Plymotth Ch., Schneider Band, 25, C. R., 5; Marlboro, Anx., 63.67, Prim. Dept. and C. R., 14.59; Maynard, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 10; Northboro, Lyman Assoc, 10.50; South Framingham, Pro Christo Guild, 492; Wellesley, Wellesley College, Y. W. C. A., 250; West Medway, Aux., 12, Newtonville.—Mrs. D. Brewer Eddy, Th. Off.

1,000 00 Morfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark McCully, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mattapan. Brockton, Porter Ch., Aux., 75; Milton, Ch., 9; Weymouth, East, Aux., 40; Weymouth Heights, Aux., Th. Off., 22,80; Whitman, Ch., 13.80, North Middlesex Branch.—Miss Julia S. 160 60

Conant, Treas., Littleton Common. Box-

borough, Two S. S. Classes, 2; Concord,

borough, Two S. S. Classes, 2; Concord, C. E. Soc., 10; Dunstable, Aux., 12; Fitchburg, C. C. Ch., Aux., 125; Pepperell, Aux., 40; Townsend, Aux., 24:25, C. E. Soc., 5, Nokomis Club, 2, Wide Awake Club, 2, Old Colony Branch.— Miss Frances J. Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River. Assonet, Mrs. Bacon, 25, Aux., 9.50; Attleboro Falls, Aux., 25; Attleboro, North, Aux., 10; Berkley, Woman's Cent Soc., 20; Edgartown, Aux., 6,75; Fall River, Friend, 10, Aux., 110, Willing Helpers, 80; Mildleboro, Aux., 141,12; New Bedford, Aux., 110; Rehoboth, Aux., 44, Jr. Aux., 10; Rochester, Aux., 28; Taunton, Broadway Ch., Aux., 87.60, Union Ch., Aux., 21.75, Golden Rule M. C., 35; Westport, Aux., 8, South Hadley.—Mt. Holyoke College, Y. W. C. A.

W. C. A.,

W. C. A.,

Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H.

Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St.,

Springfield. Agawam, Aux., 40; Blandford, Aux., 15,75; Brimfield, Aux., 50 of

wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Melvin Booth,

Mrs. Harriet N. Griggs), 63.05; Chester,

Second Ch., Aux., 5; Chicopee, First Ch.,

Aux., 10,75, Extra-Cent-a-Week Band, 13,

Young Pilgrims' Band, 5, Third Ch.,

Aux., Miss Ella M. Gaylord, 100; Chicopee Falls, Second Ch., Aux., 60, Dorcas

Soc., 15; East Longmeadow, Aux., 33.10; Soc., 15; East Longmeadow, Aux., 33.10; Feeding Hills, Aux., 30; Hampden, Aux., 13.20; Holyoke, Grace Ch., Aux., 10.20; Holyoke, Grace Ch., Aux., 10, Second Ch., Women's Guild, 650.02, S. S., Jr. Dept., 10.60; Huntington, Aux., 11; Longmeadow, First Ch., 39.75, Women's Benev. Soc., 63.50, C. R., 5; Ludlow, Union Ch. Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Mabel Ray) 40: Ludlow Center. Union Ch., Aux. (25 of wil. to coinst. La. M. Miss Mabel Ray), 40; Ludlow Center, Aux., 12.50; Mitteneague, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 60, C. R., 5; Monson, Mis. Rufus P. Cushman, 75, Doreas Soc., 98; North Wilbraham, Grace Union Ch., Aux. (25) Wilbraham, Grace Union Ch., Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Anna Miller), 28,50, C. E. Soc., 3, S. S., 2.40; Palmer, First Ch., Mrs. H. E. W. Clark, I, Second Ch., Ladies' Benev. Soc., 25,50, S. S., Jr. Dept., 5; Springfield, Faith Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 50, Girls' Soc., 10, First Ch., Women's Assoc., Miss Mary K. Stevens, 40, Jr. C. E. Soc., 6; Hope Ch., Aux., 54.50, Miss. Reserves, 15, Loyal Workers, 10, C. R., 10.50, Memorial Ch., Women's Guild (200 of wh. to const. L. M's Miss Julia T. Brown, Mrs. Harriet A. Greene, Julia T. Brown, Mrs. Harriet A. Greene, Mrs. Julia E. Judd, Mrs. Mary W. Stebbins, Mrs. Edwin W. Shattuck, Mrs. Edward H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Harvey E. Williams, Miss Victoria Wiegand), Miss Mary M. Atwater, 50, King's Helpers, 15, S. S. (prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. Harry Howes), North Ch., Aux. (with prev. contri, to const. L. M's Mrs. Frank Beebe, Mrs. J. Elliott Bliss, Mrs. Plumb Brown, Mrs. Charles Churchill, Mrs. Gurdon W. Gordon, Mrs. Annie J. Hawks, Gurdon W. Gordon, Mrs. Annie J. Hawks, Mrs. Charles Murdough, Miss Carrie W. Porter, Mrs. M. F. Robinson), 151, Olivet Ch., Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs. W. L. Hawley), 25, S. S., 25, Park Ch., Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Laura H. Dayton, Mrs. F. C. Ware), 55, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, South Ch., Aux., 232,32, St. John's Ch., Aux., 5; Westfield, First Ch., Aux., 285, Light Bearers, 10, Second Ch., Aux., 88; West Springfield, First Ch., Aux., 88;

229 25

Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Charles D. Barnes, Mrs. Dempter D. Gorton), 79, C. R., 4; Wilbraham, Aux., 3.003 94

Charles D. Barnes, Mrs. Dempter D. Gorton), 79, C. R., 4; Wilbraham, Aux., 4, 4, 2007. The second of the control of the contro

Dudley, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Leonard Carpenter), 26.50, C. R., 6.85, Little Light Bearers, 4.65, C. E. Soc., Mrs. Leonard Carpenter), 26.50, C. R., 6.85, Little Light Bearers, 4.65, C. E. Soc., 5; East Douglass, Aux., 28.60; Fisherville, Aux., 28.35, Prim. S. S., 6.50; Gardner, Aux., 100; Grafton, Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Lucy M. Riggs, Mrs. Adele L. Usher), 64, World Wide Club, 7, Prim. S. S., 1, Little Light Bearers, 1; Hardwick, Aux., 38; Holden, Woman's Assoc., 38; Hubbardston, Ch., Ladies, 17; Lancaster, Miss. Study Cl., 28; Leominster, Ch., 37.91, Aux., 98.74; Millbury, First Ch., Miss. Study Cl., 20, Second Ch., Woman's Assoc., 74; North Brookfield, Woman's Lnion, 33; Oxford, Ch., 29.01, Aux. (to const. L. M. Miss Harriet B. Killton), 25; Princeton, Aux., 47.25; Royalston, Aux., 22.75; Rutland, Aux., 50.6; Shrewsbury, Ladies' Miss. Soc., 70.50, Prim. S. S., 1; South Royalston, Friend, 5; Spencer, Aux., 143.64, C. R., 12; Sturbridge, Aux., 15; Templeton, Aux., 12, C. E. Soc., 14; Uxbridge, Aux., 36.0; Webster, Aux., 60, Queens of Avalon, 10; Westboro, Aux., 2; West Boylston, Aux., 16, Pastor's Jr. Band, 2.50; West Brook field, Aux., 16.38; Westminster, Aux., 24; Winchendon, Aux., 28.6; Worthley M. B., 2; Worcester, Bethany Ch., Aux., 22.50, Memorial Ch., Ladies, 3, Old South Ch., Ir. C. E. Soc., 5, Park Ch., Aux., 7.50, Piedmont Ch., 113, Woman's Assoc., 400, Pilgrim Ch., Little Light Bearers, 15; Union Ch., 21,34, Woman's Assoc., 16, S. S., 5, 2,035 44

14,555 77

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Total.

Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Alton, C. E. Soc., 2; Central Falls, C. R., 5; Chepachet, Aux., 10, C. E. Soc., 10; Darlington, 'Aux., 5, S. S., Prim. and Jr. Depts., 5; East Providence, Newman Ch., Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Christina B. Macintosh, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Osgood), 62.83, Dau. of Cov., 11.50, S. S., Beginners' Dept., 3, Prim. Dept., 3, Jr. Dept., 6; Edgewood, Aux., 25; Kingston, Aux., 66.61; Little Compton, C. E. Soc., 5; Pawtucket, Park Place Ch., Aux., (125 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Robert Dow, Mrs. Charles Foote, Ch., Aux. (123 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Robert Dow, Mrs. Charles Foote, Mrs. Mills, Miss Mary Nicholson, Mrs. Henry Walker), 150, Pawtucket Ch., Women's Guild (100 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. G. Bion Allen, Mrs. Edward C. Bowen, Mrs. Harold T. Doughterty, Mrs. Checker B. Whispield 411 Hapy Worker Bowen, Mrs. Harold T. Doughterty, Mrs. Charles P. Whipple), 411, Happy Workers, 75, C. R., 10, S. S., 54, Smithfield Ave. Ch., Aux., 15, C. R., 7, S. S., Jr. Dept., 6, Kinder. Dept., 1.59; Providence, Academy Ave. Ch., C. E. Soc., 5, Beneficent Ch., Women's Guild (100 of wh. to const. L. Wi's Mrs. John H. Campbell, Mrs. Catherine Earle, Miss Hildred Hanke, Miss Florence A. L. McCausland), 500, Free Evangelical Ch., S. S., Jr. Dept., 7, Pymouth Ch., Aux., 12.20, Morning Stars, 2.30; Union Ch., Women's Guild, 250; Westerly, Service Seekers, 20; Woonsocket, C. R., 3, 1,748 94

#### CONNECTICUT.

One third of Conditional Gift which matured April, 1913, 833 60

Eastern Counecticut Branch.—Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London. Gilman Fund, 25; Eliza Freeman Woodward Fund, 5; Brooklyn, Aux., 10; Colchester, S. S., Prim. Cl., 2.75; Franklin, Nott Memorial Aux., 10; Hampton, Aux., 10; Lebanon, Aux., 15; Lisbon, Newent Aux., 15; New London, Mrs. J. N. Harris, 484, First Ch., Aux., 10, Second Ch., C. R., 4; Norwich, Broadway Ch., Aux., 199.16, Second Ch., Aux., 25; Stonington, Second Ch., Aux., 25; Stonington, Second Ch., Aux., 27. Hartford, Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Bristol, Ch., 75, Aux., 25,86; Collinsville, Aux., (prev. contri. const. L. M's Mrs. Nellie Clark, Mrs. Eva Hanover); Hartford, Fourth Ch., Mrs. Thomas E. Duncan, 34, Immanuel Ch., S. S., Jr., Dept., 4,39, South Eastern Counecticut Branch .- Miss Anna

Fourth Ch., Mrs. Thomas E. Duncan, 34, Immanuel Ch., S. S., Jr. Dept., 4.39, South Ch., 6; Hockanum, Ladies' Aid Soc., 6; Kensington, Aux., 4 50; New Britain, First Ch., Y. W. F. M. S., 40, C. R., 22.25, South Ch., Aux., 31, Mr. D. O. Rogers, 209; Newington, Aux., 5; Rockville, Aux., 100; Stafford Springs, Aux., 5 25; Suffield, Aux., 3; Windsor Locks, M. B., 5, New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. Int. on Fund, 20; Friend, 110; Friend, 35; Bridgewater, King's Highway Ch., 5; Bridgewater, Aux., 23; Canaan, C. E.

818 56

576 25

40 38

Soc., 10; Danbury, Jr. M. C., 10, Children's M. C., 5, S. S., Prim. Dept., 5; Durham, C. E. Soc., 10; Ivoryton, Aux., 22; Madison, Aux. (100 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Frederick L. Coe, Mrs. Andrew Ewing, Mrs. Thomas A. Humason, Mrs. Hannah Smith), 100.53; New Haven, United Ch., Aux., 65; New Milford, Aux., 96; North Stamford, Aux., 1; Thomaston, C. R., 4; Winsted, First Ch., Aux., 19, Second Ch., Aux., 2.65,

543 18

40

2,770 99 Total,

#### NEW YORK.

Carthage.—Mrs. S. L. Woodin, New York State Branch.—Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn. Aquebogue, Aux., 15; Bridgewater, C. E. Soc., 25; Brooklyn, Friends, 434.68; Mrs. T. R. D., 256, Brooklyn Hills Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 1, Church of the Evangel, 12.50, Forest Hills Ch., Woman's Guild, 25, Park Stope Ch., C. R., 11.14, Richmond Hill Ch., Bible School, 7, St. Paul's Ch., Aux., 35, Willoughby Ave. Ch., S. S., 6.81; Buffalo, First Ch., Aux., 40; Canandadgua, Aux., 25; Carthage, Aux., 14.15; Churchville, Ch., 15; Danby, C. E. Soc., 5; Fairport, Aux., 20; Flushing, First Ch., Prim. Dept. S. S., 4.25, C. R., 2.50; Gaines, Aux., 10; Irondcquoit, Ch., 23, Woman's Guild, 5; Kinatone, Aux., 8.26; Massena, Aux., 6.25; New York, Broadway Tabernacle, C. R., 12, Forest Ave. Ch., Aux., 7; Norwood, Ch., 6.42; Norwich, Aux., 15; Port Leyden, Ch., 4.46; Portland, Ladies' Cir., 9.15; Prospect, Aux., 6; Riverhead, First Ch., Aux., 26, Sound Ave. Ch., Aux., 27.77, C. E. Soc., 5; Rockland Co. Forward, 85; Utica, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 20, King's Guild, 189; Walton, Aux., 50, C. R. 5. Brooklyn. Aquebogue, Aux., 15; Bridge-Utica, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 20, King's Guild, 1.89; Walton, Aux., 50, C. R., 5; Watertown, Emmanuel Ch., Aux., 6.75; White Plains, Mrs. E. L. McLaughlin, 1,313 98

> Total, 1,314 38

#### PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.-Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. D. C., Washington, First Ch., vell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. D. C., Washington, First Ch., Aux., 129.50, Miss. Club, 40, Ingram Mem. Ch., Aux., 48, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Mt. Pleasant Ch., Aux., 20.50, Boys' and Girls' Club, 5, Inter. C. E. Soc., 5, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 5; Fla., Daytona, Aux., 10; Sanford, Aux., 10; St. Petersburg, Children's M. B., 2; Ga., Atlanta, Central Ch., Aux., 17.50, Children's M. B., 2; Demorest, Aux., 15, CR., 7.41, Juniors, 5.85; N. J., Asbury Park, S. S., 15; Bound Brook, Aux., 18; Chatham, Stanley Ch., Aux., 10; Cresskill, Aux., 16.95; East Orange, Trinity Ch., Aux., 121.25; Glen Ridge, Aux., 90; Jersey City, First Ch., Faithiul Cir. King's Dau., 5, Waverly Ch., Aux., 7.50; Montclair, First Ch., Aux., 242, Watchung Ave. Ch., Prim. S. S., 24.67, Jr. Dept. Cl., 1.20; Newark, Belleville Ave. Ch., Aux., 10, Y. W. Aux., 4.40, M. B., 10; Nutley, Aux., 86.56, Y. W. Aux., 28; Passaic, Aux., 40; Plainfield, Aux., 71.65, C. R. and Prim. Dept. S. S., 10;

Mountainside Union, S. S., 3.12; Upper Mountainside Union, S. S., 3.12; Upper Mountain; Aux., 36.90, Howard Bliss M. B., 60; Verona, Aux., 8; Westfield, Aux., 100, S. S., 5.25; Woodbridge, Aux., 29.04, C. E. Soc., 10; Pa., Allegheny, First Ch., Aux., 5; Corry, Aux., 5; Germantown, First Ch., C. E. Soc., 2, Neesima Guild, 36; Lansford, Aux., 5; Pittston, Welsh Ch., Little Gleaners, 3.75; Plymouth, Elm Ch., S. S., 4.69; Va., Falls Church, Aux., 50; Herndon, Aux., 14. Less expenses, 188, 188,

CHINA.

Chinese Friends, 5 00

Donations, . \$19,622 16 Buildings, 2,685 37 One-third matured Conditional Gift, 833 00 Specials, 198 65 Legacies,  $200 \ 00$ 

> Total, \$23,539 18

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT.

Previously reported, \$79,412 36 Receipts of the month, 2,685 37 Total, \$82,097 73

Income of Designated Funds.

October 18, 1913 to October 18, 1914.

MARY H. DAVIS FUND. Income for Girls' School, Ahmednagar, 40 00 MARY H. DAVIS HOSPITAL FUND.

MARTHA S. POMEROY FUND.

Income for Girls' Boarding School, Aintab, 20 00 JULIET DOUGLAS FUND.

Income for Girls' School, Udupitty, Ceylon, 200 00 LAURA L. SCOFIELD FUND.

Income for General Work, 254 03 MRS. W. F. STEARNS MEMORIAL FUND.

Income for Hospital, Ahmednagar,

Income for Scholarship, Girls' School, Ahmednagar, 20.00

MRS. JANE PALMER MEMORIAL FUND.

Income for Village Schools, India, 12 58

EWELL FUND.

Income for Day School, Spain, 31 63 SUSAN RHODA CUTLER FUND.

Income for General Work, 20 38

RETIRED MISSIONARY ALLOWANCE FUND. Income for support of disabled Mission-

41 13

MARY C. WIGGIN FUND. Income for Designated Work, 252 50

Total, \$932 63

RANDALL FUND. Gift of Mrs. Eliza C. Randall, Hadley, Mass. Income to be credited to Ladies' Missionary Society, Hadley, Mass., \$500 00

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS	FOR	THE	VEAR	ENDING	OCTOBER	18	1914

RECEIPTS FOR	THE YE	tar E	NDING	OC1	TOBER 18, 191	4.	
Balance to the credit of the W. B. M., Oc	ctober 18	3, 1913					\$116,943.27
Contributions		,	Ť				Q110,540.21
For regular work					\$130,514.52		
Gifts for buildings					43,370.10		
One third of matured Conditional Gi	ift .				833.00		
Gifts for special objects					2,198.56	\$176,916.18	•
*Legacies						24,767.22	
Interest Account	• •		•			8,437.18	210,120.58
					Total,		5005 000 05
**							\$327,063.85
EXPEN	DITURES	FOR '	THE S	SAME	TIME.		
Missionary Work			,			\$110 pmg 10	
Appropriations for 1914				•		\$118,373.13	
Additional appropriations Appropriations for buildings .						11,181.38	
Gedik Pasha Loan payment on acco	· · ·			•		19,507.16 1,000.00	
Outfite and traveling expenses of mi	esionari			•		6,741.02	
Appropriations for buildings Gedik Pasha Loan, payment on acco Outfits and traveling expenses of mi Allowances and grants to missionar	ies on fu	rlongi	· ·	•		2,629.79	
Allowances and grants to retired mis	ssionar <b>i</b> e	es		•	• • •	5,050,82	
Gifts for special objects				•		2,198.56	
onto tot opeoniti objecto i i	•	•		•	• • •	2,100.00	\$166,681.86
Home Expenditures							*****
Administration						\$12,103,43	
Promotion						1,634.76	
Publications							
LIFE AND LIGHT					\$2,049.10		
Mission Dayspring					137.76		
					202.75		
Literature		•		•	1,413.15		
Annual Report			•	•	553.10	4 055 00	
Expenses in connection with legacie						4,355.86 90.00	
Expenses in connection with legacie			• •			90.00	18,184.05
							10,104.00
							\$184,865.91
Investment of funds for buildings ,							24,075.00
Balance to the credit of the W. B. M. Oc	ctober 18	, 1914					,
For buildings in addition to special	deposits					\$18.16	
For work of 1915						118,104.78	
							118,122.94
					m . 1		
	4.4.	EC AC	17 17 0		Total,		\$327,063.85
*LEGACIES.							
The amount of legacies available for	1913-14	was co	mput	ed in	the following	; way:—	
Total amount of legacies received in 1913	3–14 .					transfer of	\$36,673.64
One third available for 1913-14						\$12,224.54	
One third of 1911-12 legacies One third of 1912-13 legacies		•		•		5,637.21	
One third of 1912-13 legacies Income of Reserve Legacy Fund .		•		•		6,163.31 742.16	
income of Reserve Legacy Fund .	•	•		•		742.10	
Total of legacy receipts as reported							\$24,767.22
		•					Q-1,101122
MOMANIS	DO A1	20	O.E.	т	IE DAC	IEIC	

### WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

Receipts for September, 1914

MRS, ROSA B. FERRIER, Treasurer, 2716 Hillegrass Ave., Berkeley, Cal

Billot Itoon D. I Billiant, Ilcasure	1, 2, 10 milegues mires, beinerej, our.		
CALIFORNIA.	Treas., 1904 Eastman St., Boise. Rock-		
Southern California Branch.—Miss Emily M. Barrett, Treas., 178 Centre St., Pasadena. Highland, Cradle Roll, 1,50; Lawndale, C. E. Soc., 5; Los Angeles, First, 222.19, Plymouth, 28, Trinity, 12; Pasadena, First, S. S., 5, W. Soc., 25; San	land, WASHINGTON. (For August and September.) Washington Branch.—Mrs. Everett Smith, Treas., 133318th Ave., Seattle. Anacortes, 17.60; Colfax, 10.50; Kennewick, 4; Long-		
Jacinto, W. Soc., 35, 333 69 OREGON.	branch, 5; Moxee, 5; North Yakima, 18, C. E. Soc., 5; Odessa, 5; Olympia, 10;		
Oregon Branch.—Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas., 421 West Park St., Portland. Beaverton,	Seattle, Edgewater, 10, Pilgrim, 71, Plymouth, Mustard Seed Soc., 15, Frances Holmes, 1, Queen Anne S. S., 2.68, Uni-		
S. S., 1.69, Aux., 6; Hillsboro, 1.50; Salem, S. S. Cl., 31; Sunnyside, 2, 42 19	versity S. S., 15; Spokane, Pilgrim, 15, Corbin Park, 10; Sylvan, 10; Wenatchee,		
. ,	10, 239 78		

IDAHO.

Idaho Branch.-Miss Cora B. Russell,

Total,

616 66

## FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

PRESENTED AT THE

## ANNUAL MEETING

IN

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOVEMBER 11, 12 AND 13, 1914

#### BOSTON

FRANK WOOD, PRINTER, 352 WASHINGTON STREET

## Che Moman's Board of Missions

Was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts in the year 1869. The society is located in the city of Boston, and acts in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

## Officers.

#### President.

MRS. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Wellesley, Mass.

#### First Vice President.

MRS. FRANK GAYLORD COOK, Cambridge, Mass.

#### Vice Presidents.

MRS. A. A. LINCOLN, Wollaston, Mass. MRS. N. G. CLARK, Boston. MRS. E. E. STRONG, Auburndale, Mass.

MRS. J. L. BARTON, Newton Centre, Mass. MISS SUSAN HAYES WARD, South Berwick, Me.

#### Honorary Vice Presidents.

MISS EMMA L. BRIDGES, Westfield, N. J. MISS LILLIAN E. PRUDDEN, New Haven, Conn.
MRS. M. H. BUCKHAM, Burlington, Vt.
MRS. JOHN W. LITTLE, Pawtucket, R. I.
MRS. CHARLES C. HARMON, Portland, Me. MRS. GEORGE E. SOPER, Nashua, N. H.
MRS. CHARLES H. BURNHAM, Springfield,

Mass.
MRS. M. BRADFORD SCOTT, Hartford, Conn. Miss ABBY G. WILLARD, Colchester, Conn.

MRS. N. D. HILLIS, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MRS. WM. O. BEMENT, Shrewsbury, Mass.
MRS. L. R. SMITH, East Northfield, Mass.
MRS. ROBERT M. WOODS, Hatfield, Mass.
MRS. EDWARD Y. HINCKS, Andover, Mass.
MRS. ERACE PERRY, Williamstown, Mass.
MRS. E. H. BIGELOW, Framingham, Mass.
MRS. JAMES L. HILL, Salem, Mass.
MRS. EDWARD S. TEAD, Atlantic, Mass.
MRS. J. H. LARRABEE, Newburyport, Mass.
MRS. J. H. LARRABEE, Newserset, Mass.
MRS. FRANK A. MORRILL, Somerset, Mass.

MRS. FRANK A. MORRILL, Somerset, Mass. MRS. A. F. ROLFE, Concord, Mass.

#### Corresponding Secretary.

MRS, E. E. STRONG, Auburndale, Mass.

#### Recording Secretary.

MRS. J. FREDERICK HILL, Cambridge, Mass.

#### Foreign Secretary.

MISS KATE G. LAMSON, Boston.

#### Home Secretary. MISS HELEN B. CALDER, Boston.

Secretary of Young People's Work. MISS MARY PRESTON, Boston.

Editorial Secretary. MISS ALICE M. KYLE, Boston.

#### Assistant Secretary.

MISS ANNE L. BUCKLEY, Boston

#### Treasurer.

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Boston.

## Assistant Treasurer.

MISS S. EMMA KEITH, Boston.

#### Auditor.

SAMUEL F. WILKINS, Boston.

MRS. HENRY F. DURANT. MISS CARRIE BORDEN. Mrs. JOHN F. COLBY. Miss E.HARRIET STANWOOD MRS, HENRY D. NOYES, MRS, F. E. CLARK, MRS, S. B. CAPRON, MRS. JOSEPH COOK. MRS. S. B. CAPEN. MRS. CHARLES F. WEEDEN.
MRS. EDWARD C. MOORE.
MRS. EVERETT E. KENT. MISS S. EMMA KEITH.
MISS LUCY W. BURR.
MISS LILIAN G. BATES. MRS. E. H. BIGELOW. MRS. L. R. SMITH.

Directors. MRS, E. L. MCLAUGHLIN, MRS. FRANK H. WIGGIN, MISS FRANCES V. EMERSON. MISS CLARA E. WELLS MRS.FREDERICK M. TURNER MRS. BREWER EDDY. MRS. FRANK WOOD. MRS. W. L. ADAM.
MRS. DAVID O, MEARS.
MRS. WILLIAN H. GREELEY.
MRS. WALTER FITCH. MISS ELIZABETH MERRIAM MRS, CHARLES A. PROCTOR, MISS ETHEL D. HUBBARD, MRS, GEORGE E. SOPER. MISS CLARA P. BODMAN.

MISS LUCY N. LATHROP. MRS, CHARLES H, BURNHAM MRS, JOHN W. LITTLE, MISS EDITH WOOLSEY, MISS EDITH WOOLSEY, MRS, WALDO CONANT, MRS. HENRY R. FRENCH, MRS. JAMES W. HALE, MRS. JOHN F. THOMPSON, MRS. ELBERT A, HARVEY, MRS. EL HARVEY

MRS, ELBERT A, HARVEY.
MRS, S. H. HAMILTON.
MRS, E. L. SMITH.
MRS, CLIFTON H, MIX.
MRS, HUBERT C, HERRING.
MRS, FRANK W, STEARNS.
MRS, GEORGE L, RICHARDS. MRS. JAMES R. JEWETT.

Address Secretaries, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, 704 Congregational House, Boston.

## Sub-Committees of Executive Committee for 1914-1915.

Finance.	Work for Students.
Miss Day, ex officio.	Mrs. F. G. Cook.
Mrs. Daniels, ex officio.	Miss Calder.
Mrs. Lincoln.	Miss Preston,
Mrs. Moore.	Mrs. Lincoln.
Mrs. F. G. Cook.	Mrs. Eddy.
Miss Emerson.	Miss Hubbard.
Mrs. Kent.	Mrs. Harvey.
Home Department.	Mrs. Mix.
Miss Calder.	
Miss Kyle.	Friday Meeting. Miss Buckley.
Miss Preston.	Miss Kyle.
Miss Wells.	Mrs. F. E. Clark.
Miss Bodman.	Mrs. Capen.
Mrs. Burnham.	Mrs. Weeden.
Mrs. Herring.	Mrs. Fitch.
Returned Missionaries.	Mrs. Hamilton.
Miss Lamson.	Young People's Work.
Miss Kyle.	Miss Preston,
Miss Keith.	Mrs. Kent.
Mrs. Wiggin.	Mrs. Greeley.
Mrs. Barton.	Miss Wells.
Publications. Miss Kyle.	Mrs. Fitch.
Miss Preston.	Mrs. Hale,
Miss Buckley.	Mrs. French.
Miss Bates.	
Mrs. Fitch.	Henry Woods Memorial Fund.
Miss Merriam.	Mrs, Wiggin. Mrs, Hill,
Editorial.	Mrs. Bigelow.
Miss Kyle.	Buildings.
Mrs. Lincoln.	Mrs. Adam.
Miss Buckley.	Miss Lamson.
Mrs. Joseph Cook.	Mrs. Moore.
Miss Emerson,	Mrs. Barton.
Mrs. Hill.	Mrs. Wood.
Mrs. Eddy.	Miss Bates.
Arrangements for the Rooms.	Mrs. Mears.
Mrs. Daniels.	Mrs. Eddy.
Mrs. Noyes.	Miss Woolsey.
Miss Day.	Mrs. Stearns.
Miss Burr. Mrs. Hill,	Appropriations.
Southeastern District.	Miss Lamson.
Mrs. Daniels.	Miss Day.
Miss Calder.	Mrs. Moore.
Miss Keith.	Mrs. Kent.
Mrs. Bigelow.	Mrs. Wiggin.
Mrs. Proctor.	Mrs. French.
Miss Lathrop.	Mrs. Harvey.
Miss Merriman,	Annual Meeting.
Missionary Candidates.	Mrs. F. G. Cook.
diss Calder.	Miss Lamson.
Miss Lamson.	Miss Calder,
Mrs. Strong.	Mrs. French.
Mrs. Capron.	Miss Emerson.
Mrc Rorton	Man Distant.

Mrs. Barton.

Mrs. Richards.

#### Representatives on Congregational Committees.

Commission on Missions (National Council)
Miss Day for the three Woman's Boards.

Trustees of Euphrates College, Harpoot, Turkey (Congregational).

Miss Lamson.

Mrs. Wiggin.

Miss Borden.

Mrs. Jewett.

#### Representatives on Interdenominational Committees.

Conference of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions.

Miss Calder.

Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions.

Miss Stanwood.

Northfield Summer School for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies.

Miss Calder.

Mrs. Burnham.

Federation of the Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions (New York Territorial Commission).

Mrs. Daniels.

Committee on Christian Literature for Oriental Women.

Miss Kyle.

Board of Missionary Preparation.

Miss Calder.

Board of Governors of Woman's Union College, Madras, India.

Miss Lamson.

## FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

HELD IN

THE CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOVEMBER 11-13, 1914.

#### MINUTES.

The Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions was held in the Central Congregational Church in Philadelphia, Pa., November 11, 12 and 13, 1914.

The opening session was called to order at 9.30 o'clock on Wednesday morning by the President, Mrs. Charles H. Daniels. After singing "Joy to the World, the Lord is Come," Mrs. E. L. McLaughlin led the opening devotional service taking as her theme "Consecrated Activity."

The welcome of the Philadelphia Branch was extended by Miss Emma L. Bridges, President of the Branch; Rev. W. V. Berg, pastor, expressed the welcome of Central Church, and Mrs. Daniels responded.

In a few earnest words Mrs. Daniels introduced the theme of the meeting,—"The Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth."

The Nominating Committee reported through Mrs. A. G. Moody and emphasized the responsibility of each delegate to vote.

Mrs. Daniels appointed as tellers: Mrs. H. W. Hicks, Philadelphia Branch; Miss Emma O. Nichols, Andover and Woburn Branch; Miss Amy Ogden Welcher, Hartford Branch.

The Home Secretary, Miss Helen B. Calder, who spoke on "Standards of Excellence," stated that fourteen Branches had already adopted such Standards and outlined a policy for an ideal society.

Miss Mary Preston, Secretary of Young People's Work, gave a summary of results for the year in that department and outlined its greatest needs.

"Using Our Material" was a subject which gave Miss Alice M. Kyle, Editorial Secretary, an opportunity to call attention to the attractive helps and leaflets prepared for the study of the year and to urge general use of the prayer calendar.

After singing, opportunity was given for the discussion of home problems in which many Branches participated.

Notices were given and Mrs. Daniels stated that if there was no objection the Minutes of the annual meeting would be referred to the Executive Committee. (They were so referred.)

Prayer was offered by Mrs. F. G. Cook and the morning session stood adjourned. The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Theodora Crosby Bliss.

The treasurer, Miss Sarah Louise Day, called attention to several items in the report of the treasury, which was printed and distributed, and stated that nine Branches had increased their gifts for three consecutive years and ten other Branches for two years.

Mrs. W. L. Adam spoke of the Golden Anniversary Gift and said that more than \$82,000 had been received toward the \$250,000 aimed for before 1917. Methods for gathering the Golden Anniversary Gift were discussed.

The report of the Commission on Membership, appointed at the conference of Branch officers held in Boston in April, was given by Miss Lillian E. Prudden, Chairman. The Commission made three recommendations:—

- 1. That in the interest of uniformity Branch officers use whatever influence may be wise to induce societies that have not already made financial support the basis of membership to adopt it as their standard.
- 2. That the Woman's Board of Missions so alter its Constitution that an annual contribution to its pledged work may be accepted in place of the requirement of ten dollars annually, but that Branch officers be asked to uphold the ten dollar minimum wherever possible.
- 3. That the status of societies that hold no meetings be left, as heretofore, to the discretion of Branch officers, but that where no list of officers is returned they adopt the plan, which some Branches now have in practice, of listing them as contributing, rather than auxiliary societies.

It was voted that the report of the Commission be received and the recommendations be considered one by one.

After discussion it was voted that the first recommendation be adopted.

As the second recommendation if adopted would require a change in the Constitution of the Board it was voted to lay it upon the table pending a Conference with Branch officers.

It was voted that the third recommendation be adopted.

Miss Isabel M. Blake of Aintab, Turkey, made an address on "Forces at the Home Base."

An offering was received to be used for needs occasioned by war conditions.

"The Child in the Midst" was the subject of an address by Mrs. B. W. Labaree, author of the United Study text-book for the year.

Prayer was offered by Mrs. Henry J. Prudden of the New Haven Branch and the meeting stood adjourned.

Wednesday evening the delegates were invited to attend an Interdenominational Young People's Rally in the Y. M. C. A. Assembly Hall.

Thursday morning the session was called to order by the President. The devotional service was led by Mrs. Harry Wade Hicks whose subject was "Undergirded by God."

Miss Emma O. Nichols reported for the tellers that one hundred and twenty-four ballots had been cast and that there were one hundred and twenty-four votes for the nominees on the ballot.

The Chair declared the following officers elected:-

President, Mrs. Charles H. Daniels.

First Vice President, Mrs. Frank Gaylord Cook.

Vice Presidents, Mrs. A. A. Lincoln, Mrs. N. G. Clark, Mrs. E. E. Strong, Mrs. J. L. Barton, Miss Susan Hayes Ward.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Strong.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Frederick Hill.

Foreign Secretary, Miss Kate G. Lamson.

Home Secretary, Miss Helen B. Calder.

Editorial Secretary, Miss Alice M. Kyle.

Secretary of Young People's Work, Miss Mary Preston.

Assistant Secretary, Miss Anne L. Buckley.

Treasurer, Miss Sarah Louise Day.

Assistant Treasurer, Miss S. Emma Keith.

Auditor, Samuel F. Wilkins.

Directors, Mrs. Henry F. Durant, Miss Carrie Borden, Mrs. John F. Colby, Miss E. Harriet Stahwood, Mrs. Henry D. Noyes, Mrs. F. E. Clark, Mrs. S. B. Capron, Mrs. Joseph Cook, Mrs. S. B. Capen, Mrs. Charles F. Weeden, Mrs. Edward C. Moore, Mrs. Everett E. Kent, Miss S. Emma Keith, Miss Lucy W. Burr, Miss Lilian G. Bates, Mrs. E. H. Bigelow, Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin, Mrs. Frank H. Wiggin, Miss Frances V. Emerson, Miss Clara E. Wells, Mrs. Frederick M. Turner, Mrs. Brewer Eddy, Mrs. Frank Wood, Mrs. W. L. Adam, Mrs. David O. Mears, Mrs. Willian H. Greeley, Mrs. Walter Fitch, Miss Elizabeth Merriam, Mrs. Charles A. Proctor, Miss Ethel D. Hubbard, Mrs. George E. Soper, Miss Clara P. Bodman, Mrs. L. R. Smith, Miss Lucy N. Lathrop, Mrs. Charles H. Burnham, Mrs. John W. Little, Miss Edith Woolsey, Mrs. Waldo Conant, Mrs. Henry R. French, Mrs. James W. Hale, Mrs. John F. Thompson, Mrs. Elbert A. Harvey, Mrs. S. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Edward Lincoln Smith, Mrs. Clifton H. Mix, Mrs. Hubert C. Herring, Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, Mrs. George L. Richards, Mrs. James R. Jewett.

Prayer was offered by Mrs. Edward Eells of the Worcester County Branch.

The following Committees were appointed by the Chair:-

#### Committee on Place of Meeting.

Miss Florence M. Hemenway, Vermont Branch.

Mrs. Enos Bigelow, Middlesex Branch.

Mrs. W. H. Fairchild, New Haven Branch.

#### Nominating Committee.

Mrs. Robert M. Woods, Hampshire County Branch.

Mrs. Elmer H. Neff, Philadelphia Branch.

Mrs. Fred L. Pomeroy, New York State Branch.

Mrs. J. H. Larrabee, Essex North Branch.

Miss Lillian Odell, New Hampshire Branch.

#### Committee on Credentials.

Mrs. W. L. Carver, Suffolk Branch.

Mrs. Fred Oaks, Middlesex Branch.

Miss Agnes Allen, Springfield Branch.

Mrs. Daniels read a message from Dr. Barton repeating a dispatch from Secretary of State Bryan reporting a communication from Constantinople which stated that the authorities had the situation in hand.

Miss Kate G. Lamson, Foreign Secretary, spoke on "Striking Aspects of the Year," using extracts from letters to illustrate her points,

After singing a hymn Miss Cornelia Judson spoke on "Why I am Glad to Work in Japan"; Mrs. C. A. Clark on "Needed Workers for Needy Japan"; and Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins on "From Country Touring to City Teaching."

A Demonstration, "The Spirit of Motherhood," was given by seven young women.

After singing "O God, the Rock of Ages," the session stood adjourned.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock. After singing a hymn prayer was offered by Mrs. M. Bradford Scott, President of the Hartford Branch.

Mrs. Theodora Crosby Bliss, Secretary of the Philadelphia Branch for the Southeastern District, spoke of experiences in her field and the eagerness of the small churches to have a share in the work of the Woman's Board of Missions.

"Advance in Student Work" was the subject of an address by Mrs. Frank Gaylord Cook, who sketched what several Branches are doing to interest and enlist the girls who had finished or were finishing their student life.

Miss Clara P. Bodman spoke of "A Traveler's Impressions," selecting a few things that had deeply affected her in her recent world tour.

After singing a hymn it was voted that the second recommendation of the Commission on Membership be taken from the table.

The Chairman reported a conference of the Commission with representatives of

eighteen Branches at which it was requested that the second recommendation be brought before the meeting for adoption and notice given of intention to amend the constitution of the Board.

It was unanimously voted that the recommendation be adopted.

Miss Prudden gave the following notice:-

In view of the wish of this delegate body, and in behalf of the Commission on Membership, I hereby give notice of intention to propose amendments to Articles VIII and IX of the Constitution of the Woman's Board of Missions at its next annual meeting in accordance with the second recommendation of the commission.

Addresses were given by Miss Evelyn F. Clarke on "Industrial Training for Zulu Girls"; by Mrs. R. E. Hume on "Approaching the Women of India"; by Mrs. Henry Fairbank on "Our Common Schools"; and by Mrs. J. P. Jones on the subject "After Thirty-five Years."

A hymn was sung and the meeting stood adjourned.

The evening session opened with singing, and the devotional service was conducted by Rev. W. V. Berg.

The following missionaries under appointment were introduced and spoke briefly: Miss Dora M. Barnes, appointed to Sivas, Turkey; Miss Lucy K. Clark, to Uduvil, Ceylon; Miss Stella M. Cook, to Foochow, China; Miss Olive Greene, to Smyrna, Turkey; Miss Katharine S. Hazeltine, to Van, Turkey; Miss Dorothea E. Kielland, to Inanda, South Africa; Miss Ethel W. Putney, to Constantinople; and Miss Laura D. Ward, to Foochow, China.

The Commission Service for Miss Ward followed. The Commission was presented by Secretary W. E. Strong of the American Board. Mrs. Ambert G. Moody gave the Home Clasp, and the Welcome to the Missionary Ranks was extended by Mrs. Henry Fairbank. The prayer of consecration was offered by Miss Emma O. Nichols, and the hymn "Ye Christian Heralds" was sung.

An offering was received for needs certain to arise on account of war conditions, especially in Turkey.

"The War and Missions" was the subject of an interesting and informing address by Secretary W. E. Strong of the American Board.

A hymn was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the meeting adjourned.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Daniels, at 9.30 Friday morning.

"Service, the Road to Exaltation," was the subject of the devotional half hour, led by Miss Grace Perry, President of the Berkshire Branch.

A hymn "Who's on the Lord's Side?" was sung.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was given by Mrs. W. L. Carver, Chairman. The total number of delegates registered was one hundred and ninety-seven. Twenty Branches were represented and five had their full quota of delegates.

Miss Florence M. Hemenway, Chairman, reported for the Committee on Place of Meeting, and extended a cordial invitation to the Board to hold its annual meeting in November, 1915, with the Vermont Branch in Burlington.

The total amount of the offerings was announced as \$142.50.

Miss Susan Lodge extended the greetings of the Philadelphia Branch of the Methodist Episcopal Board, and Miss Margaret Hodge for the Philadelphia Board of the Presbyterian Church.

"The Mexican Girl and Her Possibilities" was the subject of an address by Miss Alice Gleason, and Miss Mary E. Kinney spoke on "Troublous Times in Turkey."

After the singing of a hymn Dr. Woodhull and Miss Hannah Woodhull, formerly of Foochow, and Miss Ellen W. Catlin of Harpoot were introduced and spoke briefly. Miss Ina Verrill of Oorfa, and Miss Clark and Miss Whittlesey of the New Haven Branch, who have spent two years in Van, were introduced.

Mrs. Daniels in a few telling sentences gathered up the strong and impressive thoughts of the various sessions and urged upon all the making of great gifts of life for the glory of the King.

The closing address was by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody who told of the workers, their work and needs as she had seen them in her recent trip around the world.

Mrs. Daniels expressed the thanks of the delegates to the ladies of the Philadelphia Branch and of Central Church for their cordial hospitality.

After singing "On Our Way Rejoicing" the benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. V. Berg, and the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions was declared adjourned.

CLARA E. Wells, Secretary pro tempore.

Delegates to the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions in Philadelphia, Pa., November 11 to 13, 1914.

### OFFICERS.

### President.

### MRS. CHARLES H. DANIELS.

### Vice Presidents.

Mrs. Frank Gaylord Cook.

Mrs. J. L. BARTON.

### Secretaries.

Miss Kate G. Lamson. Miss Helen B. Calder. Miss Alice M. Kyle. Miss Mary Preston. Miss Anne L. Buckley.

### Treasurer.

### Miss SARAH LOUISE DAY.

### Assistant Treasurer.

### Miss S. EMMA KEITH.

### Directors.

Miss E. Harriet Stanwood. Mrs. Edward C. Moore. Mrs. E. H. Bigelow. Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin. Miss Clara E. Wells. Mrs. Frederick M. Turner. Mrs. W. L. Adam. Miss Elizabeth Merriam. Mrs. George E. Soper.
Miss Clara P. Bodman.
Miss Lucy N. Lathrop.
Mrs. Charles H. Burnham.
Mrs. John W. Little.
Mrs. James W. Hale.
Mrs. Edward Lincoln Smith.
Mrs. George L. Richards.

### ANDOVER AND WOBURN BRANCH.

Miss Emma Ostrom Nichols, Vice Pres., ex officio. Miss Laura Ward.

### BERKSHIRE BRANCH.

Miss Grace Perry, Pres., ex officio. Mrs. W. L. Adam, Cor. Sec'y, ex officio. Mrs. H. B. Smith. Mrs. Clarke. Mrs. Etta Brown.

### EASTERN CONNECTICUT BRANCH.

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### FRANKLIN COUNTY BRANCH.

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Mrs. Boyden. Miss Wise.

### HAMPSHIRE COUNTY BRANCH.

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### HARTFORD BRANCH.

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Mrs. F. M. Case.

Mrs. T. E. Dunean. Mrs. S. A. Fiske. Miss Edna H. Mason. Mrs. E. F. Nourse. Miss Minnie Pierce. Miss Amy O. Welcher.

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Miss Elizabeth Merriam, sub. Treas.

ex officio.

Miss Amelia Keith.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

Mrs. George E. Soper, Pres., ex officio. Mrs. M. A. Raymond. Mrs. Louise R. Shurtleff.

### NEW HAVEN BRANCH.

Miss Lillian E. Prudden, Pres., ex officio.
Mrs. Robert E. Brown, Vice Pres., ex officio.
Mrs. W. H. Fairchild, Sec'y, ex officio.
Mrs. Henry J. Prudden, sub. Treas., ex officio.
Miss Sarah E. Bigelow.
Miss Emily R. Bronson.
Mrs. Nathan S. Bronson.
Miss Sarah A. Clark.
Miss Bessie L. Comstock.
Mrs. Charles Comstock.
Mrs. J. W. Cone.

Miss Dorothy Deming.

Mrs. Asa G. Dickerman.
Mrs. E. G. Godfrey.
Miss Marjorie Haven.
Miss Frances M. Hazen.
Mrs. Thomas A. Kirkham.
Mrs. George H. Noxom.
Mrs. Orville A. Petty.
Miss Gertrude M. Turner.
Miss Harriet L. Reynolds.
Miss Jeanette E. Reynolds.
Miss Mabel H. Whittlesey.

Miss Mary R. Woodruff.

### NEW YORK STATE BRANCH.

Mrs. M. F. Johnson, Vice Pres., ex officio.

Mrs. C. S. Hartwell, Sec'y, ex officio.

Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas., ex officio.

Mrs. G. W. Baily.

Mrs. J. B. Clark.

Miss Mary R. Deery.

Mrs. G. C. Gow.

Mrs. K. A. Graham.

Mrs. E. H. Hastings.

Miss M. E. Heroy.

Mrs. E. L. McLaughlin.

Mrs. A. J. Lyman.

Mrs. Carolyn M. Newell.

Miss M. W. Newton.

Mrs. E. W. Peet.

Mrs. Fred L. Pomeroy.

Mrs. W. W. Rockwell.

Mrs. J. R. Rogers.

Mrs. W. D. Russell.

Miss Harriette Schefer. Mrs. Waldo II. Sherman.

Mrs. E. L. Smith.

Miss Harriet Osborne.

Mrs. R. E. Hume.

Dr. Kate C. Woodhull.

Miss Hannah C. Woodhull.

### NORFOLK AND PILGRIM BRANCH.

Mrs. E. H. Grout.

### OLD COLONY BRANCH.

Mrs. Frank A. Morrill, Pres., ex officio.

Mrs. Richardson, Vice Pres., ex officio.

Mrs. James G. Baker, Sec'y, ex officio.

Mrs. G. Frank Allen. Mrs. Hezekiah Brayton.

Mrs. George L. Richards.

### PHILADELPHIA BRANCH,

Miss Emma L. Bridges, Pres., ex officio.

Miss Flora L. P. Johnson, Vice Pres., ex officio.

Mrs. W. R. Westerfield, Sec'y, ex officio.

Mrs. Harry Wade Hicks, sub. Treas., ex officio.

Mrs. Engene Brown.

Mrs. J. W. Frizzell.

Mrs. D. M. Henry.

Mrs. W. H. Lum.

Mrs. John B. Otto.

Mrs. E. H. Neff.

Mrs. B. E. Platt.

Mrs. J. R. Thomas.

Mrs. Thomas Travis.

Miss Helen S. Wood.

### RHODE ISLAND BRANCH.

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Mrs. William E. Colley, Vice Pres., ex officio.

Mrs. George H. Curtis, sub. Sec'y, ex officio.

Mrs. E. L. Marsh, sub. Treas., ex officio.

Mrs. Marshall Allen.

Mrs. W. B. Buffington.

Miss Lucy N. Lathrop.

Miss Annie W. Taylor.

Miss Emily P. Wells.

### SPRINGFIELD BRANCH.

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Mrs. G. A. Andrews, Vice Pres., ex officio.

Mrs. F. C. Brigham, Sec'y, ex officio.

Mrs. M. H. Mitchell, Treas., ex officio.

Miss Agnes Talcott Allen.

Mrs. George O. Crozier.

Mrs. Laurence Davis.

Miss Mildred Hein.

Mrs. C. H. Richards.

Miss Harriet E. Savage.

### SUFFOLK BRANCH.

Mrs. Edward S. Tead, Pres., ex officio. Miss Isabel B. Pratt, sub. Vice Pres., ex officio.

Mrs. Wm. P. Hill, sub. Sec'y, ex officio.

Mrs. Frank Gaylord Cook, Treas., ex officio.

Mrs. Ernest G. Bacon. Mrs. Henry T. Barnes.

Mrs. Warner Lyman Carver.

Mrs. Josephine E. Drew.

Mrs. William C. Gordon.

Miss Ada R. Hartshorn.

Mrs. M. H. Holmes.

Mrs. G. B. Hugo.

Mrs. B. F. Leavitt.

Mrs. T. E. Ruggles. Miss Sibyl H. Spaulding.

Mrs. I. C. Stone.

Mrs. Percy E. Thayer.

Miss Josephine Whitaker.

### VERMONT BRANCH.

Miss Florence M. Hemenway, Sec'y, ex officio.

Miss Mary R. Cabot.

Mrs. W. B. Howe.

Mrs. I. M. Taylor. Miss Margaret Whiting.

### WESTERN MAINE BRANCH.

Mrs. C. O. Morrill, Vice Pres., ex officio. Mrs. Leslie R. Rounds, Sec'y, ex officio. Mrs. George F. Cary. Miss Hannah R. Page.

### WORCESTER COUNTY BRANCH.

Mrs. Edward Eells, Sec'y, ex officio.

Mrs. Edward L. Greene.

### REPRESENTATIVE WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC.

Miss M. P. Lyman.

MARY R. CARVER,
HALLIDAY F. OAKES,
AGNES T. ALLEN,
Credential Committee.

Forty-seventh Annual Report.



### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS 1914.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOVEMBER 11, 12 AND 13, 1914.

## THE HOME BASE.

MISS HELEN B. CALDER, Home Secretary.

MISS ALICE M. KYLE, Editorial Secretary.

MISS MARY PRESTON, Secretary of Young People's Work.

MISS ANNE L. BUCKLEY, Assistant Secretary.

### SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

A year ago we looked forward to the issue of the twelve months ahead with mingled fears and hopes. Because of the unsettled conditions of the financial world some fears were expressed lest contributions be reduced and we should be obliged to curtail our work. Because of the zeal with which many loyal workers attacked the difficult study of *The King's Business*, and made plans to put in practice some of its suggestions, we had high hopes that the year would be a good one, that interest would be awakened or quickened among the women of our churches. The Treasurer's report, commented on later, proves that our fears were groundless. The financial success of the year's efforts is only one proof that our hopes have been largely realized. Reports from the Branches show that while definite results of the study and practice of *The King's Business* are hard to tabulate, many of the forward steps advocated in the text-book have been successfully taken.

In presenting this report of the year we have not separated the work done in the Branches from the main report of the Home Department of the Board, but have included it as an integral part of that report. Not all Branch secretaries have been able to send in definite facts and figures in response to the questions sent out by the Home Secretary, but more accurate information has been received this year than last. As an increasing number of Branch workers use this list of questions as the basis of their letters of inquiry to auxiliaries, it will be possible each year to give a more complete picture of the work at the Home Base.

### OUR FINANCES.

The Treasurer's Report.—We came up to our annual meeting in 1913 with great rejoicing, because the Branches had at last reached and passed the goal of \$120,000, for which we had been striving since 1902. This year we are glad to report still further increase in a record of gifts from the Branches for regular work of \$123,771.78, a gain of \$3,193.71 over last year. When we remember that last year's gifts represented an advance of more than \$4,000 over the preceding year, we realize the significance of this report. In line with the policy of a ten per cent advance in gifts, the Executive Committee asks the Branches to take as a new aim for gifts for regular work the sum of \$132,000.

From other sources we have received \$6,742.74, making a total for regular work of \$130,514.52. Contributions for buildings amount to \$43,870.10, of which the Branches have given \$29,748.25. Specials amounting to \$2,198.56 have been received. The gifts for regular work from Junior organizations amount to \$18,928.59, divided as follows: Young Woman's Societies, \$9,452.84; Mission Bands, \$2,320.11; Cradle Rolls, \$1,390.30; Sunday schools, \$3,553.93; and Endeavor Societies, \$2,221.86. \$36,673.64 has been received from legacies, of which \$12,224.54 is available for the work of 1915. This, with the sums from the Reserve Legacy Fund, makes a total of \$24,767.22 to be applied to the work of 1915. The total receipts from contributions, legacies and interest are \$210,120.58.

Golden Anniversary Gift.—Every Branch reports some efforts to share in the responsibility and privilege of reaching our aim of \$250,000 before 1917. A third leaflet, the "Red Book," picturing most vividly the immediate needs for buildings, was prepared in time for the third Golden Anniversary Gift Luncheon, held in Boston last April, and has been distributed widely since that time. Most of the Branches were represented at the Luncheon, and a few have had luncheons in their own territory to present the appeal. Several Branches have made definite pledges for special buildings, and others have chosen particular buildings as the object of their gifts. Dr. Katharine Scott has rendered valuable aid by speaking in many places on the Madura Hospital and its need of more adequate houses. One officer in Philadelphia Branch has prepared slides, illustrating some of the places where buildings have been authorized, to use in connection with the regular sets of slides loaned by the American Board. New Haven Branch has prepared a special folder presenting the appeal for a building at Inanda, which they have undertaken as part of their work. In nearly all Branches the Auxiliaries have been urged to share in the Gift, without allowing it to interfere with their regular obligations. Springfield and Suffolk Branches have prepared special gold mite boxes to gather gifts from those who desire to share but are not able to make large offerings. Members of the Board's Committee on Buildings have spent much time in committee meetings, and in personal efforts to secure large gifts. As a result of all the work accomplished, the sum of \$42,930.10 has been received during the past year, a larger amount than was received in previous years. The total at the close of our financial year was \$82,097.73.

### CANDIDATES.

Co-operation in the Branches.—"There is urgent need for more Volunteers from the class of the highly educated. . . . Such women will be forthcoming in sufficient numbers only if there arises a greater vitality in the spiritual life of the church in general; it is not a matter of special appeal to individuals." These words of Miss Eleanor McDougall, an English university professor deeply interested in the education of women in India, reveal the secret of our failure to secure candidates in sufficient numbers to fill vacancies in our work. Until the rank and file of church members have the spirit of the Volunteer there will always be a dearth of workers ready to go abroad.

During the past year a growing feeling of responsibility has been manifested on the part of Branch and auxiliary workers for the finding of qualified women for missionary service. A letter was sent through Branch secretaries to every auxiliary of the Board, urging members to share in the task of finding candidates by bringing the call to the attention of pastors and young women, and by uniting in prayer that God's Spirit would call those whom he has fitted to serve in this way. Student workers and other Branch officers are circulating the printed list of vacancies and the subject has been presented at a few Branch meetings. There has been some response to the appeal and the future will undoubtedly reveal other results of such earnest efforts.

Vacancies.—Ten teachers, one physician, three nurses and three evangelistic workers are urgently needed in addition to those already appointed. A leaflet entitled "The Call," describing vacancies calling for reinforcements, has been prepared for use in summer conferences, student work and in senior and junior auxiliaries. It would be a fitting companion to the Prayer Calendar for daily use in intercession.

Missionary Appointments.—Twelve young women have been adopted during the year as missionaries, and one has been accepted for a term appointment. Only four of these are able to go at once to the field. Five are detained on account of the war and are using the time for special training. Two others are taking extra courses to prepare for special work.

Life Appointments.—South Africa, Miss Dorothea Kielland.

Western Turkey, Miss Dora M. Barnes, Miss Mary E. Cole, Miss Olive Greene, Miss Ethel W. Putney.

Eastern Turkey, Miss Katharine S. Hazeltine.

Madura, Miss Zada A. Curtiss (who has since resigned), Miss Ruth Caroline Heath, Dr. Katharine B. Scott.

Ceylon, Miss Lucy K. Clark.

Foochow, Miss Stella M. Cook, Miss Laura D. Ward.

Term Appointment.—Miss Clara W. Newcomb (detained in this country).

### STUDENT WORK.

The committee on work for students, under the leadership of its chairman, Mrs. Frank Gaylord Cook, has made a good beginning this past year. Letters were sent to all Branch presidents asking them to appoint secretaries or committees to have special charge of the work of enlisting young college or school graduates for service in local churches. Nine Branches have already appointed officers for this work. Others are seeking to find the right young women, and in the meantime other officers are attempting to do as much as possible.

Lists of names of Congregational girls who have attended Silver Bay Conferences, or who expressed an interest in missionary work during a canvass of Seniors, conducted by the Young Woman's Christian Association, were sent to the Branches in which the girls' homes are situated, with the request that the Branch secretaries look up these girls and invite them to take some share in the missionary work of their own churches. Lists of Congregational graduates from colleges and schools in our territory are being sent out in the same way as fast as they can be secured. In Hartford Branch the student secretary invited the girls whose names were sent to her, and others whom she knew, to an informal reception at her own home where a Branch officer presented the openings for college women in volunteer service for missions.

The Home Secretary conducted normal mission study classes at Wellesley and Mount Holyoke for five consecutive weeks. She addressed the mission study rally at Bradford, and has spoken at other schools and colleges during the year. The newly appointed student secretary of Western Maine Branch has visited Colby College. Many graduates are already enrolled among our helpers and more will be won through the persistent efforts of Branch and auxiliary workers whether they are specially appointed for the task or not.

### PUBLICATIONS.

Life and Light.—In spite of the efforts to increase the number of subscriptions to the monthly magazine of the Woman's Board of Missions and the Woman's Board of the Pacific, the list has not materially lengthened during the past year. About seven thousand five hundred copies were circulated during some months of the year. With the cutting off of delinquent subscribers the number decreased to about seven thousand three hundred—a gain of three hundred over last year. Some auxiliaries have attained the standard suggested in the Policy of the Woman's Board and have secured fifty per cent of the membership of the society as subscribers. Those reporting such attainment to the Editorial Secretary have been placed upon an Honor Roll, published in the magazine. Various offers have been made to new subscribers; Everyland and Life and Light are combined at the club price of one dollar a year; Junior leaders are invited to form clubs of ten or more for Life and Light at fifty cents for each subscription. Many societies report a solicitor for Life and Light, with special effort to secure more readers, but the old excuses are often

heard, "Too many magazines now"; "We have the other missionary magazines"; "We must choose between the magazine and the study book," and so our two thousand new subscribers are not yet in sight. But they must be somewhere among the two hundred thousand Congregational women not now listed as in the ranks of our readers, and we have not given up the quest.

An article by Mrs. Charles M. Lamson, "Helping Together by Prayer," in the issue of December, 1913, closed the series of articles on *The King's Business*. During 1914, a series of fine presentations on child life in the different fields, by such well-known people as Mrs. John Howland of Mexico, Mrs. John S. Porter of Austria, Mrs. F. E. Clark, and others, have been appearing as supplementary aids in the study of *The Child in the Midst*. These have been reprinted as leaflets and have been much in demand. The Council Page by Mrs. Daniels, and the Junior Work department have supplied helpful hints for leaders of societies, program committees and other workers, while the events in the mission fields in these soul-racking times have been graphically pictured by missionaries.

Our World-wide Work.—Our Assistant Secretary, Miss Buckley, gave much of her time during the first part of the year to the preparation of a survey of the work of the Woman's Board abroad. This publication was issued in July, in a handsome pamphlet of one hundred and eighty pages, with thirteen maps printed in color and many illustrations of the work among women and children in all the mission fields where we have missionaries. It has the latest facts and statistics available and also much popular material. It is well indexed, contains a complete list of missionaries supported by the Woman's Board of Missions, with their station, their date of appointment and their supporting constituency indicated. This book has met with immediate welcome, as it fills a need long felt for a compendium of our work, in convenient form and at a reasonable price. We quote from The Congregationalist's review of this publication: "It is one of the most interesting and informing of the many books on missions, and is issued at the nominal price of twenty-five cents." (Postage additional.) Because of the up-to-date and varied information in this book it has not been thought necessary this year to publish as many leaflets in regard to the work abroad as usual. A new kindergarten leaflet, attractively illustrated, has just been prepared.

United Study Text-books.—Miss Stanwood still represents Congregational women on the Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions. The last book published by this committee, *The Child in the Midst*, by Mrs. B. W. Labaree, is proving, as was anticipated, one of the most attractive of the series. The first edition of one hundred thousand is already exhausted. From our Rooms in Boston three thousand five hundred copies of this book have already been sent out.

Outline Programs.—A series of programs for use with *The Child in the Midst*, by Mrs. Chauncey J. Hawkins and Miss Mary Preston, have been available since the Northfield Summer School. These contain programs for each chapter of the textbook and refer to leaflets and mimeographed material which may be obtained on application.

Other Helps for Leaders.—A variety of suggestive leaflets on the work at home have been prepared,—among them "Suggestions for the Organization and Conduct

of Missionary Societies," "The Home League; What Is It?" "The Call," a statement of the vacancies for which new workers are being eagerly sought, and a really captivating assortment of "Babyhood" sketches in the Junior Department. "Here and There" stories have made a large place for themselves during their one year of life, and they now reach about three thousand five hundred children.

The Prayer Calendar.—The experiment tried last year of publishing the Prayer Calender in co-operation with the American Board, thus placing the names of all the missionaries, men and women, side by side on this popular prayer list, proved so successful that the same plan has been followed this year. In addition to the names, we have introduced about forty photographs of missionaries. The general style is the same as last year and much favorable comment has already been heard regarding its appearance. This is a publication in which the three Woman's Boards unite, so it is used in many homes from coast to coast.

Missionary Pictures.—For several years there was a call for the pictures of our missionaries and the set prepared last year has been enlarged by the addition of some thirty new faces. There are still on hand a few of these sets and should there be a call for them, others will be prepared.

Lenten and Thank-offering Invitations.—The Lenten appeal was written by Mrs. Brewer Eddy and was sent out to thousands of women, many of whom responded with an Easter offering for the work of the Woman's Board. Of the thank-offering invitations, written by Mrs. S. B. Capron, nearly twenty thousand with their accompanying envelopes, have been called for, and it is hoped that the thankful hearts of the women of our constituency will prompt a generous return during these autumn months.

### MEETINGS.

The Field Work.—The Editorial Secretary divides her time between the work on publications and the field work, making appointments for the missionary speakers and, in common with the other secretaries, attending meetings whenever it does not interfere with her work as editor.

During the fall and winter of 1913-1914, Miss Isabel M. Blake of Aintab, Turkey, acted as field secretary, and between September, 1913, and June, 1914, accepted invitations from practically every one of the twenty-three Branches. Her presence among the auxiliaries was most stimulating and her work of such a character as to create an eager demand for similar visits from other missionaries. Dr. Katharine B. Scott, now on her way to Madura, was engaged by the Golden Anniversary Gift Committee for three mouths in the spring and was most helpful in the Branches where she held meetings, doing much to increase the interest, not only in the new hospital for Madura, but in the general medical work in India. Other missionaries who have given generously of time and strength during the year are Miss Mary L. Daniels of Turkey, Miss Mary L. Matthews of the Balkan Mission, Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins of Foochow, Mrs. John Howland and Miss Alice Gleason of Mexico and

Miss Susan R. Howland of Ceylon. Miss Evelyn F. Clarke of Africa, Miss Cornelia Judson of Japan, and Miss Mary E. Kinney of Turkey have also assisted during the latter part of the year, and the married ladies of the American Board missions, Mrs. J. P. Jones, Mrs. Henry Fairbank and Mrs. R. E. Hume of India, Mrs. George P. Knapp, Mrs. J. K. Browne and Mrs. Stephen Trowbridge of Turkey, Mrs. Lyman Peet and Mrs. Charles Ewing of China, and many others have gone hither and thither to Woman's Board meetings graciously and most acceptably.

Mrs. Daniels besides speaking at Branch meetings has held interdenominational study classes in several of the Massachusetts cities and Mrs. Theodora Crosby Bliss of Washington, D. C., has, as in previous years, rendered invaluable services among the churches of the Southeast.

About three hundred and fifty meetings have been arranged from the Rooms in Boston, in addition to the many engagements made by the office in New York and by the missionaries themselves. And yet in spite of all this field work there are many of the Branches who feel that much of their field is uncultivated or at least sparsely sown with the seed of information. Branch officers are doing much more of this work than formerly but the visit of the "real, live missionary" is called for insistently and from every quarter. Who will help solve the problem of heeding the demand, yet conserving the best interests of the missionary in her furlough year?

Institutes.—Thirteen Institutes in nine Branches have been held during the year. The special feature of these meetings has been the emphasis on the hour of conference, conducted by Board or Branch officers. Since many churches with varying problems and successes were represented at each Institute, and in general those present participated freely in discussion, the conference was full of suggestions and stimulus for all. A missionary address brought the needed message from the wide field. In many places, short after-luncheon talks were given by local leaders on the subjects, "Time Enough," "Women Enough," and "Money Enough." A committee of the Board on Institutes has prepared a letter-program to be used by Branch workers who desire to conduct Institutes during the coming year.

Annual Meeting.—By vote of the Executive Committee, after consultation with Branch representatives, the preliminary meeting formerly held on the Tuesday preceding the annual meeting was omitted in 1913 and the sessions lasted from Wednesday morning until Friday noon. Some of the special features of the former "delegates' day" were incorporated in the Wednesday morning session. Because this plan seemed to be approved by the majority, it will be tried again this year.

The Semi-annual Meeting.—This mid-year meeting was held May 14th, with the Trinitarian Congregational Church in Concord, Mass., with a gratifying attendance and a program of more than ordinary interest. Dr. William E. Strong, just returned from his tour of the missions, at that time gave his first public account of his trip.

Branch Meetings.—Reports of annual, semi-annual or quarterly Branch meetings prove the value of these gatherings because of the increased enthusiasm which has resulted from the fellowship with other workers and the inspiration of missionary addresses. Vermont reports the most impressive feature—the commission service

of Miss Stella M. Cook, one of Vermont's daughters, which took place at the annual meeting in September. On the same occasion the Children's Pageant given at Northfield was repeated with good effect.

Conferences with Branch Officers.—Two conferences with Branch officers have been held during the year, one on Tuesday evening preceding the annual meeting in Springfield, the other on the afternoon and evening preceding the Golden Anniversary Luncheon in April. At these meetings vital problems relating to the development and extension of our Home Department were discussed.

Friday Meetings.—The attendance at the monthly meetings, held in Pilgrim Hall, Boston, on the first Friday of each month from October to May inclusive, has averaged one hundred and fifty-eight. At each meeting we have had one or more missionary addresses, a talk on some phase of the home end of *The King's Business*, and a devotional service which has included definite prayer for our missionaries and their work. These meetings bring to our Rooms many friends of the Board from near and far.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

One of the newest members of our committee, Mrs. H. B. Reed, of South Weymouth, was called to a higher service in January, 1914, after a brief illness. She was an enthusiastic worker for the cause of missions in her own church and we had anticipated much from her closer connection with the Board as one of its Directors. Miss Harriette Tuttle, who represented Worcester County Branch on the committee, has resigned on account of ill health. We are sure of her continued interest though she is unable to attend the meetings. It is with a keen sense of loss that we record the death of Miss Frances E. Washburn who since her return from Turkey thirty years ago had served the Board devotedly as a helper at the Rooms. Though for many months she had been prevented by illness from leaving her home she maintained to the last her deep interest in and prayerful support of the work of the Board.

Miss Anne L. Buckley was appointed by the Executive Committee last fall as Assistant Secretary. She has had charge of the publicity work of the Board, has done valuable work in the Editorial Department and has spoken at a number of meetings.

Miss Day represents the three Woman's Boards on the Commission on Missions appointed by the National Council in Kansas City. She is chairman of the subcommittee on women's organizations and member of the sub-committee on reorganization. This work has necessitated much travel and a great deal of time spent in attending committee meetings.

Miss Preston spent the months from October to May in New York in order to take a special course at Columbia University. Through the courtesy of the officers of Broadway Tabernacle she carried on the work of the Junior Department in an office in that church, and did much field work in New York and vicinity.

### INTERDENOMINATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Membership on Committees.—An increasingly large part of the officers' time must be given to service on committees and attendance at conferences and conventions which represent union movements. Various officers now represent the Board on the following committees: Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions, Northfield Summer School, Triennial Conference of Women's Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada, Committee on Christian Literature for Oriental Women, Eastern Territorial Commission on Federation of Women's Foreign Missionary Societies, Committee on Madras Union College, and the Board of Missionary Preparation.

Delegates to Meetings.—Miss Kyle and Miss Calder represented the Board at the quadrennial convention of the Student Volunteer Movement in Kansas City in January. Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Barton attended the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, held at Garden City, Long Island, in January. At the meeting of Board officers and missionaries held in Cincinnati in June to consider redistribution of work in Mexico, Miss Lamson represented the Board. Miss Calder attended the Student Conference of Young Women's Christian Associations at Silver Bay in June. Mrs. Kent and Miss Wells, members of the Executive Committee, were delegates at the conference of the Missionary Education Movement, held at Silver Bay in July. Miss Kyle, Miss Buckley, Miss Preston and Miss Calder were present at the Northfield Summer School in July. Miss Calder served as chairman of a sub-committee of the Northfield Summer School which had charge of arranging and presenting a Pageant entitled "Contrasts in Childhood," to illustrate the textbook The Child in the Midst. Miss Preston led a conference each day for district workers among young people. During the last week of July Miss Preston conducted the "life-work meetings" at Ocean Park Conference in Maine.

The Committee on Christian Literature for Oriental Women.—This Committee, appointed by the Triennial Conference of Woman's Boards at Philadelphia in 1912, has been aided in its plans for work by the report given by Mrs. H. W. Peabody at its meeting in New York in May. During her recent visit to the mission fields Mrs. Peabody gathered much valuable data in regard to the amount of translation and publication work now being done by the missionaries in order to supply the native Christian women with suitable reading matter, and to give the children of the homes something pure and wholesome. Through Mrs. Peabody's advice and co-operation it has been decided to publish in Shanghai a little magazine for Chinese children, Mrs. Donald MacGillivray generously agreeing to act as editor if the funds could be secured by this Committee. This magazine, it is estimated, will reach ten thousand children. Accordingly the Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions belonging to the Federation were asked to contribute \$50 each, with the expectation that the fund thus secured would finance the work of the Committee for three years. The Treasurer, Miss Lila V. North (care of E. R. North, 7 Belair Drive, Montelair, N. J.), reports that about \$500 is now available. It is hoped that the next piece of work undertaken may be the publication of a little book in Marathi prepared by Miss Emily R. Bissell of Ahmednagar, whose work on the "Balbodhméwa"

is widely known. All this work is undertaken with the approval of the Commission on Christian Literature, of which Dr. C. H. Patton is the American chairman and of which Miss Kyle, as chairman of the woman's committee, is now a member.

Summer Conferences.—At the Northfield Summer School nine hundred and thirty-two delegates, representing thirteen denominations were enrolled. Congregationalists were in the lead with two hundred and seventy-six of this number. Several Branch secretaries report valuable service rendered in Branch and auxiliary work by delegates of this and former years. One secretary writes, "Most of the auxiliaries that have made marked progress had representatives at the Summer School." Several of our new missionaries received their inspiration for service at some one of the Silver Bay Conferences and much of the increased interest among young people at home is due to these gatherings.

### POLICIES AND STANDARDS.

Policies.—The Executive Committee of the Board adopted a Policy for the year, and at the annual meeting in Springfield recommended it for adoption by Branch executive committees and auxiliaries. A few Branches have adopted a policy based upon the one recommended by the Board, but the plan has not been widely followed by auxiliaries, though many societies have aims more or less clearly defined. It is a help to state clearly our aims for the year ahead, and we hope more auxiliaries will formulate policies the coming year.

Standards of Excellence.—Some Branches, which have not adopted a fuller policy, have taken a standard of excellence as a definite goal for the year. The Vermont honor standard, reported for the first time two years ago, has been used in several other Branches. The standard suggested by the Board has in most cases been modified by lowering the original percentages. It is therefore not possible to compare results in different Branches, but the main object of such standards has been served, namely, to stimulate auxiliaries to greater efficiency. Fourteen Branches have adopted a standard of excellence. Five of these have only recently sent out the standard and so cannot report results. Six report the plan a success.

One hundred and ninety anxiliaries in fourteen Branches have increased in membership; two hundred and thirty-six auxiliaries in fifteen Branches have increased their gifts; two hundred and thirty-six auxiliaries in thirteen Branches have had an Every Woman Canvass; one hundred and eighty-eight auxiliaries in nine Branches report a special agent for Life and Light; four hundred and twenty-two auxiliaries in sixteen Branches have used a text-book at their meetings, most of them studying The King's Business.

# PROBLEMS AND SUCCESSES.

Problems.—These do not vary much from from year, and most of the Branches face the same difficulties. The indifference of so many, especially the younger women, who would be such valuable co-workers if interested, the lack of

leaders, the failure to reach in any adequate way women in small and inaccessible churches, are problems reported from several Branches. While twenty new auxiliaries are mentioned, there has been a loss of twenty-two, or a net loss of two. The difficulty of forming new auxiliaries is an ever-present problem. There are more than eight hundred churches in our territory without auxiliaries, and while a large number of these are very small, and many are composed of foreign-speaking people, it is nevertheless true that in others the obstacles to organization are no greater than in many churches where successful auxiliaries have existed for many years, if only the right leaders can be discovered and trained.

Successes.—In increasing numbers Branch officers have visited local auxiliaries in their territory. Suffolk Branch officers have presented or will shortly present the Branch share in the Golden Anniversary Gift in two-thirds of their auxiliaries. In seventy-five churches in Western Maine Miss Perkins, the Branch missionary accompanied by Branch officers, has strengthened the bond connecting the work in Foochow with those who are responsible for it. Branch workers are busy people with many demands upon their time and strength, but those who have made opportunities through visitation for closer fellowship with auxiliary workers are well repaid for their efforts.

Only a few conferences with leaders of auxiliaries have been reported. Such conferences, where practical difficulties are fairly faced and thoroughly discussed, offer the surest tangible means of solving problems. It is hoped that more of such conferences will be planned for the coming year.

Seven Branches have adopted definite budgets for Branch expenses, and thirteen Branches have provided budgets for expenses of the Junior Department. This movement looking toward greater efficiency in providing for the necessary activities at the Home Base is surely reckoned as a success of the year.

A Forward Look.—In closing the report of the Home Department a year ago we set down our hopes for the year ahead many of which have been realized. "There remaineth yet much land to be possessed," but we have faith and hope to go forward and take possession. We began our work a year ago under the shadow of financial uneasiness in America; we begin our work for the coming year under the heavy cloud of war. Some might forecast reduced contributions because of the many extra appeals which are before the public as a result of the war, but such has not been the experience of the Christian Church in other times of depression. When British missionary societies are planning to carry on their work abroad without retrenchment surely we can do no less. Some of our friends whose incomes are reduced will taste more fully the joys of sacrifice and we hope that all who love the cause of missions will give more largely than ever before of time, money and prayer. The message of the Prince of Peace was never so much needed as it is to-day. Let us give ourselves with renewed devotion to the sending of that message to the ends of the earth.

### JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

### SUMMARY OF REPORTS.

Figures.—The figures for the year as they emerge from the reports of the Branch junior departments, record two hundred and forty-three young women's societies, two hundred and thirty-three mission bands, and two hundred and twenty-nine cradle rolls auxiliary to the Woman's Board, and one hundred and ninety-one senior Christian Endeavor Societies, ninety-five junior Societies and two hundred and seventy-nine Sunday schools contributing to our treasury. Twenty-two new junior auxiliaries, thirty-six new mission bands and seventeen new cradle rolls, giving a total of seventy-five new organizations, although offset by losses from each group, indicate alertness to the importance and necessity of missionary training for children and young people. The signs of the times along the line of concentration of all kinds of work in the Sunday school are clearly revealed in a gain of forty-six in the number of contributing schools over that of last year as against practically no change in the net totals for other groups,—and this in the face of steady emphasis by the Board upon the work of auxiliary organizations as well as of Sunday schools. The same tendency is evident in the increase of \$734.22 in gifts from the Sunday schools which have given \$3,553.93 out of a total of \$18,928.59 received through the Junior Department for regular work.

The Inadequacy of Figures.—But in the work of this department, so largely educational, we must look behind the figures which stand for societies and contributions. Through its literature and the influence of its workers many groups of children from whom no money gift is reported or who are not organized in societies, are being trained to those habits of service and that friendly attitude of mind which are fundamental to the support of missionary work. From this training results will appear all through the years to come though they can never be reduced to figures and added together in a Junior Department report. Consequently, we shall measure the work of the department more adequately if we pass by the figures altogether and lay our emphasis on what it has done through the year to stimulate missionary training in our churches. Account must first be taken of the staff busy at this task.

### THE WORKERS.

Secretaries.—Through the twenty-three Branches of the Board there are forty-six secretaries of Junior Work, and in addition in the larger Branches thirty-seven assistants working under the direction of one head secretary. In the ten Branches where several officers share equally the responsibility for the department, three are divided territorially so that each secretary has the task of developing Junior Work only in one particular section, while seven follow some such plan as that of giving one secretary the young women's societies, another the mission bands, a third the Sunday schools, and so on. Besides the secretarial force there are in at least two Branches special sub-committees on Junior Work appointed from the membership of the executive boards. During the past year eleven changes have taken place in the ranks of the secretaries and one new position has been created. At present the staff is complete in practically every Branch.

Secretarial Conference.—The Board's yearly conference for junior secretaries was held in Boston on the thirtieth and thirty-first of last April, with representatives present from all but two Branches and an attendance of forty-eight. Through its sessions the experience of each secretary was shared with the others, a definite policy for the department was discussed and adopted, and specific plans were made for this year's work.

Junior Lookouts.—Besides the secretaries, the staff of the department must take account of the Junior Lookouts appointed in individual churches by the senior auxiliaries. In many cases their activity has wrought vast changes in the missionary training afforded the young folk of their churches. One hundred and seventeen new Lookouts have been secured this past year, making a total of three hundred and eighty-one. The impressiveness of this increase is greatly diminished, however, when "three hundred and eighty-one" is set over against our total number of senior auxiliaries,—one thousand two hundred and four. From this it will appear that there is still need of eight hundred and twenty-three more Lookouts.

Branch Conferences.—For the Lookouts and the unnumbered host of local leaders, superintendents and teachers, conferences for discussion of methods, program possibilities, and objects for gifts have been held by fourteen Branches, in some cases several times through the year. As only eight reported such gatherings a year ago considerable advance has been made in this particular.

### OUR POLICY.

The Main Points.—But a survey of the staff of workers in the Junior Department does not tell the whole story. We must see past them to the things that they are doing. Perhaps one of the most significant features in the development of the department this year has been the formulation of a definite "policy." For while many points included in it have been in the minds of junior workers from the beginning, there has hitherto been no printed statement placing them in order of relative importance and making them available as a guide and goal to newly found workers. The main planks in this platform are (1) the stimulating of prayer for Junior Work and the formation of habits of prayer in our children and young people; (2) the development of missionary education both by instruction through regular program work, study classes, district rallies, story material, pictures and other means of appeal to the eye, and through activity in working for missionary boxes, in giving, in expressing the life of other countries by means of the missionary play, and in efforts to increase missionary interest in the church at large; (3) the extension of our work to every child in every church by making at least a ten per cent gain in new auxiliary and contributing organizations yearly; (4) such stimulation of the powers of giving in local societies as shall seem wise in each particular case, and the adequate financing of the Branch departments that they may be able to do the work outlined for them; and (5) the securing and training of leaders by means of more largely enlisting the help of the senior societies, holding conferences of leaders, and increasing attendance at summer conferences. It is still too early to trace results from this statement of policy, but many of the things done by the department this past year may be conveniently summarized under the same headings.

### EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Program and Story Material.—Program and study material for the various ages and the different types of organization included within the Junior Department has been diligently advertised through correspondence, Branch meetings, conferences, etc., in order that every leader might secure the course best fitted to the needs of her class. Special attention has been given to the preparation of short programs for the junior and primary Sunday schools. Story material has been provided through the new series of Here and There Stories which, started in January, already has a subscription list of about three thousand five hundréd, and somewhat through the Pilgrim Visitor, the Sunday-school paper for the Junior age. It is expected that much more missionary material will appear in this paper the coming year. Everyland has also been advertised. A scheme for supplying special children's lectures to accompany the American Board stereopticon slides has been approved and lectures are being prepared.

Rallies.—Ten rallies for young people and eleven for children have been held in as many Branches or counties. This includes the May Festival which the Board holds in Boston every spring and which this year had a record attendance. In addition, several smaller rallies, covering only a few towns but touching sections where Junior Work is undeveloped, have been held with good results. The department is urging more such "group meetings" as a means of education.

Box Work.—Much box work has been done by local societies and Sunday-school classes, the work often meaning the beginning of real interest in missions; and in addition the Junior Department in nine Branches superintended the sending of a Branch box to which many of its organizations contributed.

Giving.—In the matter of giving, steady emphasis has been laid upon the importance of placing very definite objects for gifts, with plentiful descriptive material about them, before children's and young people's societies. The department has recommended such definite work for all groups except young women's societies (which are provided for differently in the various Branches) and prepared leaflets or supplied letters about these objects. The children have been so interested in Miss Sewall, the "Children's Missionary," that this coming year they will also support the school where she works in Tientsin. To the Christian Endeavorers has been intrusted the support of a newly appointed missionary, Miss Katharine Hazeltine, who goes to Van.

Dramatic Material.—The Exchange Bureau with its supply of sample dialogues, plays and so forth has helped meet the needs of over two hundred inquirers desirous of utilizing the dramatic instinct for educational purposes.

### TRAINING OF LEADERS.

Summer Conferences.—Aloha Camp at Northfield, which this year was in charge of a committee of Branch Junior Secretaries, Miss Elizabeth Pullen, chairman, broke all records with an enrollment of one hundred and fourteen. The department was represented at the Missionary Education Conference at Silver Bay by two members of the Junior Committee of the Board and at the Ocean Park Missionary Education Conference by the Board Secretary. Vigorous advertising was done to secure delegates to all three gatherings.

Normal Class.—A normal class for program-makers in young women's societies, an undertaking altogether new, has been conducted in Boston for four successive Monday evenings this fall, under the leadership of Miss Marion Kendall of Cambridge. That the class met a distinct need was proved by the enrollment of forty-seven representing twenty-three churches. It is hoped that such classes may be held in other Branches next fall with a view to stimulating better program work in our young women's societies.

Camp Fire.—Effort has been made through the publication and wide distribution of a leaflet on the Camp Fire, to help guardians who desire to make church and missionary activity an integral part of their Camp Fire interests.

### PROGRESS.

With a few exceptions Branch secretaries report a sense of progress during the year. Sometimes it takes tangible form in new organizations, or largely increased gifts, it sometimes means readier response in the Sunday schools, increased co-operation on the part of senior societies, or closer relations with local leaders. But whatever its special form in a given Branch, throughout almost the entire territory of the Board the Junior Department seems awake to its opportunities and responsibilities, and is each year doing a larger and larger work.

### THE YEAR TO COME

Having thus surveyed the departments of our work at home, it seems fitting that in entering upon the new year, shadowed as it is with the distressing condition prevailing in the world, we repeat to each other again the watchword of our annual meeting

The Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth

and go forward with courage to advance the standard of the Cross yet a little further during the months just before us.

# TABULATED STATEMENT OF BRANCH STATISTICS.

Totals.	\$4,477 43	243 63	5,834 35	5,167 89.	1,404 61	1,312 80	2,649 32	1,310 08	4,979 60	12,673 45	3,724 03	5,459 90	20,234 47	14,386 43	3,541 39	791 15	2,027 15	6,961 11	14,096 48	5,863 25	20,915 55	6,213 71	4,369 51	6,451 31	\$155,088 60
ons. Specials,	:	:	\$20 15	:	105 00	:	30 00	20 00	55 00	70 00	2 00	4 00	286 75	316 05	:	:	75 00	00 09	2 00	378 10	89 25	15 27	37 00	17 00	\$1,568 57 \$
Total Contributions.  Buildings, S	\$813 14	:	1,098 50	172 50	:	150 00	385 65	:	450 55	1,399 32	1,05128	1,347 00	3,774 01	3,635 60	260 00	120 00	100 00	1,292 30	7,908 30	615 00	2,362 00	1,300 00	1,250 00	213 10	\$29,748 25
Regula Work.	\$3,664 29	243 63	4,715 70	4,995 39	1,299 61	1,162 80	2,233 67	1,260 08	4,474 05	11,204 13	2,667 75	4,108 90	16,173 71	10,434 78	3,281 39	671 15	$1,852\ 15$	5,608 81	6,183 18	4,870 15	18,464 30	4,898 44	3,082 51	6,221 21	\$123,771 78
Contribu- tions from Junior Or- ganiza- tions,	\$478 10	18 00	209 57	374 82	166 75	220 92	347 37	96 42	2,748 59	1,25654	1,477 59	216 42	2,830 84	1,356 38	444 00	47 00	281 39	1,233 49	1,120 00	521 99	2,172 80	408 28	382 07	519 26	\$18,928 59
Junior Or- ganiza- tions.*	38	တ	#	11	13	20	44	19	30	99	14	28	127	183	33	14	30	61	65	33	166	61	45	55	1,292
Approximate Member- ship.	1,000	:	1,000	006	:	650	:	009	1,300	1,700	470	2,264	5,500	7,434	:	200	710	:	1,000	1,700	4,000	2,724	:	:	33,152
Senior Auxil- iaries.	36	œ	20	42	37	18	30	. 15	23	49	19	93	134	212	31	18	20	63	27	39	29	105	45	53	1,204
No. of Churches.	51	24	41	59	130	21	:	31	32	83	20	184	182	262	55	24	35	:	43	44	11	211	128	55	1,827
Ü	Andover and Woburn.	Barnstable	Berkshire	Eastern Connecticut	Eastern Maine	Essex North	Essex South	Franklin County	Hampshire County	Hartford	Middlesex	New Hampshire	New Haven	New York State	Norfold and Pilgrim	North Middlesex	Old Colony	Philadelphia	Rhode Island	Springfield	Suffolk	Vermont	Western Maine	Worcester County	Totals1,827 1,204

\*Including Contributing Societies.

### SURVEY OF THE FOREIGN WORK.

MISS KATE G. LAMSON, Foreign Secretary.

The missionaries and assistants, not including native workers, on our lists number one hundred and twenty-nine. We have the same number of girls' boarding schools as recorded last year, thirty-three. The day schools number about three hundred, some of them being solely the responsibility of the Woman's Board, some of them shared with the American Board, and almost all receiving more or less support through the people whom they serve. About two hundred and twenty-five Bible women have been at work.

Miss Ellen M. Pierce and Miss Myra A. Proctor have finished their earthly course and entered into their rest. Both of these ladies had for their chief field of labor when in active service the girls' school at Aintab, Central Turkey.

The following have left their fields for furlough: Africa, Miss Evelyn F. Clarke, Adams; Western Turkey, Miss Mary E. Kinney, Adabazar, Miss Annie E. Pinneo, Smyrna; Japan, Miss Alice P. Adams, Okayama, Miss Olive S. Hoyt, Matsuyama; Spain, Miss Anna F. Webb, Barcelona.

The following are detained in this country: Balkan Mission, Miss Mary L. Matthews, Monastir; Central Turkey, Miss Isabel M. Blake, Aintab; Eastern Turkey, Miss Ellen W. Catlin and Miss Mary L. Daniels, Harpoot.

Miss Ethel A. House has completed her term of service at Sofia, Balkan Mission. The following have returned to their fields after furlough: Africa, Miss Minnie Clarke, Mt. Silinda; India, Marathi, Dr. Eleanor Stephenson, Ahmednagar; Ceylon, Miss Susan R. Howland, Inuvil; North China, Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Paoting-fu; Spain, Miss Anna F. Webb, Barcelona; Mexico, Mrs. Mary J. Blachly, Mrs. John Howland, Miss Mary F. Long, Chihuahua, Miss Mary B. Dunning, Parral.

The following have been married: Miss Alice C. Bewer, Aintab, to Dr. Garabed K. Daghlian of Aintab; Miss Zada Curtiss, Madura, to Mr. John W. Stanley, formerly of Madura; Miss Gwen Jones of Madura to Mr. Mark Freeman of Banka, N. E. I.; Miss Elizabeth Pettee, Japan, to Mr. Charles Buckley Tenny of Tokyo.

### AFRICA.

### SOUTH AFRICA, ZULU BRANCH.

Missionaries.—Miss Edithe A. Conn, Miss Caroline E. Frost, Adams; Miss Evelyn F. Clarke, Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Miss Fidelia Phelps, Miss Martha E. Price and Miss S. M. Cook, assistant, Inanda; Miss M. Tebbatt, Umzumbe.

In spite of the fact that until the present time it has not been possible to secure recruits for the very needy field of South Africa, the work has been continued along the progressive lines which our report of last year indicated as laid out by the Mission. A point seems now to have been reached when without reinforcements in

workers and improved accommodations, the work must be seriously retarded, perhaps arrested altogether, but we are glad to report that on this dark outlook some light is already shining. Our New Haven Branch is diligently engaged in collecting funds for the industrial building for Inanda. A beginning has been made by our Vermont Branch in securing the needed money for a new dormitory. Moreover, one young lady has been found to enter upon the service of the Mission in the near future we hope, while Miss Evelyn F. Clarke, in the course of the year, will have finished her furlough and will return, not to Adams as heretofore, but to Inanda.

Adams.—At this station and connected with the normal school the Woman's Board has now two workers, Miss Frost and Miss Conn. Both write with enthusiasm of the school and the results of its influence and training upon the pupils sent out from its doors. The girls' dormitories have been enlarged so that about thirty more can be accommodated than formerly, and yet over a score of girls had to be turned away for lack of room. The entire enrollment of girls is eighty-five. The direct spiritual influence of the school is spoken of as immense. Miss Conn's year has been divided between the study of the language at Mapumulo and later with the normal school at Adams in charge of the model school. Of the result of the school training upon the pupils as shown in their after life, Miss Frost gives the following inspiring statement: "One out of our first class has married in Rhodesia and her husband is a useful evangelist there; another has received praise in the highest terms for the way in which she has held the fort in her school on the far southern end of Natal near the Cape border; another is teaching in a place where heathen, undressed people come to service in hundreds; Adeline has built up a school that was running down; Abbie is to be head teacher at Umzumbe now that her sister Fannie is going to Lovedale. Many are holding out valiantly against great odds."

Inanda.—In accordance with the plans of the Mission reported a year ago, steps have been taken to adjust the grades of our schools here and at Umzumbe. The fourth Standard has been transferred from Inanda to Umzumbe, while the sixth Standard has been brought from Umzumbe to Inanda. The result for Inanda is an embarrassment of riches in the demands for admission to the school. In order to accommodate the girls and meet the government requirements for space, two wards reserved for the use of sick girls are turned into dormitories, and another room in an older building was taken for the purpose. Miss Phelps, the principal, reports that nothing further can be done until a new dormitory is provided, since mats and blankets are no longer allowed by the government but beds with their equipment are required. A gratifying increase in the grant given the school by government is reported. The amount received from this source now is double what it was prior to 1913. There has been a daily average attendance of one hundred and thirty-one students. Helpful assistance has been given in the school, Miss Grace Hitchcock having aided greatly in class work, and a nurse from Dr. McCord's hospital having helped in industrial classes. A domestic science class with four pupils is started. The outlook for this department is good, but improved facilities and a lady to take charge are indispensable. A steady religious interest has been noticed in the school. Ninety-seven of the girls came from mission reserves where they have been under Christian influence. Eighteen more came from other places where the Mission is at work, and the great majority of these are church members or in inquirers' classes.

The missionary interest of the school is always fostered by the ladies in charge. Much interest has been shown by teachers and pupils in the Golden Anniversary Gift which the Board is raising. The girls have been making persistent efforts to raise money to contribute to this fund, weeding the road from the seminary to the church and contributing the money earned in this and other ways. Miss Phelps told them all they should give silver to this object, not to be content with gifts of a penny. As a result all gave threepence or more. At the native annual meeting it is expected that the women will do something for this same object. The Zulu pastors when attending a Bible Institute at Inanda were told of the fund that was being gathered, so that they might take it home to their congregations and enlist them in it.

Umzumbe.—Miss M. Tebbatt has continued her efficient service as principal. Eighty-six girls have been enrolled in the boarding school. Eighty per cent of the girls in the sixth Standard, under the care of Miss C. J. Ross, have passed the examinations for Adams Normal School. Miss Ross was transferred with her class to Inanda when the change of grade was made, but for health reasons was unable to continue long at the work after leaving Umzumbe.

The governing boards organized among the pupils at the school have continued their efficient work. Eight girls are chosen to be right-hand workers with the teachers. As they superintend and guide the activities of the other pupils, they prove themselves a help to all, teachers and pupils alike, while in the development of their own characters the greatest good comes to pass. The Christian Endeavor Society has been a great feature in the school. The meetings have been led by girls chosen by the teachers. Some of the pupils went with a native teacher of superior experience and ability every Sunday to visit a heathen kraal four miles away. They became so interested that they promised to support a teacher in this kraal if the people would build a schoolhouse. All the money which they have to give for benevolences is earned by working Saturdays, and receiving compensation at the rate of one penny an hour.

### SOUTH AFRICA, RHODESIA BRANCH.

Missionaries.—Miss Minnie Clarke, Miss H. Juliette Gilson, Miss Minnie A. Tontz, Mt. Silinda.

Miss Minnie Clarke, who a year ago was with us in this country, enjoying her furlough, returned to her post in May. She writes of her joy in meeting her pupils once more, and the many friends among the native community. Miss Tontz has spent a part of the year with Mr. and Mrs. Orner for the sake of language study. They were located thirteen miles from Silinda and three from Chikore, their only neighbors being the people whom they have gone to serve. Miss Tontz tells of busy days, beginning with breakfast at six, the study of Chindau until the twelve o'clock

dinner, and the remainder of the day filled with visiting in the kraals, Bible study, some rest and some recreation. Miss Gilson has been for some time planning to start on a somewhat protracted journey to America. If her plans had been carried out she would now be on the way, spending some time in Europe. Present conditions would render impracticable the journey as she has expected to make it, and at this writing it is uncertain what change she will find must be made.

Mt. Silinda.—The school at this point has numbered two hundred and sixty-eight pupils, of which one hundred and thirty were girls. It is interesting to note the favorable comment of the government inspector after visiting this school. He says: "The teacher in charge of the infant department has a large body of children in eleven classes in perfect order. The Zulu girl is really an enlightened teacher, whose knowledge of method is a credit to herself and to the Amanzimtoti college which trained her. The school belongs to the highest class of native schools in the country. Its curriculum is the most extensive of any school I have visited. The staff is large, two of the teachers holding government certificates, and all being capable. The industrial work is great in amount and varied in character." In the girls' boarding department thirty-four girls have been cared for during the year. The graduates teaching in this school have shown themselves trustworthy and reliable to an extent that has given not only much assistance, but great courage to those who have been developing character among these people through many years of work.

The industrial work has been, as always, a conspicuous feature. Sewing classes for boarding and day pupils have resulted in one hundred and forty-seven garments made and sold for \$117, while materials sold brought in \$39 more. The spinning and weaving has not been discontinued, though sadly interrupted by the sudden death of the devoted superintendent, whose place it has been as yet impossible to fill. The laundry reports an output of ten thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven pieces. In one term twenty-three girls gave an average of one hundred and forty-nine hours to this work. The government grant for six months amounted to \$299, besides an additional sum for equipment of the laundry.

The work in the fields has, as always, occupied much time. Five tons of corn have been reaped. The crops of beans and sweet potatoes were next in order at the time of rendering the report. An Apache loom has turned out bead work, necklaces and belts by the hands of the girls. All of these found a ready sale.

Best of all has been the deepening of spiritual life among the pupils. The Morning Watch has been observed, girls having risen early for this purpose. The spirit of giving has been fostered. In addition to helping to meet needs nearer home the school has sent four shillings as its contribution toward the Golden Anniversary Gift.

The Rhodesian Branch has offered to send two of its best workers to open a station twenty or thirty miles east of Mt. Silinda, and it is expected that this will be only the first of a chain of stations reaching from Silinda to Beira. So, amidst manifold discouragements and obstacles, the work grows, and the little leaven gradually broadens its life-giving influence.

### WEST CENTRAL AFRICA.

Missionaries.—Miss Diadem Bell, Miss Helen J. Melville, Miss Margaret W. Melville, Chisamba; Miss Sarah Stimpson, Kamundongo.

The work of the ladies connected with the West African Mission is neither restricted or monotonous. Besides receiving into their homes at Chisamba and Kamundongo the native girls who need care and training, some of them do much nursing and medical work, and none are free from many demands for first-aid treatments, as various ills are brought to them for sympathy and healing. In addition to these things the preparation of text-books has occupied the time of most of them; Miss Stimpson has prepared a second reader, Miss Margaret Melville an arithmetic, and Miss Bell is revising the primer; day schools and house-to-house visiting and evangelistic work at a greater or less distance, and the cares that hardly need to be mentioned, so evident are they as devolving upon a single lady in such a mission field.

At Kamundongo Miss Stimpson works bravely on, each letter expressing the hope that an associate is soon to be sent her, and wondering how she can leave for her furlough if no one comes, and yet glad to be at her post, and brayely struggling with far more responsibility than should be the lot of one woman. She reports at one time twenty-six girls on the compound as a special charge. As resources of money and space were lacking, she sent out word that no more girls could be received, yet one day sundown brought to her door a boy who was escorting five girls. They had walked seven hours that day; their feet were swollen and tired, and they had come, only to be told that it was impossible to receive them. They were not able to make the return journey at once, and while they were obliged to remain, were to some extent a part of the home and school life. It was a sore trial to them when they were forced to leave. Miss Stimpson says: "It is encouraging to think that the parents want them to be here, and are willing to send them, but not encouraging to them to tell them they cannot stay. There is such a difference between the girls on the station and those in the heathen villages. I feel like saying with Moses, 'The burden is greater than I can bear.' The boys would like to live in a more civilized and Christian way, but the girls and women do not take readily to it, and will not unless they are trained in their youth. There have been one hundred and sixteen under instruction at Kamundongo the past year."

At the distant station of Gamba, where the work is so inviting, and some of our missionaries would gladly locate if they might, there have been four hundred and eighty-six pupils enrolled in six schools. Of the greatness of the opportunity now before us in this field, Miss Stimpson says: "When I first came here the attitude of the heathen people was very different from what it is to-day. Now wherever you go the people are ready to gather to listen to the word. There was a time when they were not ready to do this. This is especially true of the women who would run from us. The work is growing, and there is a call for teachers at many places."

It is cause for rejoicing that the boarding school at Dondi is taking definite shape, and it is hoped that in the near future it will be in operation. While this school is not one of the responsibilities of our own Board, its value to our day schools cannot be overestimated, and the whole educational work of the Mission will receive a great impulse when this provision has been made for boys and girls in separate buildings and under the care of men and women, but all alike tending to raise the intellectual level in West Africa.

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### BALKAN MISSION.

Missionaries.—Miss Mary L. Matthews, Monastir; Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke and Miss Ethel A. House, assistant, Sofia.

The situation of this Mission seems always to be within the danger zone, and once more the war clouds hanging so heavily over Europe have borne a very threatening aspect for the conditions in this section as well. Much adaptation of resources both of time and strength has been necessary, the work which presented itself as most needing to be done receiving the attention, while the regular forms of work were fostered as far as possible in connection with them.

Philippopolis.—We may feel thankful that in the midst of conditions of great disturbance two of our day schools have kept on their way. More pupils have desired admission than ever before. Self-sacrificing and efficient work of a high order has been done by the teachers. In the village of Kayaludere the teacher of the day school has conducted a Sunday school in which one hundred to one hundred and seventy children have been gathered. Three Bible women have been at work. Two of them led Sunday services in addition to their regular work through the week. One went to a village three kilometers away for frequent services. The women under instruction have been taught to read in both the Primer and the Testament besides receiving general religious instruction. The work of Mrs. Nicheff in Philippopolis has been of necessity in the line of comforting the women whose hearts were so heavily burdened with loss and anxiety and distributing aid among them, and besides these labors she has held largely attended meetings for women.

Monastir.—Miss Mary Matthews, who is our representative at this point, is in this country for furlough which it has seemed wise to prolong somewhat for health reasons. The reports of the school under the efficient care of Miss Davis (W. B. M. I.) show a successful year of work even with the difficulties occasioned by the absence of one of the foreign staff. The school has enrolled one hundred and fifteen students, most of them being day pupils. The Bulgarian language was dropped and Servian taught instead.

Sofia.—Our great interest at this stirring center of work is the kindergarten. Miss Ethel A. House has completed a most efficient year of service and has returned to this country. Her presence in Sofia was providential when we consider the great needs of the work which she met so fully. Miss Clarke writes with the greatest appreciation of the impetus given to the work by Miss House. It was found that the greatest need was of trained kindergartners. A training class was therefore started with four members. Miss House applied herself as far as time permitted to the work of collecting and translating stories and games for use in the kindergarten. The school was always thrown open to visitors who were made cordially welcome, and daily parents or other friends came to observe the work being

done. An enrollment of fifty children is reported. The kindergarten has paid for heating, cleaning, materials, salary of assistant and rent of room in which a native worker has conducted a large Sunday school and a children's prayer meeting during the week.

Mothers' meetings under the auspices of the Woman's Benevolent Society, of which Miss Clarke is president, have been an influential part of the year's work. Of Miss Clarke's position among the people who have come in touch with her, Miss House says, "There is one significant fact which has come to my notice, wherever I go the American kindergarten and the loyal, helpful, tireless head are widely known and recognized as an important factor in the city, not only for high educational ideas but for sincere Christian and Christ-like principles."

### TURKEY.

### WESTERN TURKEY.

Missionaries.—Miss Mary E. Kinney, Miss Sophie S. Holt and Miss Ruth E. Razee, assistant, Adabazar; Miss Fannie E. Burrage, Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Miss Clara C. Richmond, Cesarea; Miss Annie M. Barker, Miss Bertha B. Morley and Miss Jessie Holeman, assistant, Constantinople; Miss Mary I. Ward and Miss Isabelle C. Darrow, assistant, Marsovan; Miss Mary C. Fowle, Miss Mary L. Graffam, Sivas; Miss Emily McCallum, Miss Ilse C. Pohl, and Miss Annie E. Pinneo, assistant, Smyrna; Miss Nellie A. Cole, Miss Mary E. Cole (1914), Trebizond.

As we begin our review of the Western Turkey field a few words regarding the general situation will be appropriate. Certain conditions prevail not only among our stations in Western Turkey but throughout the country, and what is said of one may rightly be considered as applying to all in greater or less degree. A year ago we were obliged to group our report about the results then immediately felt from the Balkan war which was casting its baleful influence strongly in Western Turkey and making itself felt in every part of the land in social and economic conditions. Our task this year is sadly allied to that although unlike it in many important aspects. The terrible European conflict has not up to this writing caused active war in Turkey. Strenuous measures have, however, been taken there in preparation for a future still unknown to us. A call to mobilize for the army took all men between the ages of twenty and forty-five, regardless of race. Not only could no provision be made for families left unprotected, but the men themselves were obliged to supply their own immediate needs in the army in the line of clothing and rations. A heavy cloud settled upon the land, paralyzing business, leaving crops unharvested and destitution and famine as the only portion of the people for the coming winter. Our missionaries were away from their stations in many cases at the outbreak of the war during the summer vacation of schools. Serious delays arose in their reaching their posts and we have not yet heard in some cases whether they have finally succeeded in doing so. The opening of schools was a serious problem. The first reports that reached us were that it was probable they could not be reopened. Second thought showed that if by any means it could be possible to open them, it would be the most reassuring influence that could be exerted among the people. At last reports it was expected that the schools would generally open, though the numbers in attendance would in all probability be greatly lessened, teachers would be obliged to accept much reduced pay and every living expense must be kept down to the last possible figure. In most cases it has been thought best to receive only pupils who could come with the cash in hand for the year's expense. A large work awaits our missionaries throughout the winter which must be one of unusual hardship and suffering for the people. Every resource of strength and time and money will be taxed to the utmost. The young recruits who were ready to go to various parts of the Turkish field have of necessity been detained in this country, and during the time of waiting they are diligently occupied in various forms of preparation which will give them great advantage when once it is possible to place them at their posts.

Constantinople.—Our ladies at Gedik Pasha are congratulating themselves upon having their comfortable home and the school building repairs completed before the outbreak of the war and the mobilization of troops which has taken all men from their usual occupations. An enrollment of one hundred and ninety-five boys and girls is reported in the school. Of these, seventy-six are Armenians, thirty-nine Greeks and eighty Moslems. In spite of war talk and race prejudice, an excellent spirit has been manifested in the school and a Greek department has been very encouraging. Miss Holeman, having had a year of experience, has been in the full swing of work this year, teaching seven classes daily and finding the children "so interesting." The three ladies who are under regular appointment and who have already given so many years to this work have continued their valuable services, Miss Jones (W. B. M. I.) at the head of the school, Mrs. Marden (W. B. M. I.) and Miss Barker.

Our Bible woman in the city of Constantinople, Mrs. Bedikian, spends four afternoons of each week calling in the homes of the people, mostly among Gregorian families whose ignorance of all Christian principles she finds amazing. She is at the head of a woman's society, conducting the religious and philanthropic work. It is gratifying to note that she sees less of atheism than formerly as she goes among the people.

Adabazar.—Miss Kinney, Miss Holt and Miss Razee have successfully guided this important school through another year of varied experience. An outbreak of scarlet fever proved quite serious, eight cases appearing in the school, making it necessary to close for six weeks. The enrollment has been three hundred and twenty-four, of which one hundred and twenty-three were boarders. A new department has been established for Turkish girls, six being received into the school, two of them as boarders. Miss Razee has completed one year of service most happily, having made herself exceedingly useful and so endearing herself to her associates and the school that they have begged to be allowed to retain her there instead of allowing her to proceed to Van as was the original plan. The securing of another worker for Van has made it possible to allow this. The threatened use of some of the school buildings for troops was a serious menace at one time but happily averted in the end. Miss Kinney left in June for a brief furlough, greatly desirous of not remaining in the United States but returning to her post for the next school year.

The Bardezag and Nicomedia fields have been under the care of Mr. and Mrs. NcNaughton. She reports that in Bardezag the kindergarten and primary school enrolled sixty-seven children and graduated a class of thirteen boys and girls. The girls' school sent out a class of seven graduates. Very good work has been done in both schools during the year. The people of Nicomedia have been making strenuous efforts toward self-support. The grades of the schools are being raised so that they may be tributary to our high school in Adabazar.

Brousa.—Our responsibilities in connection with this station comprise the work of day schools under the care of Miss Annie T. Allen (W. B. M. P.). The native teachers are doing brave persistent work in making their influence strongly felt among the people they serve.

Cesarea and Talas.—Our main lines of work at these two points, separated only by five miles of distance, are the American School for Girls in Talas and our kindergarten with its training school in Cesarea. At Talas one hundred and sixty-two have been enrolled. An increase of tuition fees has had good effect rather than otherwise. The chief gain in attendance is in the preparatory department. The religious life of the school has been most encouraging. The organizing of a Y. W. C. A. has stimulated this among the older girls. Clubs for the younger ones have been formed by which they receive much practical experience in doing for others. Ten girls united with the church in April and two teachers. The graduates are doing much teaching in schools of the Mission and also in those under the care of the Orthodox and Greek churches. During their course of study at Talas they have two years of work in the principles and methods of teaching which fits them to take their place as teachers on going out from the school. The presentation of the Woman's Board appeal for the Golden Anniversary Gift was received with enthusiasm and heartily taken up by teachers and pupils. Thanksgiving Day was especially devoted to making this call real and personal to the girls. Living pictures were shown representing scenes at the headquarters of the Board and upon its various mission fields. An offering was taken, and \$8.93 was sent "as a beginning of our fiftieth anniversary contribution." It was their special desire that this should be applied for some work at Inanda, if possible, and as the Golden Anniversary plans include two buildings for that school, the gift of the Talas girls will be most acceptable. At the close of the last school year a teachers' institute was held at Talas. This covered a period of three days and brought together those who had actual experience and were eager for help in the difficulties they had encountered. It was expected that the school would reopen for the present year September 24th. Our ladies were looking for a fair sized day school but a small number of boarders, perhaps not more than twenty.

Our kindergarten at Cesarea, with its branch school in Talas, has had its usual busy year of work. Not alone have the children been gathered into the school and taught with much effect, but the influence has been carried by them into their homes. Six young women have been in training for similar work at various points in Turkey. An important work for women has been conducted by the married and single ladies of the Mission, using in part the kindergarten building as a center. This work has comprised weekly prayer meetings led by the women, weekly mothers' meetings,

with an attendance of fifty in Talas, and seventy-five to one hundred in Cesarea, a sewing society in Talas where garments were made for the poor, an educational club newly formed among the alumnae of the Talas school. It is intended that this club shall provide mental stimulus, and at fortnightly meetings current events are taken up. Three public meetings have been held under the auspices of the club with an attendance of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, and numbering more men than women in the audience. A Y. W. C. A. has also been formed among the women and has done much practical work.

Marsovan.—A great event of the year for our Anatolia Girls' School has been the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. The work of half a century was reviewed to the edification of the native community as well as the special friends of the school and the pupils. Sixty of the alumnae were able to return for this occasion. Most interesting exercises were planned and largely attended. Professor Hagopian responded to greetings from the Woman's Boards in behalf of those whose children had been in the school and proposed that in appreciation of this a gift be sent to the Golden Anniversary Fund. A cordial response was made and an offering of money given with what, we are told, was a real enthusiasm that would have done our hearts good.

There has been an enrollment of two hundred and sixty nine, the boarders numbering one hundred and twenty-five. Miss Morley has given a large portion of her time to language study but is also entering into the work and responsibilities of the school with great strength and ability. Miss Darrow, after completing the term of three years for which she went to Marsovan, has remained for another year, the need of her help having been keenly felt while Miss Morley was continuing her study of the language. This year a number of girls have been received into the school from villages that have heretofore been opposed to the work. If they continue throughout the course and can be trained for educational and evangelistic work, they will be a power in the villages to which they will return.

During the year Miss Willard accompanied Miss Gage on a visit of inspection among schools in Western and Central Turkey. Of this journey Miss Gage says, "Everywhere it was delightful to see how good the mission schools are. The teaching is always good. The spirit of the schools is good, and the Christian training incomparably better than anything to be found anywhere else, but in many cases the equipment of the schools is such as to make us realize that if in the future we wish to maintain a position of leadership, we must improve in this respect. We have come back from our trip with a great burden for the villages of Turkey upon us. There are literally thousands of them, and yet it is right that the prices of these schools should be higher as the years go on, because the well-to-do can pay the price. It is also true that there must be sufficient grants made to help get these village girls who can pay almost nothing to the centers where they can receive information that will make it possible for them to change these villages. It is the only hope of Turkey."

Sivas.—Our girls' high school with its attendant department of lower grade has enrolled in the higher department one hundred and thirty, in the intermediate one hundred and twenty, primary eighty-one, kindergarten forty, Greeks twelve, Bible

reader pupils thirty, boarders fifty,—total four hundred and sixty-three. Teachers and pupils are rejoicing in the new building which is slowly rising just outside the city on the same property with the Teachers' College. The building would have been nearing completion by this time if it had not been for the drafting of all men into the army and the necessary stopping of work. When the new building can be occupied those now in use in the city will be available for intermediate and primary schools which are badly crowded now, some of them accommodated in rented quarters. We are glad to note that the standard of scholarship is rising in both out-station and city schools because of the better training given the teachers. The younger pupils are showing great delight in gymnastics and nature study and different kinds of handicraft. It has been possible in the high school to enlarge the curriculum, adding new studies in some cases and extending the course in others, as the girls have proved themselves able to do more work and better in a given time than formerly. The pupils have been making a determined effort to raise \$330 to provide seats for the study hall in the new building.

Much awakening along educational lines has been noted in Gregorian schools as well as among our own. In some cases these schools have been passed over to the Mission; in others the graduates of our own schools are being taken for teachers. An enormous demand for teachers is the result. The need of scholarship money to put the training within the reach of poor but deserving pupils is keenly felt. Miss Graffam was called to arduous work with Mr. Partridge in endeavoring to free from unjust accusation and imprisonment a Christian teacher who was charged with the murder of Mr. Holbrook. They were rewarded by success after weeks of effort which required their absence from Sivas.

Miss Fowle has made her first tour among the out-stations and sends most inspiring accounts of conditions which she found.

Medical Work.—We have as yet sent no successor to Miss Lillian Cole as trained nurse at the Sivas hospital, but are rejoiced indeed to report the appointment of Miss Dora M. Barnes who is ready to start for the field as soon as conditions make it possible.

Smyrna.—Our American Collegiate Institute for girls has had a full year of work, having enrolled three hundred and thirteen pupils. Much courage and strength has come to the busy teachers through the appointment of Miss Olive Greene, who, having spent one year in Smyrna, after an interval of a year, returns for permanent missionary service. Miss Stephenson has endeared herself to her associates and pupils and already made a large place for herself in the school. She is busily engaged in acquiring the Turkish language. A massacre and the pillaging of Greek homes and villages has brought alarm to the entire community of that nationality. The effect was much felt in Smyrna and among the families of the pupils in the school. A teachers' training class of ten fine young women from Marash, Adana, Cesarea and Sivas has fitted some new workers to fill the many needy places. At the time of writing, Miss Pohl, who was long connected with this school, is detained in Germany, her native land, having gone there for a summer vacation and being held by the outbreak of the war. With her whole heart she has

entered upon Red Cross Work and will continue in it for the present, unless the need of her help at Smyrna makes her return there imperative.

Trebizond.—The great cause for rejoicing at Trebizond Station has been the appointment of Miss Mary Cole to go to the assistance of her sister Nellie, and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford. Miss Cole had just left our shores when the declaration of war was made by England. She joined her sister who had gone to England for a summer vacation and together they are waiting in Scotland for the time when they can leave for Trebizond. The delay is being turned to good account for language study and various forms of preparation for the work. The kindergarten at Trebizond has numbered ninety, and the primary and grammar school fifty-four during the past year. These schools have been crowded into inadequate and very inconvenient quarters, and it is very important that a lot of land adjoining the premises should be secured to permit of enlargement. To meet the need temporarily an addition of one or two rooms has been built. Miss Nellie Cole has organized the boys into a Boy Scout movement and finds it most effective in inculcating habits of cleanliness, neatness and manliness, as well as opening their minds to many things heretofore unknown to them. The Sunday school, averaging an attendance of one hundred and eighty-four in winter, has been conducted, and Miss Cole has found the teachers' meetings which she has held regularly to be a great help. The people of Ordoo, an important out-station connected with Trebizond and showing great activity and interest, are doing much to build their church and to provide a place for Christian work.

### CENTRAL TURKEY.

Missionaries.—Miss Lucie Borel, assistant, Adana; Miss Isabel M. Blake, Miss Lucile Fore man, Miss Harriet C. Norton, Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Miss Alice C. Bewer and Miss Ruth Tavender, assistant, Aintab; Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Miss Annie E. Gordon, Marash.

Our Central Turkey Mission is forging ahead with boundless opportunities for enlarged usefulness spreading all about. A commission appointed to investigate conditions in Aleppo shows that great city not only to be in desperate need of schools and evangelistic leaders, but prepared to welcome such help, a Christian community being already there, and a keen desire for education being widely felt. This station calls for both workers and financial support, which it is difficult for the Board to see a way to provide, but if the voice of opportunity is the voice of God, this would seem a clear call for advance.

Adana.—At this station the Board has two representatives, Miss Lucie Borel, who has for years given devoted and efficient service in the girls' school, and Miss Harriet G. Powers. The latter stands upon our list of retired missionaries, but she prefers to make her home in Turkey rather than in this country; and so far as strength permits she is actively engaged in coming into friendly touch with the Moslem people, visiting in their homes and schools, giving them English lessons and showing general interest and sympathy.

Aintab.—Our Girls' Seminary has enrolled two hundred and eleven pupils. Of the new students one third are Gregorians. There have been some changes in curriculum, which have resulted in a graduating class of only sixteen. Domestic

science has been taught with good effect, and the seniors have received regularly lessons in cutting and fitting, ironing, cooking and table setting, and practical talks on housekeeping. A beginning has been made of a teachers' training class. Under Miss Norton's supervision the seniors have given lessons daily to boys from the orphanage, thereby gaining practical experience. The great need of enlarged quarters led the station to send a hasty request to the Board for permission to purchase property just across the street, which had suddenly come within reach of the station. Miss Foreman says, "The day which spelled new opportunity for the school for expansion and better work in the future was that on which the little word 'buy' flashed over the wires from Boston." Since 1908 the receipts have nearly quadrupled, but the need of funds with which to aid poor students is increasingly felt. Miss Blake, who remained in this country a year after completing her furlough, in order to engage in work at the home base, is once more detained, through the prevailing war conditions. She is reaping a rich harvest at Teachers' College, and will go back to Aintab when the way opens, greatly fortified by her study for the work she will have in hand.

Day Schools.—Nineteen of these schools have been supported wholly or in part by the Woman's Board. In some places the people themselves give the salary of one or two teachers in addition to what is done by the Mission. There are few places where we give the full support of even one teacher. From every point where we have such a school, with the exception of two newly started, at least one girl has been sent to the seminary, and there are always representatives in the school at Aintab from most of them. The influence of these girls on returning to their villages is very marked. The desire for education has taken hold upon the poorest and most ignorant.

Medical Work.—Our staff of two American nurses has been reduced to one by the marriage of Miss Bewer. As she will make her home in Aintab, we still hope to have much help from her, though she has severed her connection with the Board. Miss Tavender has completed one year of work, and will now have greatly added responsibility. It is our earnest desire to place a second nurse, and one under full missionary appointment, in Aintab as soon as possible.

Evangelistic Work.—Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge has engaged in labors more abundant among the people of Aintab and the surrounding country. She has made eleven trips to villages and towns, most of them from four to eight hours' ride from Aintab. Her report of experiences in these journeys is full of inspiration, making the heart glow both with opportunity and accomplishment. One Gregorian woman in a few months' time visited two hundred and twenty-eight Moslem homes. Two Bible women give their time to Kurdish homes. In Aintab city four women are working especially among the Moslems, while another gives two days a week. In all, twenty-six women have been at work, an increase of seven over the previous year. "Those who are under regular appointment, and are giving full time to the work, are a host in themselves. They reach all classes and creeds, and in the work of evangelization are to be reckoned among the most effective and reliable forces we have," says the general report of the station. Not a few women are working without salary.

For several years a training school for Bible women has been felt to be a growing need of the entire Mission. It is cause for great rejoicing that this has been made possible by gifts received through a legacy, and by the assuming of increased responsibilities on the part of one of our influential churches. We wait to see this work thoroughly established, knowing that the results that will follow will be seen in quickening of the spiritual life of the women throughout this section of the field.

Marash.—Our two ladies, Miss Blakely, principal of the college, and Miss Gordon, who is associated with her, have rounded out another year with one hundred and forty-three pupils under their care. They have been greatly cheered by the coming of a new associate, Miss Hardy (W. B. M. I.), and the promise of another, Miss Russell, to take charge of kindergarten work. Increasing numbers call for a new building.

### EASTERN TURKEY.

Missionaries.—Miss Charlotte E. Ely, Miss Myrtle O. Shane, Miss Mary D. Uline and Miss Grace H. Knapp, assistant, Bitlis; Miss Ellen W. Catlin, Miss Mary L. Daniels, Miss Isabelle Harley, Miss Dora J. Nattoon, Miss Mary W. Riggs, Harpoot; Mrs. Olive L. Andrus, Miss Diantha L. Dewey, Mardin; Miss Grisell M. McLaren, Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds, Miss E. Gertrude Rogers, Miss Caroline Silliman, Van.

Bitlis.—Our ladies are well accounted for in the annual report of the station as follows: "Miss Ely has kept well this year. Her seventy-fifth birthday was very happily celebrated July 2d. She has done her best work in the many conversations she has had with callers. She has re-established the mothers' meetings and has had oversight of the boys' clothing, besides helping in the girls' school. Whatever relief money has been distributed has been in her care. Miss Uline has had active charge of the girls' school. She has reorganized the Christian Endeavor Society. Besides teaching several classes in the girls' school, she has taken daily language lessons, and has made marked progress in the use of the Armenian language. She has taken her turn in leading women's meetings. Miss Shane arrived in Bitlis October 21, 1913. We are indeed thankful to have her with us. With the exception of teaching one English class in the boys' school, she has devoted herself conscientiously to language study. She has made good progress, having done already more than the first year's required work."

An attack by Kurds on the surrounding district brought much confusion and a strong element of danger for a time, but the disturbance was happily quelled before too serious results had been reached. General work for women has been conducted by the ladies of the station. Meetings have been held for young women under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E., and general meetings on Wednesday and Sunday for all women. Neighborhood meetings for women have been held in various wards of the city.

Mount Holyoke Seminary.—The attendance has consisted of Protestants, Gregorians, Roman Catholics and Jacobites, and has numbered one hundred and one, of whom forty-one are boarders. The school has been raised one grade, making eleven in all. One near-by village, hitherto unapproachable, has sent one

child to the school. She has made a good record. Her mother sacrificed to send her. It is hoped that she will have a powerful leavening influence among the people of that village. The morning recess of the school has been given up to playing games, many of them being set to music, as the teachers find that it pays to teach the children how to play as well as how to work. All household work of the school has been done by the girls. The needs strongly felt are a building to permit of the growth of the school and a kindergarten to develop that important part of the work.

Harpoot.—We must still report a much depleted missionary force at this point. Miss Daniels, having so far improved in health that her return seemed expedient, was obliged to change all her plans and remain indefinitely on account of the conditions which make the journey impracticable. Miss Catlin has passed through an experience of surgical treatment with very beneficial results, and seems to be rapidly gaining in health. Her return to Turkey is inevitably postponed. Miss Riggs, who has been in charge of the school during Miss Daniels' absence, has suffered much physical disability, and greatly needs the reinforcements we are so anxious to place in Harpoot. Miss Mattoon has, with much self-sacrifice, applied herself to the work of the school. She has found it possible to do a little touring, but for the most part this work has been done, so far as it has been possible to attempt it at all, by Miss Jacobson, connected with the Mission but not under appointment. Twelve Bible women have labored in eleven places. The Turkish women were found to be most anxious to hear the gospel message, and in every place to which the visits were made they were asked to read. Work among the women in Harpoot city is exceedingly gratifying. One, who is herself a changed woman, has been very active, giving her time, laboring in her own neighborhood and doing house-to-house work, settling quarrels and showing helpful friendliness. Places not now supplied are calling for Bible women. The demand increases as funds do not. Shall this important work be arrested for such cause?

Miss Harley is conducting her kindergarten with great success. The young women she has trained have gone out to lead similar schools at various points. She follows them with a mother's solicitude, feeling justifiable pride in all their success, and a longing to bring them to the highest achievement everywhere.

An appeal for the Golden Anniversary Gift was sent by Mrs. Henry Riggs throughout the villages. To the amazement of all concerned, the response came in with readiness and with great interest on the part of the humble givers. A further development of this effort is a plan formed in the mind of Miss Riggs to arrange a "World in Harpoot" exhibition. For this purpose helpful material has been sent. Costumes are being made on the ground, and it is hoped that if the exhibition can be carried through, it will not only prove to be of deep interest and value at the time, but will become a permanent institution by means of which the horizon of the people can be broadened and the needs of the wide world brought home to them.

Mardin.—The girls' high school, presided over by Miss Fenenga (W. B. M. I.), but supported by our own Board, has had an enrollment of forty-five, in the preparatory school fifteen. The school waits for its new building to make it possible to burst into life. The Moslem mothers would like to send their daughters to the

boarding school, but there is no room for them at present. Meanwhile the building for which funds have been provided is delayed, as government permission has been withheld in truly Oriental fashion. It is hoped that this hindrance will soon be removed and that the work can go on as soon as workmen are available. Special entertainments have been given in the school for Moslem women. For these no long addresses or papers will serve the purpose. Practical demonstration of the care of children and household matters rivets the attention. A pupils' discipline committee has done good work in this school. Besides regular Bible work the students have had personal Bible study, and have read and reviewed religious books. Their contributions have helped to support poor women, a teacher in the church, a village Bible woman, a child in China and have swelled our own Golden Anniversary Gift. The girls are active in church, Sunday school and in the Christian Endeavor Society.

We wish that space would permit of our giving here in full Mrs. Andrus' report of the appeal for the Golden Anniversary Gift as sent by her throughout the villages. Out of the poverty of the people the money came in, a little at a time, earned by hard labor and given by great sacrifice. The sum of \$22 has been already sent us, and Mrs. Andrus looks for it to be but the beginning of the help which these women will send before they have completed their efforts. A strong plea for more Bible women comes from this station, voiced by Mrs. Andrus and Mrs. Dewey. The need of these workers is most keenly felt in the villages, and funds are sadly inadequate. Miss Dewey, with the help of her mother, is accomplishing her full measure of touring since her return from furlough. On these journeys she lives with the teachers, inspects their work, advises, consults and holds meetings with them; so going from place to place she strengthens their hands and prepares them for better work in the future.

Van.—Our girls' schools make a record of growing efficiency under the superintendence of Miss Rogers. The financial strain has been very great but is relieved for the time being by a personal gift sent through the Board. An increased appropriation for the support of this school must be provided regularly. The hopes of the circle in Van were centered upon the coming of Miss Razee who was held for a few months at Adabazar, with the result that her permanent connection with that station was greatly desired. This was made possible by the appointment of Miss Katharine S. Hazeltine to the Eastern Turkey Mission with the expectation that she will be assigned to Van. Miss Hazeltine is among those detained here by the war. She is spending her time in the study of language and religion at Hartford School of Missions.

The enrollment of the Gardens School, numbering four hundred and seventy, with an addition of eighty-six children in the kindergarten, shows how large a task our ladies have in hand. A special effort has been made to raise the standard of the high school and make the courses more practical. An American drafting system of dressmaking has been introduced with success. The city school has been larger than ever before. The teachers have shown a practical interest in the welfare of the school and have themselves provided good chairs in place of the benches formerly used. A great feature of the year has been the opening of a Moslem kindergarten.

Miss Silliman has taken great satisfaction in this work which was so desired by the people and which has such an influential place to fill. Thirty children are enrolled. Visits from government officials and teachers of Turkish schools and a stream of women and children have never ceased.

Miss McLaren has been able far more than heretofore to throw herself into the work of touring among the villages. While obliged to be in the city, she has had oversight of the girls' boarding department and given most of her time to work for women.

#### INDIA.

## MARATHI MISSION.

Missionaries.—Miss Clara H. Bruce, Miss Edith Gates, Miss Gertrude Harris, Dr. Ruth P. Hume, Dr. M. Clara Proctor, Dr. Mary Eleanor Stephenson, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, missionary nurse, Ahmednagar; Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar, assistant, Bombay; Miss Belle Nugent, Satara; Miss Esther B. Fowler, Miss Mary B. Harding, Miss M. Louise Wheeler, Sholapur; Mrs. Mary C. Winsor, Sirur; Mrs. Minnie L. Sibley, Miss Jean P. Gordon, Wai.

Ahmednagar.—The Woman's Board has an important share in the many and great activities of this busy center of work. Our girls' school has profited by the return of Miss Gates from her furlough, and Miss Bruce has been released from her general duties in charge of the whole school and enabled to resume her care of the vernacular or primary boarding department. She has also superintended the work of two day schools in the city and of the sewing school, and in the midst of these many cares has found some time to apply to the study of Marathi and Sanskrit. The gift of a new organ sent by a friend in this country has been of the greatest help in the regular school exercises and in religious services. Miss Gates has found a heavy load of responsibility awaiting her, since the cares of the school have been complicated through the outbreak of plague and smallpox. All the city schools were closed for a considerable period on account of plague. The rats that carry the disease made their appearance in the school compound but immediate precautions were taken and thanks to the good care given the girls none of them had the disease. Some in their homes fell a victim to it. One case of smallpox appeared in the school. These conditions made it desirable to close the school two weeks in advance of the usual time. An industrial exhibition of woman's work was held in Ahmednagar. Miss Gates reports that it was most interesting, and it is gratifying to know that the girls of our own school took a number of the prizes. It has become in the eyes of the Mission an absolute necessity to establish a seventh Standard in the school. Government inspectors of education make strong demands for this and the facts of the case are still stronger argument. Outside of Bombay there is but one high school for girls in the Presidency and that one is under the management of a committee of Hindus who have refused to receive Christian girls. It is impossible to send our girls to Bombay on account of the climate and the expense. To establish a new standard means new funds to maintain it, and this is one more added to the many points where the Board confronts the imperative demand for advance, while resources of money are not forthcoming to meet the expense.

Medical Work.—Dr. Stephenson returned from her furlough by way of Japan and China. The hospital staff gave her a royal welcome. She says, "The joy that shines out on their faces in greeting makes me more and more want to be a credit to you all who have made my coming possible and a bigger blessing than ever before to these people here." With her return it had seemed that the staff of doctors might be comfortably filled at our Ahmednagar hospital, but an unfortunate accident laid Dr. Ruth Hume aside, and it was necessary for her to go away to recuperate. She did not allow the time of regaining strength to go to waste, however, but utilized it for the study of Hindustani, a language she has long desired to acquire. Dr. Proctor, having gained a knowledge of Marathi and experience, has been invaluable to the work. Dr. Hume reports a full hospital with fifty-one patients, and, as seventeen of these were nursing babies, there was no difficulty in keeping all the staff of helpers fully occupied. Miss Johnson has been steadily bringing up the educational standard for probationers in the training school for nurses. Only those who can show the required degree of preparation are admitted. This has made the grade of the school higher than that of any other hospital and the ideal for the nurses in training has been kept beyond that which is possible in most of the hospitals in India where the relatives of patients do practically all the nursing. At our hospital in Ahmednagar the nurses are held strictly to account for the daily bath given the patients, for exact knowledge of what and how much they eat and for the intelligent observation of symptoms and reporting the same to the doctors. One of the graduate nurses has gone to help Dr. and Mrs. Beals in their medical work at Wai. Many are in government hospitals. There are great opportunities for well-trained and well-educated native nurses in India.

Day Schools.—Miss Bruce has had the oversight of these schools. They are important in their present scope and in their possibilities. They reach the native community through the children, open the homes to the teachers and are feeders for the schools of higher grade. Not only one day in the week but every day the schools are in session, as the children know no difference when Sunday comes and are glad to continue not with secular work but with the Sunday school which is substituted for it.

Bible Women.—Miss Harris, who went to the Marathi Mission to take charge of this work, has had her period of language study and a year of experience in the girls' school while Miss Gates was away on furlough. All this has fitted her to take charge of the Bible woman's work, assisted by Mrs. Robert Hume. Various classes are conducted in the city for women. Twelve such classes were held for ignorant Christian women and two for the educated and four for Hindu women. The ignorant are taught orally. They commit verses of Scripture, hymns, the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, etc. By constant drill they fix these things in their minds. This instruction is difficult because some of these women are old and the minds of none are trained to acquire knowledge, but that which is taught them helps to keep bright the grasp of the truth they have and to aid them in their Christian life.

Bombay.—A powerful aid in the work and influence of our day school has been realized through the employment of a Bible woman in the Parel District. The

wife of this woman's oldest son is in charge of the Parel School. The woman herself has been through sorrow and loss in the death of her husband but by it is now set free to give all her time to the work. It is found most valuable to have her enter the homes and by precept and kindly advice establish the influence exerted by the school through the children. Miss Millard has had an opportunity to employ a Hindu teacher from the government training school at Poona. These teachers can demand twice the salary which our own receive, but they show the great lack of Christian principles. Our own teachers are found to be very trustworthy. Even the Hindu pupils see the difference and remark upon it. The care of the girls in the High school, Bowker Hall, has devolved upon Mrs. Hazen, already fully occupied with many other exacting cares of the work. Without the valuable help the missionary wives render our Woman's Board interests would suffer seriously at many points.

Sholapur.—Since coming from their vacation at the Hills Miss Harding and Miss Wheeler have made a new division of work between them, by which Miss Harding has had the charge of the kindergarten exercises and the training class, spending her mornings there, while Miss Wheeler has gone to oversee the day schools in which the girls from the training class have practice work. Owing to illness, some of the native teachers have not been able to fill their places as usual, which has meant more work for the girls from the training school, and Miss Wheeler has herself taken some classes. One of these day schools has fifty on the roll; of these eight or nine are older girls studying from books, and the rest are "squirming little children." There is only one teacher to care for all this unmanageable mass of childhood. As they live in the crowded city they have no chance for any observation of nature, and this study has been fostered by bringing them to the bungalow, so that in the compound garden they may search for squirrels, frogs and caterpillars, showing much interest in these discoveries and the facts they learn about insect life. These children, on being taken into the kindergarten, were much surprised to find that the piano could play the tunes they had learned to sing. There have been over eighty children in the kindergarten and twenty-three young women in the training class. Much difficulty has been experienced from loss of teachers, marriage having made great inroads among them.

Bible Women.—These workers who have had such experience and training under Mrs. Gates' care have furnished recruits for the work in the newly opened station at Barsi. Four women were taken there by Mrs. Gates. They work not only in the city of Barsi but in the villages about and are making much impression already upon the people. A young man seeing them coming one day called to the women that their teachers were approaching and added, "Since you have been coming here these women have gone crazy after you and your teaching and do not do pujah (idol worship) as they used." He then said to the Hindu women, "Now you have gone so far and do not perform pujah, why do you not go over to these people entirely and call yourselves Christians?" "And what if we should," said the women, "they only speak the truth and live pure lives and do what is right, serving the one true God,—what harm if we do follow them?"

Sirur.—The year has brought heavy bereavement to our brave Mrs. Winsor. The sudden death by accident of the son who was her companion and her strong advisor in all her work, has left her quite alone except for the help of her assistant, Miss Laville. Mrs. Winsor's courage has not faltered, nor has she allowed the work to suffer because of her own sorrow. The schools have been conducted as usual. The Bible women have gone to the villages and the name and love of Christ have been spread by their instrumentality.

Wai.—Our many day schools under the care of Miss Gordon have been conducted in spite of the recurrence of plague which is such a frequent visitor in this district. In one of the villages the people were obliged to leave their homes and live in the fields for six months. Miss Gordon finds that schools conducted under the trees while in part able to accomplish the work, are far from satisfactory. The work of superintending these schools has involved its usual problems,—the removal of one teacher, putting in of another, adjusting disputes, acquiring a small lot of land in one place, and everywhere encouraging the Christians and fostering the growth of the good seed. Great joy and encouragement has come to the station and especially to Miss Gordon through plans for a new building for the station school.

#### MADURA MISSION.

Missionaries.—Miss Gertrude Chandler, Miss Gwen Jones, Miss Mary T. Noyes, Dr. Harriet E. Parker, Miss Mary M. Root, Dr. Katharine B. Scott (1914) and Miss Zada A. Curtiss, Dr. Cordelia I. MacNaughton, assistants, Madura.

Madura.—Capron Hall. The faculty of this school has been an exceedingly variable quantity during the past year. Miss Noyes, the presiding genius, has worked against great odds of physical disability and an insufficient staff of associates. During the vacation period at the Hills her condition of health became so alarming as to require immediate surgical care. A serious operation resulted most successfuly and when time for the regaining of strength has passed we hope Miss Noyes will find herself better than for years. Miss Gwen Jones left Madura in July to be married to a missionary of the Methodist Board, whose work lies on one of the islands under Dutch control south of Singapore. Miss Zada Curtiss, having nearly completed her term of service for which she went to Madura, had just received permanent appointment, when her plans changed and she became the wife of Mr. Stanley who was also completing a term at Madura. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley left at once to return to this country. Miss Gertrude Chandler whose work lies in the kindergarten and the primary day schools, has been obliged to fill in the gaps at many points and for a period was entirely alone in the care of the large Capron Hall School, under which trying circumstances she acquitted herself in the most creditable manner. The school is now fortunate in having the temporary services of a young lady who was passing through India, and the first of the year, Miss Powers who has finished her term at the Kodaikanal School for missionary children, will begin on a year's work at Capron Hall. Permanent recruits are most urgently needed and are being energetically sought. The greatness of the opportunity for young ladies enlisting in this work is beyond description.

The enrollment of the school has been three hundred and forty. Those who passed the government examinations for teachers' certificates were very successful. Sixteen appeared for preliminary examination, all of them passing, and some received distinction in eight subjects out of nine. Of these sixteen, five are now teaching in our own schools, three in out-station schools, and eight in other Missions. There are two literary societies in the school,—one called the Capron Hall Literary Club and the other the Mutual Improvement Society. Both have proved to be of great benefit to the girls. The Y. P. S. C. E. consists of three divisions for the different ages of students. The meetings are conducted by the girls themselves. They support a Bible woman in an adjoining village and at one time some of them spent two days with her in visiting in the homes and helping her by singing and giving short talks.

Miss Chandler reports the kindergarten as more popular than ever before. Christian families are moving into the neighborhood of the compound in order that they may have the benefit of the instruction for their children.

Madura has enjoyed a visit from Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, who spent six days in the city and visited all institutions. He was particularly pleased with our Capron Hall School and expressed his approval in writing as follows: "A powerful center of Christian influence and an admirable school, with a long and honorable record; and still a pioneer, for its capable and sympathetic management is marked by progressive and up-to-date methods. To have educated about five thousand women and to have sent out not less than seven hundred and fifty trained women teachers is a splendid contribution to women's education, the influence of which upon the future of South India cannot be measured. I am much pleased with my visit and offer hearty good wishes to the staff of the school."

Hindu Girls' Day Schools.—These schools are four in number, the South Gate, East Gate, West Gate and Central. Each registers over one hundred pupils and the Central School has enrolled one hundred and thirty-five. A great difficulty is the large classes and the small teaching force. One teacher cannot adequately care for seventy or eighty uneasy children. Miss Chandler who has these schools under her special care finds them becoming more and more interesting as she learns to know them better. The Central School has a fine class of girls in its highest standard. Miss Chandler has considered allowing them to return for another year to do some further studying as the head master was willing to give extra time and work to them. When it is borne in mind that the pupils in these schools are Hindu girls who know nothing of the Bible or Christian truth, except as they are taught it there, it is amazing to read of an examination in Scripture and its results. Of five questions given, two will show the character and scope of all: Tell what happened in Capernaum, Sea of Galilee, Jericho, Jerusalem. Write the first six verses of the 103d Psalm. Miss Chandler says that some of these girls wrote two and a half hours on these five questions and did not want to stop then. A father of a Brahmin girl in the West Gate School sent an invitation to the teachers to be present at the ceremony of putting earrings onto his son ten months old. The warm welcome accorded to the teachers was a surprise to them. The host had many questions to ask about mission work and showed the greatest cordiality throughout. Sunday schools are conducted regularly at these four centers. An effort is made to have the teachers use the same methods that they would in daily lessons. The schools have contributed to the Indian Home Missionary fund.

Medical Work.—Lord Pentland's most sympathetic attention was given to this branch of our work also during his visit to Madura. The report of our medical work for the past year gives a total of one thousand two hundred and sixty-six patients treated, nearly six hundred of whom were inmates of the hospital. Dr. Parker reports thirty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-two prescriptions written. Dr. MacNaughton who returned to India with Dr. Parker for a term of service, will withdraw from the Mission this winter, and it is with great satisfaction that we report the appointment of Dr. Katharine B. Scott, who is on her way for permanent service at Madura. The Board is greatly rejoiced also at the appointment of a trained nurse, Miss Ruth Heath of England, who will soon join the Mission for work at the Madura Woman's Hospital. The Bible woman long connected with the work of the hospital developed leprosy. In her place two women are now at work. The patients show interest in their teaching and carry the influence of it to their homes when they leave the hospital. Ten nurses are connected with the hospital, but much of the time two or three of them are away on cases. They take great pride when they return, in bringing the money they have earned back to the hospital.

In connection with our Golden Anniversary Gift a strong effort is now being made to erect a new and suitable plant for this great work at a cost of \$50,000. An encouraging beginning has been made. It is hoped that soon we may find the entire amount has been collected.

Bible Women.—Miss Quickenden has been assisting Miss Swift in the direction of the city Bible women. Twelve of these workers have been employed and have had for their students women of fifty-one castes. The pupils are divided mainly into three classes, the silk-weaver, the Tamil and the Mohammedan women. The Bible women take with them the students from Miss Swift's training class and instruct them in the methods of preaching and in the handling of, the students. After practising in this way, members of the training class go to find other pupils.

The village Bible women have been as heretofore under the care of Miss Mary Root. She reports eighteen women with nine hundred and eighty-four pupils and a great company of hearers, numbering twenty-six thousand three hundred and fifty-six. In doing this work among the villages, music is a powerful factor. The people are fond of it. Songs are freely used in the street preaching. Bibles and Scripture portions are sold and given away, and it is impossible for anyone to estimate the extent of the scattering of the good seed. Miss Root has inaugurated a special anniversary day in June, when each Bible woman shall come, bringing with her some of her own contingent and providing some part of the program. The experiment has been a great success and surprisingly well attended. An English class for high-caste women and a course of lectures on popular subjects have resulted in drawing out large numbers. Miss Root is feeling the need of suitable headquarters for her own residence and for the grouping of her workers and work about her. This is

another of the many objects receiving the attention of our Buildings Committee through the Golden Anniversary Gift.

Aruppukottai.—The story of the work in this southern part of our Madura Mission field is one of unvarying growth and progress. Of difficulties there must always be an unfailing supply, but the success of the work and the opportunities for development far outweigh the obstacles. Mrs. Jeffrey reports that the great need at present is for more accommodation for our Hindu Girls' Day School. At present, crowded into the upper story of the building occupied below by the boys' school and numbering one hundred and forty-five girls as pupils, it will readily be seen that growth is at an end, yet the demand for admittance continues. Enlargement is an imperative necessity and we hope will soon be compassed through the aid of the Golden Anniversary Gift to which we look for so much beneficent work. Of former pupils now in their homes, many continue studying with the Bible woman. A Hindu woman, a mother of one of the pupils, expressed deep gratitude, giving a small sum of money as a thank offering and said, "I want my girl to be like these young teachers." The Bible women of this district have been seventeen. Two new centers of work have been opened.

At Battalagundu, Tirumangalam and Pasumalai our interests partly in schools, partly among the Bible women and partly in village schools, are cared for by the missionary wives and most efficiently. Growth is everywhere possible, if only sufficient support can be given to enable our ladies to advance. Especially is this true in Battalagundu. For the educational work at this point the Mission are calling upon us for increased appropriations. How can we bring ourselves to close the door of opportunity?

The most noteworthy event of the year has been the formulating of plans to go into immediate effect for the establishment of a Union College for Women in Madras. English and American Boards will co-operate in this. It is intended that the benefits of the college shall be extended to the young women of Southern India, including our Madura Mission. Two representatives of the Mission will serve on the Indian board of government and two American appointees upon the board of trustees. Each co-operating Board will be involved in an expense of \$1,000 yearly, thereby providing the salary of one member of the faculty and a share in the general expense of the institution. It is the hope of the Board that all this expense will be met through gifts made directly for this purpose so that it need not be a drain upon the treasury and occasion a lessening of support for other forms of established work. Miss Eleanor McDougall, an English lady of wide experience and great devotion to the cause of Missions, has been chosen as president of this college.

#### CEYLON.

Missionaries.—Miss Susan R. Howland, Inuvil, Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter, Miss Minnie K. Hastings and Miss Anna Hoffmann, assistant, Uduvil.

Uduvil.—Our girls' school has closed its ninetieth year of existence, during which time a goodly company have passed through its doors out into a life of broadened horizons and enlarged usefulness, such as without this help would have been undreamed of for them. About two thirds of the girls are from Sivite homes,

yet they pass by the great Hindu girls' school two and a half miles away, with its fine buildings and equipment, and with a large upper room devoted to the worship of Siva, in order to come to our school where they know they will meet with strong Christian influence, and where accommodation and equipment cannot compare with that of the heathen school. Thirty-five of our pupils united with the church during the year, thirteen of them being from Sivite homes. The religious life is a most prominent feature throughout the school. Daily prayers are held at 7 A. M. The pastor of the church near by has a service for them on Thursday evening. A full program for Sunday begins at 6.30 A. M. with a voluntary prayer meeting. In the hot weather at 8.30 the church service is held and this is followed by meetings of the five Endeavor Societies. At 3 P. M. the Sunday school has its session. The girls return to church for the evening service and after that it is a privilege highly prized to come into the living room of the bungalow for singing. The Tamil school enrolled one hundred and thirty-two. It has been found highly desirable to introduce the study of English into this part of the school also, so instead of being known henceforth, as in the past, as the vernacular it will be the Anglo-vernacular. In order to accommodate the large numbers which insist on attending, the schoolhouse is composed of bedrooms turned into classrooms, verandas exposed to rain and heat and some rough classrooms of poor construction. The description given of a classroom is of a chair for the teacher, a miniature blackboard, chalk, duster and map, and enough floor space for the girls to sit cross-legged. The normal department of the training school has had thirty-five pupils. They are the brightest of the girls and go out to occupy various teaching positions. For the numbers that throng desiring admission to the English School, some mud buildings brought a measure of relief, but although eighty new girls were admitted between fifty and seventy-five had to be refused for lack of space. The latest count reported to us was one hundred and sixty-eight upon the roll. The school was never before so large or so popular. It will be readily seen that the imperative need here is of the building which the Woman's Board is aiming to erect at a cost of \$25,000. Suffolk Branch has undertaken this for its special object for which to work in connection with the Golden Anniversary Gift. The people themselves are pursuing energetic measures in an effort to raise funds for the building. A thorough canvass is being made among the families of graduates of the school and one of the native pastors is especially active in calling on each one to make a substantial thank offering in return for the great benefit this school has bestowed upon its daughters.

Miss Howland returned from her furlough in June to receive an ovation at Uduvil, as pupils past and present and her many friends of the native community welcomed her back. She soon went to Inuvil to take up residence during the absence of Dr. Curr on furlough. The future must decide where she will locate in order to superintend the evangelistic work of the Mission and especially the directing of the Bible women. Of these women continuing their faithful work throughout the villages of Jaffna, one reports five hundred and nineteen women visited in nine months' time, her labors having been spread over six villages. The welcome given them varies in different places, some homes being gladly opened to them, while in others they are received with much reluctance. One says that most of the men and

women attend the moonlight meetings, yet she finds it difficult to turn them from their habit of worshiping idols. Looking back over a period of time one can see the difference made in the communities where these women have labored in comparing them with the villages not yet reached. The contrast is indeed striking.

Village Schools.—In order to stimulate Bible study special examinations and rewards were offered in these schools. The results were most gratifying. We wonder that it is possible to secure teachers and to continue the work of the schools invaluable as it is in its results upon the people and its influence in hastening the coming of the Kingdom. So small a wage is given to the teachers that they earn less than ignorant day coolies. What wonder that they are tempted away from time to time by offers of more lucrative positions, although in a heathen environment? Hindu opposition is said to be a steady and real factor. One of the schools has been reduced by it from a daily average attendance of eighty to twenty-eight. Others have been seriously affected. The effort of the Board now being made to establish these schools in more suitable buildings with better equipment, especially if it can be accompanied by an increase of salary for the teachers, will stem the tide, and in the meanwhile the work goes on with wonderful results in spite of the opposition.

Uduppiddi.—In our Boarding School, under the care of Mrs. Hitchcock, nineteen villages are represented, more than half the pupils coming from Sivite families. A graduating class of eleven girls were, with one exception, church members. Of them five are now in their homes, one entered the English School at Uduvil, one the Nurses' Training Class at Inuvil, and four the Training School at Uduvil. The native pastor is successful in fostering and guilding an earnest religious spirit in the school. For the first time day pupils have been received. This bids fair to be a step in advance, as certain classes are now being reached from which no pupils had hitherto been sent. English is being introduced into this school, an inevitable feature of a successful school in Ceylon at the present time. A grant made by the Woman's Board has enabled the buildings to be repaired and a new kitchen to be built. We can understand something of the difficulties under which the cooking had been done previous to this when we read of the joy of the missionary in charge over the accomplished work. "Just think of having a real chimney to carry away the smoke instead of letting it circle around the room and out the window. of a smooth cement floor with a slope and drain so that it can be washed." When the kitchen was completed a service of dedication was held. A Psalm was read and the pastor asked God's blessing on the house and girls.

#### CHINA.

#### FOOCHOW MISSION.

Missionaries.—Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Miss Irene LaW. Dornblaser, Miss Daisy D. Brown, Ponasang; Miss Gertrude H. Blanchard, Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins, Diong-loh.

From within the Foochow Mission there comes to us a printed Call to Prayer in behalf of the series of evangelistic services to be held throughout the fall in the Fukien Province. The dates for this campaign are October 22d to December 1st. The meetings will be conducted by Mr. Sherwood Eddy, aided by missionaries and

Chinese Christian workers. They are practical, spiritual and evangelistic in character, and are planning to reach a very wide circle of hearers, most of whom do not usually come under direct missionary influence.

Ponasang.—Miss Garretson, who is still at the head of our large girls' school, is taking great satisfaction in the return of her Chinese teacher from Nankin where she has been studying English and teacher training. She now has in charge classes in physics, algebra, trigonometry, botany and Bible, and seems gifted with the power of imparting knowledge to her pupils. Miss Irene Dornblaser has been Miss Garretson's close associate in all the work of the school. The recruits for the teaching staff so long sought and so sorely needed, it is our great joy to announce as on their way to the field, Miss Stella M. Cook and Miss Laura B. Ward. They will make the journey with Miss Elizabeth Perkins who is returning from furlough and will assume the charge of the Ponasang school during Miss Garretson's absence. The pupils have numbered one hundred and five. An effort is being made to harmonize the curriculum with that of government schools in accordance with the desire of the government. Chinese ideals are good, but mission schools at the present time are far in advance of those under government control. The present opportunity, so to meet all requirements that our own schools will be accepted as leading in educational lines, cannot be neglected. The religious life of the school has been earnest. Prayer meetings have been conducted regularly by the girls among themselves, and religious work in church and Sunday school has been done on the Sabbath. After the church service a short meeting for Christian women who have been present is held, and some of the teachers take turns in making practical to them the teaching of the sermon. Twenty of the pupils are teachers in the Sunday school. Sunday evening is devoted to quiet heart talks with the girls.

At the church of the Mission which is nearest the school the services are becoming increasingly interesting. The girls' school, the women's training school, the girls' and boys' day schools and the women church members quite fill the body of the house. The men take places in the rear. This relieves Chinese ideas of etiquette, since it would not be considered right for the women and girls to attend a street chapel if they must confront the gaze of men.

The Bible Woman's Training School was formally opened, under the leadership of Miss Brown, early in March, twenty women and fourteen children being the enrollment at the outset. Miss Brown confesses to having some feeling of trepidation when she saw the children arriving with their mothers; but she soon learned that this is quite necessary and a Chinese custom, and as the children go to the day school close by, the difficulties solve themselves to quite an extent. They are bright intelligent women who come to the school. Miss Brown says, "You would know to look into their faces that they are Christians. There is a happy, hopeful responsiveness that you do not see in the faces of the heathen women." All of them have had at least three years of work in one of the station classes or in some girls' school. The head teacher has just returned from the Union Training School for Christian Workers in Nankin. She is a fine teacher with a beautiful Christian spirit.

Miss Garretson has had charge of a neighboring day school which she considers really under the wing of the boarding school. The course of study prepares pupils for the upper primary grade. Two girls from the boarding school are teachers. Together with Mrs. Hubbard Miss Garretson has superintended the Bible woman's work of this district, though she ascribes to Mrs. Hubbard most of the active direction of the work.

The Davis Memorial Kindergarten has been taking a new start, having been given additional support by those especially interested in it. Forty to fifty children have been enrolled, and twenty-five in a day school closely connected with the kindergarten. This kindergarten has its own Sunday services, as the regular church is crowded and cannot accommodate these in addition. The attendance at these services is over sixty, of which eighty per cent come from heathen homes. The leader is some Christian student from the Foochow college. At an afternoon meeting for the children they usually give good account of all that was said at the morning service. These little ones learn to know and love the true God before idolatry has taken deep hold upon them. Many mothers are interested through them.

The Sunday schools in Foochow and Ponasang report a largely increasing attendance. That connected with the new Manchu church numbers over three hundred pupils.

**Diong-loh.**—This station is rejoicing in a new church, a great help in developing the Christian community and in the impression made upon the non-Christians.

The Abbie B. Child school has had thirty-five pupils. Not being as yet housed in its permanent quarters, ten of the higher grade were sent to Ponasang. Miss Blanchard has been in charge of this and of the work for Bible women throughout the district, Miss Perkins being absent on furlough.

The Woman's Boarding Station Class has numbered twelve pupils. A successful effort has been made to interest the women of the neighborhood in better things than they have heretofore known, classes and lectures having been planned for this purpose. Two women graduated from the station class, one of whom had studied to be a nurse, while the other will enter the training school at Ponasang. There have been seven Bible women at work in this district, and in addition to them nine women whose duties are divided between day school teaching and the evangelistic work. A Bible Woman's Conference, composed of the three Missions working in Foochow, was held during the year and many of the Diong-loh women attended it, receiving new inspiration and ideas. A new course of study has been arranged for the women who are drawn in through lectures and other instrumentalities, but need definite teaching. This comprises a one year's course, during which they learn to read; then they may enter the boarding station class in Diong-loh, if they will. Two women from the country station classes will come to this central class at Diong-loh this year for further study.

The day schools of the district have been under the care of Mr. Beach. They number fourteen, and the four hundred and nine pupils are both boys and girls. The people are becoming sincerely desirous of an education for their children, but the great poverty stands in the way.

A new missionary residence has been completed at Diong-loh, and has proved a great attraction. Hundreds and hundreds of people have come to visit it and be conducted over it. They come in groups of ten to thirty or more. It is unnecessary to say that this consumes much time on the part of the missionaries, but they feel that it pays. The attitude of the people toward the missionaries is far more cordial than heretofore. This is very noticeable in passing through the city. Some of the highest officials have called, and have brought their women to meet the ladies of the Mission. These Chinese ladies desire greatly to be taught, and a plan has been made to give them lessons at the residence twice a week.

This station has had the great strength of two missionary families, the Beaches and Gillettes, and the important work so long crippled is starting into life accordingly.

## NORTH CHINA.

Missionaries.—Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Miss Isabelle Phelps, Paoting fu; Miss Bertha P. Reed, Peking; Miss Edith Davis, Miss Carolyn T. Sewall, Tientsin; Miss Mary E. Andrews, Mrs. Murray S. Frame, Miss Delia D. Leavens, Tungchou.

At Paoting-fu our girls' school has had a membership of forty-eight, the largest number in the memory of any of the missionaries now in that station. An industrial school for women has been opened, the ages of the students being from twenty to thirty years. This was not primarily a work of our own Mission but our ladies have co-operated in every possible way. Miss Phelps serves on the board of directors. Two other ladies have gone on Sunday to hold religious services. The school can receive forty pupils and has a course of study covering six months. At the close of the first course fourteen young women registered as inquirers at the church of the Mission and three applied to enter the boarding school. The second term opened with a new superintendent, a Christian woman, and it may be believed that the good work will go on with increased vigor.

A new department of work has been the opening of rooms in a densely populated and thoroughly heathen part of the city. The place was dedicated by a prayer meeting of the Christian women. It is called "Women's and Children's Broaden the Knowledge Court." A Sunday school numbering from fifty to ninety pupils meets there regularly. On week days in the morning a school for little children is conducted. In the afternoon one for older girls. Special gatherings are held on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The effect upon the community is great. The children who attend the classes when asked now what prayer is, will reply that it is talking to God. Formerly they said it was "sticking fingers into eyes." One may hear the children singing hymns by the roadside. A Chinese woman commenting upon this said, "Before this place was opened they used to revile when they were at play; now they sing hymns." From September to Christmas Miss Phelps has held a bi-weekly class for teachers in the government schools and on Sundays an English Bible class. The woman's C. E. Society has been well attended.

Touring has been done by the missionary ladies as opportunity offered. In this they have always been aided by the Bible women. Station classes have been con-

ducted in thirteen centers for periods of from one to three weeks. In a country field of nine thousand square miles only two Bible women are at work, giving full time. Two day school teachers also labor and two women are giving part of their time. Surely here the harvest is great and the laborers few. Mrs. Arthur Smith conducted services which were of great spiritual benefit. At a praise meeting one man said, "I do want to praise God. We have been cold and hungry for three years and might have expected to be sick but God has kept us splendidly well. Praise the Lord."

Miss Chapin having been in this country for furlough, Miss Phelps has labored single-handed for the most part except for the help of the missionary wives. Miss Chapin has now returned to her field. Miss Andrews reports better health. She is one whose labors cannot be dispensed with and in spite of having rounded out forty-six years of service, she has now been called to the assistance of the Union Theological Seminary in Peking for the year while one of the missionaries is absent on furlough.

Peking.—Miss Reed reports new opportunities among the women, although the number of such openings was already greater by far than the scanty band of workers could enter upon. A movement in aid of the Red Cross Society was started in February. Very few were expected to engage in this at its beginning, but a room full of ladies in silks and furs, numbering nearly fifty, surprised the leaders. As these Chinese women knew nothing of Red Cross work, it offered great opportunity to teach them many things, although, as Miss Reed says, "We certainly do not wish for war to aid in teaching." God grant they may be spared the baptism by fire which is visiting other lands and of which China also is having some experience in these days of world-wide commotion. Another rich opportunity that has opened finds itself centered in three great rooms formerly used for storing grain, now crowded with women, making soldiers' clothes. They are most approachable, smiling a welcome to the visitor who comes among them and glad to have her sit by them and talk. A Christian worker can go freely among them, talking with groups who listen eagerly. Miss Reed closes her description of this beautiful opening for Christian service with the words "These hundreds of women and girls, and Christ wants them all!"

Tientsin.—It is humiliating to read that the attendance at our girls' school is cut to the lowest possible figure. New pupils are denied admittance. Only twenty-one are enrolled in buildings that will accommodate forty, and the teaching force need not be enlarged for that number. The cause of this condition is a yearly appropriation which will cover the expense of the school for only a part of the year. The pupils pay thirty-three per cent of the cost but they come from very poor families and cannot do more. Shall we continue to allow this important work to be so curtailed? The day school has greatly prospered in spite of the tuition fee of a dollar which has been levied. The tiny room in which the school meets is so crowded that the door can only be opened half way. We are asked to provide better accommodation for this school also. Miss Davis has been bravely carrying the brunt of the burden of the Woman's Board work here, aided as far as possible by the missionary wives, but in great need of the associate who is to be provided in

the person of Miss Carolyn Sewall. After diligent application to language study, Miss Sewall is now taking on her share of the burdens. She has grown familiar with Tientsin and says of it, "That great big growing section of Tientsin, Hsiku, with its thousands and thousands of people and no other Board working that field at all, and all the room we have on the compound for growth and a splendid nucleus of native Christians,—why it is the most stimulating place!"

The Bible women have numbered three, one working in the villages and two in Hsiku. The attendance of women at church has increased, and scores of them have been taught to read and pray. Not a home in the entire district is closed to the Bible women. For a week before Easter volunteers among the women went to different courts to preach. One begged for the privilege of preaching in her own court and invited all her neighbors. That her work was owned and blessed is shown by the fact that two of her nearest neighbors were won to Christ. More than two hundred women and children listened daily to these volunteer workers and eighteen began regular reading the following week. Miss Davis has led two Bible classes for government normal school girls. She speaks of the great satisfaction there is in watching these fine girls grasping the new truths. One of them who was last year a pupil in our own school this year has led a class of thirty-two non-Christian pupils, and has it for her definite purpose to bring all of them into the light of Christian truth.

Tungchou.—Medical Work. The dispensary has been largely under the care of Chinese workers to whom many patients have been brought to be cured of the opium habit. There have been public occasions celebrated by the burning of opium and pipes. A committee of women visited the women's waiting room daily, working among those who are waiting to see the physicians. Four hundred and forty-eight female patients have been cared for.

A splendid record of woman's work has been made by Tungchou. Eleven houses in the city and near-by villages were opened for neighborhood meetings. The audience on these occasions varied from six to forty. The children came in such numbers that simultaneous meetings were held for them under the care of foreign or Chinese schoolgirls. Work at fairs and theatres has been a conspicuous feature of the activities of the station. After the Chinese new year three lectures were given in the city church, from three hundred to five hundred women crowding the room. The subjects were most practical,—tuberculosis, kindergartens and the care of infants.

One of our Bible women in this field who has labored faithfully for more than thirty years, Mrs. Chao, has gone to her reward. Six women are now in the service, of whom three are supported by the Woman's Board. In the city six station classes have been held and four in out-stations, a larger number than in previous years. One of the most interesting classes has been that of the Bible women themselves. Most of the station class work has been done by Miss Andrews, though others of the missionary ladies have also had a share.

The Girls' Boarding School had an enrollment of fifty-eight. The formation of a Y. W. C. A. has been helpful to the older girls. A girl of twenty came to the school so determined to learn that she entered a class with little girls and unbound

her feet. A most interesting collection was made for the Golden Anniversary Gift of the Woman's Board, the girls contributing out of their poverty with a spontaneousness and generosity inspiring to see.

Of the day schools, all five have had a large number of new pupils, many of them coming from heathen homes. A separate normal class was held for the teachers of these schools for the first time and some not teachers were glad to avail themselves of the advantages offered.

More workers and more funds are the crying needs of our North China Mission. What response shall we give?

## JAPAN.

Missionaries.—Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon, Kyoto; Miss Cornelia Judson, Miss Olive S. Hoyt, Matsuyama; Miss Fanny E. Griswold, Maebashi; Miss Edith Curtis, Niigata; Miss Alice P. Adams, Okayama; Miss Abbie M. Colby, Miss Elizabeth Ward, Miss Amy E. McKowan, Osaka; Miss Adelaide Daughaday, Sapporo; Miss Annie H. Bradshaw, Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest, Sendai.

Kyoto.—Among the most far reaching of our enterprises in Kyoto are the two kindergartens under the care of Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Learned. These ladies have had unusual responsibilities for the direct supervision of the work this year, owing to the loss of some of the most valued Japanese helpers. The kindergartens continue to be very popular, so that it is impossible for all the applicants for admission to be received. The by-products of this work are many and important. Mothers' meetings are the direct outcome. These and the enthusiasm of the little pupils in the kindergarten open the way into the homes. In both cases the organization of a church followed naturally from Sunday-school services and meetings through the week. The Imadegawa kindergarten church has now moved into its own building which greatly rejoices the members and leaves the kindergarten building for the uses of the children, for which it was primarily intended. In the case of the other kindergarten, the church still meets in the same building, making a much complicated arrangement necessary. Our Sunday schools are conducted by Japanese workers for the most part. Students from the Theological Seminary and pupils from the Doshisha Girls' School are teachers and directors. In the same buildings preaching services and other meetings are frequently held.

Maebashi.—The girls' school has numbered one hundred and ten pupils, of these fifty-two are boarders who regularly attend church services. Bible classes which are entirely voluntary are enthusiastically attended. Miss Griswold has the care of the English teaching in this school and conducts several Bible classes each week for teachers and pupils. In addition to this she supervises the kindergarten and keeps in close touch with the mothers of the children. The kindergarten enrolled sixty little people the past year and sent out a graduating class of twenty-eight. The mothers' meetings in connection with it have been a marked success. One young woman formerly connected with the kindergarten gave her entire time during one term to work in the homes of the children. She called on the mothers and taught them the Bible, and was most welcome wherever she went. It is the judgment of the missionaries that as an evangelizing agency the kindergarten work is so valuable

that if there were workers and means to follow it up, its results would be more than doubled.

Matsuyama.-During the past year Miss Judson has been away for furlough and Miss Hoyt left her position at Kobe College to assume charge of the schools in Matsuyama. Miss Bates (W. B. M. I.) joined her for most of the year. Miss Hoyt reports finding the schools in fine condition. "The capacity of the rooms was taxed," she says, "by a company of bright, happy students. A loyal united faculty and a high ideal of scholarship were the very apparent esprit de corps. The quality of the English work that had been done was particularly good; in fact, each department of the school seemed to be doing the best work it could under its handicap of most inadequate equipment." In the girls' boarding and day school there have been one hundred and six pupils and a graduating class of twenty-one. The night school, superintended by Miss Bates, has had ninety-five pupils. Miss Searle, principal of Kobe College, on a visit to Matsuyama was amazed to see what Miss Judson had done in four years. She describes the lack of apparatus and of all appliances for correct teaching, the chapel exercises for one hundred and twenty girls held in a classroom hardly sufficient to accommodate the forty who constitute the third year class, and adds, "Since it is the only Christian school on the Island of Shikoku, with a population of more than three million, it certainly has reason for existence and for maintenance, -a real evangelizing agency too." Miss Hoyt after an absence of a few months on health leave is now returning to her post.

Working Girls' Home.—This "Dojokan" or Sympathy Home for Working Girls has had from twenty to thirty inmates during the year. Many others have been turned away for lack of room, and it is said that fifty or one hundred could be helped as well as this smaller number, if room might be provided. The girls are not only made self-supporting while resident in the home by means of their weaving but are taught in evening classes, secular and religious education being alike given. They are saved from lives of tragedy and shipwreck, established in health, and given a new outlook upon life.

That Matsuyama is the center of a vast and attractive field is shown by the fact that around it are more than one hundred villages with their two to six thousand inhabitants, and doubtless many more smaller in size where no Christian work has ever been done. All of these are feeders to business in Matsuyama.

Miyazaki.—It is a cause of much regret to us that we have no worker under the support of our Woman's Board at this influential center. We take pleasure in reporting some of its activities and recognizing our responsibility, while expressing the hope that we may soon be able to meet it to some extent. The entire province is by common consent left to the American Board to operate. Boundless opportunities are on every side. Mr. and Mrs. Warren are now in charge, while Mr. and Mrs. Clark are away for their furlough. The kindergarten building, the finest seen anywhere in Japan, says Mr. Warren, is an incentive for progressive work along this line. Mrs. Warren has had it under her care and has taken great interest in it. Forty children have been enrolled.

The various Sunday schools, conducted on week days and evenings in various sections of Miyazaki, have flourished under the care of a worker from the Kobe

Bible School who has proved herself most efficient. The home for schoolgirls, built by the personal efforts of Mrs. Clark, has been full and greatly appreciated by those who share its benefits.

Niigata.—Although since our last report was written we have been obliged to relinquish Miss Elizabeth Pettee from our staff of workers, and hence cannot report Niigata as fully supplied, we have the satisfaction of recording that Miss Edith Curtis is now established there, having for her associates the Olds family. Twenty-five years ago this was the largest station of our Japan Mission, next to Kyoto, and had thirteen adult members. The field has not grown smaller since then, we may be sure, although the workers have shrunk to so small a band. We hope in our next report to have interesting records of the year's work to give.

Okayama.—After struggling with health inadequate to the demands she made upon it, Miss Adams was obliged to yield to the advice of her physician and friends and to come to this country. She is having special care on the Pacific Coast, and is receiving great benefit from it. We hope before long she will be able to return to the work she loves so well. Left in the care of Japanese helpers, under the oversight of Mr. and Mrs. Pettee, the work at Hanabatake has progressed in every department. The women's society has doubled. They enjoy their meetings greatly, and realize the benefit that comes to them from these gatherings. The sewing school, lessons in nursing, cooking, reading and writing and in flower arrangement have been very successful and largely attended. The dispensary has cared for more sick people than ever before, one thousand and seventy-nine having been treated there. In the day nursery the children are now taught simple kindergarten exercises and how to take care of themselves. District meetings for reaching the people outside the settlement have been held in the home of one of the Christian families. Once a month a story hour for children has been conducted with marked success. The attendance has been eighty-eight, among whom were some of the worst boys of the neighborhood, and some of these have been led through the story hour to join the Sunday school. The Japanese principal of the day school was authorized by the local government to attend the Charities School in Tokyo last October under the auspices of the Home Department of the government. He was the only delegate from the Okayama prefecture.

Osaka.—Our Baikwa Girls' School has had a prosperous year with an enrollment of one hundred and forty-eight, of whom but seventeen were Christians. Three Bible classes organized in the school have had a membership of one hundred and twenty. The whole religious life of the school has been well sustained. This is a matter of great satisfaction, owing to the change mentioned in our last report by which government recognition of the school was secured. Devotional opening exercises are held daily and are fairly well attended, although not compulsory. The English Bible is taught as a regular lesson to one class and in part to another. Addresses by Christian leaders have been given. Senior and Junior Endeavor Societies have included to quite an extent the entire membership of the school. In the lower classes the great majority come from absolutely non-Christian surroundings, and yet the Junior society has been very flourishing, with seventy to eighty in attendance. Bible classes for the Japanese teachers have been held by the pastors

of the Osaka churches. Miss Colby brought to a close nearly thirty-five years of English teaching in the school and is now beginning a new work among the graduates, while making her home in a purely Japanese part of Osaka. New friends and new work awaited her there, while we may be sure the old interest still claims her. Miss McKowan, having finished her language study, is fully installed at the school, living with Miss Ward in the residence just beside the school premises.

Sapporo.—Famine and suffering have characterized the year in the extreme north. With the failure of crops in that exposed bleak country there cannot be otherwise than much destitution for the people, who have no resources apart from their agriculture for meeting their needs. As usual in the time of calamity the churches were the first force in the field to do relief work. Later the government came into line, and lagging far behind came the temples. Miss Daughaday says that these last seem as though prodded into activity by the spirit and movement around them.

On the 29th of November, 1913, during the night, fire from a neighboring mill spread to the house occupied by Miss Daughaday and destroyed it and most of her personal effects. Her Japanese friends came to her rescue in such a way that she speaks of it as almost complete compensation for the trials of the catastrophe. A Japanese friend has built a new house for her in which she is making a home for herself and her Bible woman. Her great interest in the out-station of Kotoni increases as opposition to Christianity dies down and the people through her influence and the relief work done at the time of the famine begin to say, "Really Christianity does seem to be a religion of love."

Miss Daughaday and Mrs. Rowland are frequent visitors in the homes. These ladies, especially Mrs. Rowland, are feeling the responsibility for Otaru Station, left without a missionary since the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett.

Sendai.—In the absence of any American Board missionary to do this work, Miss Bradshaw has twice during the year toured the entire Sendai field. This work is one of hardship and discomfort in many ways, but Miss Bradshaw speaks with enthusiasm of the field as she has seen it and its opportunities. In Sendai she has nine or ten student Bible classes a week at her house. She also conducts a large correspondence with former pupils and church members and people in the villages whom she has met when making her evangelistic trips. She also does much visiting in Sendai.

Mrs. DeForest's labors center more within the city of Sendai. A women's meeting is held at her house regularly and a class of girls in singing. A Monday Night Club of boys from the Sunday school meet there also. Two Chinese students have been coming to her the past year to read the Bible. One woman has come to study English and through that has become interested in deeper things. Through her instrumentality her family are becoming interested and Mrs. DeForest hopes they may be won to Christianity. A new Bible woman whose field was formerly Sapporo, has come to Mrs. DeForest's help. She is a woman of great capability and experience and knows how to take the initiative in work,—a great relief to the busy missionary lady who must superintend and plan the efforts of most workers underher.

## SPAIN.

Missionaries—Miss May Morrison, Miss Anna F. Webb and Miss Margarita Wright, Miss Ada M. Coe, Miss Edith M. Lamb, assistants, Barcelona.

Barcelona.—The Colegio Internacional has had a most successful year of work. There has been a considerable increase in the number of pupils and the school has won its way more and more throughout the Spanish and foreign communities of the city. Several American and English girls have been among the pupils. These came from families connected with a Canadian Engineering Company with headquarters in Barcelona. The war has forced the company to close its works and most of the American families have returned home so that Barcelona has lost a large part of its American colony and the school quite a contingency of pupils. In addition to this the effect of war prices has been to keep away some of the Spanish girls whose families feel unable to send them. It was for a time uncertain whether the school would reopen at the usual time but this was possible and a good enrollment under the circumstances is reported, though not as large as last year. Miss Webb suffered severely from illness last winter. On recovering sufficiently to make the journey it was thought best for her to come to this country for furlough. A few months here gave her so much new vigor that she was unwilling to remain for the year which was her due and returned in September to her post, receiving a warm welcome from her associates. Miss Morrison was especially relieved by her coming, since the burden of responsibility during Miss Webb's illness and absence had rested entirely upon her. All has been quiet in Barcelona. Except for the difficulty of negotiating drafts and a slowness of the mails and the lack of work among people dependent upon foreign organizations for their subsistence, war has been little in evidence.

A Christian Endeavor convention held in Barcelona was the occasion of a fanatical uprising which threatened serious results for the audience gathered in one of the large halls. As the meeting was being held with the knowledge and approval of the authorities, who had also granted the hall for the purpose, energetic steps were at once taken to quell the disturbance. These efforts were happily successful.

During the summer there was held in Barcelona for the first time a school for teachers. It was conducted by men who had studied educational systems in other countries, one of them having spent two years at the University of Chicago. The mornings were devoted to lectures on up-to-date systems of teaching and the afternoons were made profitable by visiting schools. A notice was sent to our Colegio that August 6th was the day appointed for a visit to that institution. Things had been put away for the summer and much time was spent in making ready for a worthy reception of the guests. Instead of the twelve to twenty visitors who were expected sixty-seven came. The company included both young men and young women and one priest was numbered among them. Great surprise and interest was manifested at the equipment shown by the school. The new desks which move up and down seemed very wonderful, but nothing was so great an attraction as the library. A card catalogue never before had been seen by the visitors and they were also much impressed by the large number of readable books and the fact that the girls are free to use them. Genuine admiration was expressed and all took

away copies of the prospectus of the school. The library has been most helpfully increased this year by a gift of books made in memory of Miss Page, formerly connected with the school.

Miss Wright has organized a Camp Fire circle among the younger girls and they have had a busy summer gaining "honors." As the Spanish women are to a great extent forced to lead an in-door life, the activities of such a circle as this are a real boon to the girls.

Out-stations.—A detailed report of the visit made to the out-stations by Miss Webb and Miss Morrison is full of interest and inspiration regarding the work in these busy centers. The character of these posts differs greatly, some being large commercial cities, others being country places. At Santander the schools are the largest in the Mission. Three hundred and thirty-five children are taught daily and in addition there is a night school conducted by the pastor and his wife, a former pupil and teacher in the Colegio Internacional. Another former pupil of our school assists them. Bilboa is a very cosmopolitan city. Shipping of all nations is found in the harbor. There are innumerable opportunities here for reaching the wide contingent from other provinces in Spain. Here as in the other large centers there are three schools conducted,—one for older boys, one for the older girls and one for the little children. Into this last two hundred and fifty little people are crowded, and yet two hundred have to be refused yearly for lack of space. A plan for enlargement is now on foot. At San Sebastian, one of the early homes of our Colegio during the active service of Mrs. Gulick, two schools are conducted by the pastor and his wife. Here we find kindergarten methods introduced in a very attractive and helpful way, as Doña Antonia has had special experience along this line. Senior and Junior Christian Endeavor Societies are strong and active here, although San Sebastian is a fanatical Roman Catholic center. Logroño is one of the smaller cities of Old Castile. The pastor's wife here is "one of those wonders that continually surprise us in mission work,—a woman who keeps her house in attractive order, her many children clean and well cared for, and yet teaches school seven hours daily, and her pupils show that they are well taught too." Pradejon has schools well taught by Doña Ascension. Two of the girls sent out from her more advanced classes entered the Colegio Internacional, prepared for the first year of the college course, while usually the pupils who come from the country schools must spend one to three years in the preparatory department. At Tauste a devoted Christian family have chosen to make their home because of its barrenness both in physical attractions and in any form of Christian work. The daughter of the pastor after completing her education in our school, returned to her home and opened a school for little children which was soon overflowing. There is not great poverty in Tauste but the people are a thrifty class who have not yet learned to value education more than to the extent necessary to fit them for a very simple business life. Zaragoza is a great center for our Congregational activities. The church and the forms of Christian work connected with it are stronger here than in any other station. Beside the very capable pastor and his family who are great powers for good not alone in Zaragoza but in a far wider area in Spain, there are two teachers of day schools who are moulding the lives of boys and girls in a way that leaves an indelible stamp upon them.

## AUSTRIA.

Our little Mission in this difficult field presents its usual summary of work, showing how widely its influence is felt, how many congregations come within its reach, how many Sunday schools are sustained under its auspices, how much friendly personal work is done, and how the written and printed word goes far and wide beyond what would seem to be the field of a Mission centering in the heart of Austria. Churches and people have been taking a forward look throughout the year in anticipation of the 500th anniversary of the martyrdom of John Huss. The celebration will take place in 1915. It has been proposed to mark it by establishing monuments, founding schools, delivering lectures and scattering tracts and papers. The churches also intend to make special effort in the coming year to reach the Bohemians everywhere in some way with the gospel as never has been done before. These interesting plans were laid before any thought of a European war had made all things doubtful and many things impossible. We will still hope that the year 1915 will see the accomplishment of many of these purposes in a land chastened by war and peopled with those whose hearts have been mellowed by bitter discipline.

Two remarkable women are representatives of the Woman's Board work in this field. Their names are familiar to us. We have known their labors in the past, but we have fresh cause to review them with gratitude to God who has so owned and blessed. Miss Jehlicka continues her work for children. She does not like to call her orphanage by that name but speaks of it as a home, which she truly makes it to the little ones under her care. For five years she has conducted this work of love and faith, during which time she has seen the children under her care grow in numbers from four to twenty-six. In addition to the upkeep of the buildings which is provided by the native church, the daily running expenses are met by the gifts of friends, never solicited but awaited in faith by this servant of the Lord, and never found lacking when great need arises. Our Woman's Board pays but a modest salary which supports Miss Jehlicka herself. At the regular Sunday service held for the children many of these friends gather week by week. Miss Jehlicka's power in bringing forth religious truth attracts many, as well as the interest in the work she is doing. During the last year she counted six hundred and seventy-seven guests at the home. Some of the children live during the entire year at the home, others come in the summer, their mothers needing to be set free for the field work which must so largely be done by the women in that land. In addition to her other cares Miss Jehlicka publishes monthly a leaflet of four pages, in which she gives comfort, inspiration and valuable suggestion to women in lonely places and others who can be reached only in this way with the gospel message.

Our other worker, Miss Most, has been in somewhat better health, so that it has been possible for her to continue her labors in the hospital and house-to-house visiting. Her room is always a center where the ready welcome to those who need sympathy or advice or comfort is never found wanting. At the conclusion of the regular Sunday afternoon service a company of young women and girls meet with Miss Most for prayer, Bible study and interchange of thought. The members of this class are not to be denied the privilege of so meeting and the helpfulness of the class follows them throughout the week.

Bible woman's work has been done the past year as heretofore by the wives of the pastors scattered throughout the field. Their labors cannot be easily tabulated. They are personal and direct, and the home and family life of each pastorate feels the effect. The villages within reach from each little church are visited and stimulated and the pastor's home by the aid of the wife is made a center of light and uplift for the entire community.

#### MEXICO.

Missionaries.—Miss Mary F, Long and Mrs. M. J. Blachly, assistant, Chihuahua; Mrs. Sara B. Howland, Miss Alice Gleason, Guadalajara; Miss Mary B. Dunning, Parral.

There has certainly been great lack of monotony in the work in Mexico during the year. When our last report closed the school in Chihuahua was in the hands of Miss Dunning and Miss Prescott (W. B. M. I.), who had been obliged to leave their appointed work at Parral on account of war conditions. In November Miss Dunning wrote of the distant sound of terrible fighting and the necessity for closing the school for a part of the time. Still the work was not interrupted wholly. Later in the month Miss Long arrived at El Paso and engaged herself busily among the Mexican people there, while waiting for an opportunity to cross the border to Chihuahua. This she finally accomplished the latter part of December. Mrs. Blachly, who joined her, returned with her. In January it seemed expedient for Miss Dunning and Miss Prescott to return to Parral temporarily, but on arriving there they found that the work and their various interests demanded their presence. Miss Prescott remained, therefore, while Miss Dunning made an exciting journey back to Chihuahua to adjust their personal interests there and then return to Parral. The school and kindergarten at Parral were opened. Several former pupils had gone into the public schools, owing to the closing of our own work and because the expense of instruction there would be less. In April Miss Dunning reported everything going on as usual and the kindergarten had grown from fifteen to thirty-three pupils.

At Chihuahua early in April the school was happily pursuing its way with an enrollment of one hundred and forty-three pupils. Interest was being shown in the Golden Anniversary Gift of the Board, and it was proposed that one tenth of the offering received each Sunday should be given to that fund. The close of the month showed such active hostilities in Mexico and the relations of that country to the United States had become so involved that an order was sent to all our workers to leave. The first of May, therefore, found our Parral and Chihuahua workers in El Paso once more. The school at Chihuahua and all the Christian work was left in the hands of the Mexicans. Our ladies at El Paso were in constant communication with them and they derived the greatest satisfaction in seeing the way in which the Mexican Christians rose to the responsibilities that were laid upon them. A far more difficult exit from the country was made by our Guadalajara workers. It was with relief that the telegram was received at the Board rooms on the 2d of May reporting them as safely at San Diego, Cal. Gradually all returned to different points in the states, both from San Diego and El Paso. Miss Long has greatly enjoyed a course at the Summer School at Teachers College, New York.

The degree of quietness which has settled upon international relationships, if not on Mexico as a country, has now made it possible for the Chihuahua and Parral workers to return to their posts.

A very significant conference of Board representatives and missionaries engaged in work in Mexico was held in Cincinnati, June 30–July 1. By common agreement a division of the Mexican field was made among the Boards by which overlapping of work and duplicating of instrumentalities will be avoided, while the entire country will be placed under the care of some Board. By this adjustment our Congregational work in Guadalajara will be ceded to the Methodists, while it is expected that their interests in Chihuahua will be committed to us, and a field four times the size of New England in Northwestern Mexico will be the responsibility of our Congregational denomination.

#### MICRONESIA.

Missionaries.-Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Miss Jane D. Baldwin, Kusaie.

The history of the year brings us a record of the same faithful heroic work in this isolated field, with some features of additional interest and value, owing to the touring done by Miss Hoppin (W. B. M. I.), who has taken the girls from the Marshall and Gilbert groups, who were ready to be placed once more in their homes or in some field of labor. From the same groups of islands she brought new recruits to Kusaie. The touring has been marked by much hinderance in the way of transportation facilities inadequate to the need and the outbreak of epidemic sickness among the group of girls who were at Jaluit waiting to be taken back to Kusaie. Hoppin could not leave the girls on Jaluit and because of the nature of their illness they could not be transported. It was, therefore, necessary for her to change her own plans which included her return to this country, staying by the girls until she could safely take them to Kusaie and then continuing her own journey. For the present we are in ignorance whether Miss Hoppin has been able to continue her homeward journey or not, as the war conditions affect these distant islands and the report has reached us of the seizure by Great Britain of the steamer Germania which is the only regular means of communication between the Islands and the outer world.

The report of our Kusaie school as yet shows only the usual course of events, untouched by the wars and rumors of wars, but it seems probable that many changes will ultimately be felt by these Islands, and the bearing of them upon our school we must wait to discover. The Misses Baldwin have given the same devoted service and report forty-five pupils under their care in the school. Thirty-four of these are girls, eleven boys. Thirty-two are Marshall islanders, nine come from Kusaie and four are part-caste Gilbert islanders. Twenty-four of the number are professing Christians. There have been thirty weeks of regular school sessions. Instruction has been given in five languages which has made it necessary to conduct thirty-three classes daily. The more advanced pupils have given very valuable service in the teaching. All are instructed in Bible. The advance class has been studying the life of Paul. Since no text-books were available, the pupils have copied their lessons into blankbooks, drawing maps and charts as illustrations in appropriate places.

Old Testament history has been taught in three languages in this little school. Miss Baldwin comments on the ability of the pupils, saying that they have good memories but that their reasoning faculties have to be developed. The people are very fond of music and most of those in the school can read by sight and sing by note. Two pupil teachers have charge of the music in the girls' department. One of these devotes all of her time out of school hours to giving instruction on the organ. This knowledge is very valuable to the girls when they go out to fill places as teachers in schools at different points on the Islands.

In view of the account of a severe westerly storm the last of May, it is a great satisfaction to know that typhoon blinds were already at hand and had been hung for the residence and school building. On the arrival of these blinds the king of Kusaie and one of the pastors assisted two of the boys in the work of hanging. The boys then painted the entire building. The heavy storm alluded to lasted several days. During this time the condition of our ladies' large family was precarious indeed. It seemed as though it might be necessary to go out from the building onto the open island. As the darkness at the time was dense this was an appalling possibility and much gratitude was felt when the need of such action passed. The necessity for providing a typhoon cellar becomes apparent as the result of this experience. We must also supply funds for a suitable kitchen, a lack that has been keenly felt since the storm that wrecked the Mission property several years ago. After the storm of last May the native food supply was seriously affected. The breadfruit harvest was practically destroyed and these trees take long to recover from such an event.

Considering the difficulties of life on the Islands and the poverty of the people, it must thrill every heart to learn of the action of the church on Kusaie at its business meeting when it was voted to help the Woman's Board in raising its Golden Anniversary Gift. Already we are in receipt of \$75 from these devoted people. In addition to this the girls' school have sent \$15 for the same purpose.

When Miss Hoppin returned to Kusaie bringing the Gilbert islanders, among them was a young pastor who had had experience in printing. He came to work the Kusaien press for a few months and instruct the boys. His help was very timely. The arithmetic in the Kusaien language was pressed forward. The translation of the work—probably two hundred pages—has been completed, and quite a proportion of this is already in print. This work includes besides the rudiments of arithmetic, fractions, money, weights and measures, the metric system, measuring lumber, longitude, percentage, square and cube root. We can realize something of the difficulty of accomplishing such work when we read of the scanty equipment of the press. Only one composing stick, great scarcity of type and so few numbers that several pages have had to be printed one half at a time. It has been necessary to cut all the paper used by hand, there being no cutter. An adequate equipment for the press would be of immense benefit not alone to the Island of Kusaie but to the others of the group and to other groups of Islands as well.

We close a brief report of this interesting work with Miss Baldwin's statement of her aim and that of her sister, "To win these young people who come to us from the various Islands for Christ and to prepare them for Hisservice. Our constant prayer is that they may first receive and then go tell."

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WAUREGAN: Golden Rule Club, Mrs. Joseph Jettee, Leader.

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New London: First Church, Light Bearers, Mrs. Harry Meadnis, Leader, 217 Pequot Avenue.

Norwich: Broadway Church, Sunshine Circle, Miss Marion G. Beebe, Leader, 7 Washington Street.

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PLAINFIELD: Earnest Workers, Miss Mary L. Kingsley, Leader.

PLAINFIELD: Searchlight, Miss Rhoda Marsden, Leader.

STONINGTON: Second Church, The Story Hour, Mrs. Dwight C. Stone, Leader.

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## CRADLE ROLLS.

COLCHESTER.

FRANKLIN.

JEWETT CITY.

NEW LONDON: First Church.
NEW LONDON: Second Church.

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NORWICH: Second Church.

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Y. P. S. C. E., 17.

| Churches and Sunday Schools, 26.

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BANGOR: All Souls' Church, Miss Margaret Crosby, Pres.

CALAIS: Miss Ellen D. Bates, Sec'y.

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LINCOLN: Children's Missionary Circle, Mrs. Laura Ballantyne, Leader.

CRADLE ROLL.
BAR HARBOR.

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NEWBURYPORT: Central Church, Helpers' Club, Mrs. F. N. Jaques, Leader. WARD HILL: Ann Haseltine Mission Band, Miss Stella G. Eastman, Leader.

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AMESBURY: Main Street Church.

GEORGETOWN.

HAVERHILL WEST.

MERRIMAC.

NEWBURY (Oldtown): First Church. NEWBURYPORT: Belleville Church, NEWBURYPORT: Central Church. WEST NEWBURY: First Church.

# CONTRIBUTING SOCIETIES.

Sunday Schools, 6.

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SALEM: South Church, Miss H. C. Beattie, 4 Orne Square.

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SALEM: Tabernacle Church, Daughters of the Covenant, Miss Hilda G. Clark, 2 Oliver Street.

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GLOUCESTER: Sunbeam Circle, Miss Betsey Garland.

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MIDDLETON: Willing Workers, Mrs. Fred H. Wilkins.

SALEM: Crombie Street Church, Coral Workers, Miss Mary Pollock. SALEM: Tabernacle Church, Light Bearers, Mrs. William H. Baker.

# CRADLE ROLLS.

BEVERLY: Dane Street Church.

HAMILTON.

LYNN: First Church.
LYNN: North Church.

LYNNFIELD CENTRE.,

MANCHESTER.

SALEM: Tabernacle Church. SALEM: Crombie Street Church.

# CONTRIBUTING SOCIETIES.

Sunday Schools, 7.

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MILLERS FALLS: King's Daughters.

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GREENFIELD.
NORTHFIELD.

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HARTFORD: Fourth Church, Daughters of the Covenant, Mrs. Frank Johnson, Sec'y, 33 Pliny Street.

HARTFORD: Immanuel Church, Mrs. H. W. Brainard, Sec'y, 23 Deerfield Avenue. HARTFORD: Windsor Avenue Church, Miss Grace Strong, Sec'y, 982 Windsor Avenue.

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BERLIN.

COLLINSVILLE.

EAST HARTFORD.

EAST WINDSOR.

GLASTONBURY.

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HARTFORD: First Church.
HARTFORD: Fourth Church

HARTFORD: Immanuel Church.

KENSINGTON.

NEW BRITAIN: First Church. NEW BRITAIN: South Church.

Poquonock.
Suffield.

WEST HARTFORD.

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HARTFORD: Village Street Sewing Class.

KENSINGTON: Mission Study Class.

NEW BRITAIN: South Church, Young

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DOVER: Girls' Mission Club. GOFFSTOWN: Junior Branch. HAMPTON: What-so-ever Club.

LYME: Girls' Club.

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MILFORD: Heralds of the King.

NASHUA: Pilgrim Church, Young Ladies' Missionary Society.

ROCHESTER: King's Daughters.

TILTON: Outlook Club.

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AMHERST: Junior Mission Circle.
ATKINSON: Flowers of Hope.

BOSCAWEN: Golden Rule Mission Band.

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CONCORD: First Church, Cheerful Workers and The Loyal Volunteers.

CONCORD: South Church, Golden Rule.

EXETER: First Church.

JAFFREY: Monadnock Bees.

KEENE: First Church.

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MERRIMACK: Mission Club.

NASHUA: Pilgrim Church, Mission Band. NEWPORT: Lamplighters, Senior Circle. NEWPORT: Lamplighters, Junior Circle.

PENACOOK: Light Bearers.

PORTSMOUTH: Rogers Mission Circle. Rochester: Campfire Girls' Club.

WOLFEBORO: Golden Rule.

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KEENE: First Church.

LANCASTER.

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BRIDGEPORT: Olivet Church, The Children's Mission Band.

BRIDGEPORT: Park Street Church, Fullerton Memorial.
BRIDGEPORT: Park Street Church, Endeavor Circle, King's Daughters.

CORNWALL: First Church, Young People's Missionary Society.

CROMWELL: The Earnest Workers.

Danbury: Junior Missionary Society.

EAST HAVEN: Busy Bees.

EAST HAVEN: Wayside Gleaners. GREENWICH: Bearers of Light. HIGGANUM: Willing Workers. IVORYTON: Mission Helpers.

LITCHFIELD: Young Ladies' Mission Band.

LITCHFIELD: Daisy Chain.

MERIDEN: First Church, Cheerful Givers.
MERIDEN: Center Church, Liberty Club.

MIDDLEBURY: Mizpah Circle.

MIDDLETOWN: South Church, Good Will Society.

MIDDLETOWN: Third Church, Busy Bees.

NAUGATUCK: Alice Stillson Circle.
NAUGATUCK: Haystack Band.
NAUGATUCK: Mission Study Class.

NEW HAVEN: Center Church, Young Ladies' Mission Circle.

NEW HAVEN: Center Church, Junior Mission Circle.

NEW HAVEN: Church of the Redeemer, Young Ladies' Missionary Society.

NEW HAVEN: Dwight Place Church, Young Woman's Guild.

NEW HAVEN: Grand Avenue Church, The Helpers.

NEW HAVEN: Humphrey Street Church, Young Ladies' Mission Circle.

NEW HAVEN: Pilgrim Church, Young Ladies' Circle.
NEW HAVEN: Plymouth Church, Light Bearers.
NEW HAVEN: United Church, Girls' League.
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NEW HAVEN: Welcome Hall, Light Bearers.
NEW HAVEN: Westville Church, Carry-the-News.
NEW HAVEN: Westville Church, Junior Auxiliary.

NEW MILFORD: Golden Links.

NEW MILFORD: The Philothea Circle.

NORFOLK: Whatsoever Circle. NORTH HAVEN: Girls' Club.

PROSPECT: The Gleaners.

REDDING: Daughters of the Covenant.
REDDING: Morning Star Mission Band.

ROXBURY: Silver Cross Circle. SEYMOUR: Mission Study Club. SOUTH CANAAN: What We Can. STRATFORD: Mission League.

TRUMBULL: Young Ladies' Mission Circle. WASHINGTON: Daughters of the Covenant.

WATERBURY: Second Church, Daughters of the Covenant.

WATERTOWN: Daughters of the Covenant.

WATERTOWN: Earnest Workers.

WHITNEYVILLE: Young Ladies' Mission Circle.

WHITNEYVILLE: The Speedaways.

WINSTED: First Church, The Silliman Club. WINSTED: Second Church, Golden Chain. WINSTED: Second Church, Travelers' Club.

WOODBRIDGE: Golden Rule Band.

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BRIDGEPORT: Olivet Church.

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MIDDLETOWN: South Church.

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Sunday Schools, 20.

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# ENROLLMENT.

Senior Societies, 134; Junior Auxiliaries and Mission Circles, 58; Cradle Rolls, 19; Sunday Schools, 20; Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, 40.

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BROOKLYN: Lewis Avenue Church, Evangel Circle, Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Pres., 182 Bainbridge Street.

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BROOKLYN: Brooklyn Hills, Pilgrim Church, Mrs. D. B. Ormsbee, Pres., Garfield and Orchard Avenue, Richmond Hill.

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NEW YORK: Bedford Park Church, Mrs. E. Ewald, Pres., 308 East 201st Street.

NEW YORK: Briarcliff Manor, Mrs. H. H. Law, Pres.

NEW YORK: Broadway Tabernacle, Miss Mary E. Newton, Chairman.

NEW YORK: Camp Memorial Mother's Class, Mrs. W. W. J. Warren, Leader, 91 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

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NEW YORK: Flushing Church, Mrs. John Holley Clark, Pres., 231 Sanford Avenue.

NEW YORK: Forest Avenue Church, Mrs. B. L. Strouse, Pres., 905 Jackson Avenue. NEW YORK: Manhattan Church, Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, Pres., 260 West 76th Street.

NEW YORK: Mannattan Church, Mrs. Hehry R. Stimson, 11es., 200 West 10th Street.

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WHITE PLAINS: Scarsdale Church, Mrs. Frank W. Ober, Pres.

WHITE PLAINS: White Plains Church, Mrs. William S. Phillips, Pres., Fisher Avenue.

MANNSVILLE: Mrs. B. N. Bailey, Pres.

MASSENA:

MIDDLETOWN: First Church.

MIDDLETOWN: North Church, Mrs. Orren Allen, Pres., 20 Royce Avenue.

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OXFORD: Mrs. S. S. Hale, Pres.

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RIVERHEAD: Sound Avenue Church, Mrs. F. B. Wells, Pres. Rochester: Mrs. C. H. Barker, Pres., 143 Crawford Street.

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SAYVILLE: Mrs. Robert Nunns, Pres.

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SIDNEY: Miss Ella A. Ives, Pres.

SMYRNA: Miss Martha Northup, Pres.

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SYRACUSE: Good Will Church, Mrs. H. N. Craner, Pres., 511 Stinard Avenue. SYRACUSE: Pilgrim Church, Mrs. Christina Blinn, Pres., 333 Seymour Street. SYRACUSE: Plymouth Church, Mrs. Ethan Curtis, Pres., 207 Comstock Place. SYRACUSE: South Avenue Church, Mrs. H. M. Cary, Pres., 214½ Rich Street.

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TICONDEROGA: Mrs. Joseph Cook, Pres.

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WARSAW: Mrs. F. B. Keeney, Pres.

WATERTOWN: Mrs. A. J. Frazier, Pres., 119 South Pleasant Street. Wellsville: Miss Fannie M. Lewis, Pres., 125 Maple Avenue.

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WESTMORELAND: Mrs. J. H. McKee, Pres. WEST WINFIELD: Miss Lizzie Harrison, Pres.

# JUNIOR AUXILIARIES AND MISSION CIRCLES.

ALBANY: First Church, King's Daughters.

BAITING HOLLOW: Mission Circle.

BINGHAMTON: First Church, Junior Margaret Bottome Circle.

BINGHAMTON: First Church, World Workers.
BLOOMING GROVE: Daughters of the Covenant.

BLOOMING GROVE: Mission Circle.

BROOKLYN: Central Church, King's Guild.
BROOKLYN: Central Church, Junior Auxiliary.
BROOKLYN: Central Church, Mission Circle.

BROOKLYN: Christ Church (Woodhaven), Junior Missionary Society.

BROOKLYN: Clinton Avenue Church, Girls' Club. BROOKLYN: Evangel Church, Earnest Workers.

BROOKLYN: Lewis Avenue Church, Alpha Kappa Circle. BROOKLYN: Lewis Avenue Church, Earnest Workers.

BROOKLYN: Ocean Avenue Church, Children's Mission Band.

BROOKLYN: Ocean Avenue Church, Willing Workers.

BROOKLYN: Park Avenue Chapel, Forget-me-not Circle.

BROOKLYN: Park Avenue Chapel, Daughters of the Covenant.

BROOKLYN: Park Avenue Chapel, Helping Hands.
BROOKLYN: Park Avenue Chapel, Pansy Circle.

BROOKLYN: Park Avenue Chapel, In His Name Circle.

BROOKLYN: Parkville Church, Philathea Society.
BROOKLYN: Parkville Church, Beta Philathea Class.

BROOKLYN: Plymouth Church, Henry Ward Beecher Circle.

BROOKLYN: Plymouth Church, Child Welfare Chapter, Woman's Guild.

BROOKLYN: Plymouth Church, Light Bearers. BROOKLYN: Plymouth Church, Roxana Circle. BROOKLYN: South Chapel, Girls' Mission Circle. BROOKLYN: South Church, Junior Mission Band.

BROOKLYN: St. Paul's Chapel, Busy Bees.

Brooklyn: Tompkins Avenue Church, Stephenson Circle.

BROOKLYN: Tompkins Avenue Church, Tompkins League Missionary Committee.

BROOKLYN: Richmond Hill, Mission Band.
BUFFALO: First Church, Bancroft Auxiliary.
BUFFALO: First Church, Pro Christo Circle.
BUFFALO: First Church, Mary E. Logan Circle.

BUFFALO: First Church, Warren Circle.

BUFFALO: Pilgrim Church, Girls' Mission Circle. CANANDAIGUA: The Misses Rice Mission Band. CANDOR: Junior Society Christian Endeavor. CAMDEN: Junior Society Christian Endeavor.

CORTLAND: Second Church, Christ's Happy Reapers.

DEANSBORO: Daughters of the Covenant.
FULTON: Junior Society of Christian Endeavor.
GLOVERSVILLE: Missionary Research Club.

HOMER: Daughters of the Covenant. HOMER: Junior Mission Band.

Jamestown: First Church, Girls' Club.
Jamestown: Pilgrim Church, Girls' League.
Lockport: East Avenue Church, King's Gnild.
Moravia: Young Ladies' Missionary Society.

MIDDLETOWN: North Church, Junior Society of C. E. Mission Circle.

NEWARK VALLEY: Carry the News Circle.

NEWARK VALLEY: Junior Society Christian Endeavor.

NEWBURGH: Mission Band. Norwich: Loyal Workers' Circle.

NEW YORK: Broadway Tabernacle, Young Woman's Club. NEW YORK: Broadway Tabernacle, Philanthropic Circle. NEW YORK: Broadway Tabernacle, Mission Study Class.

NEW YORK: Bethany Church, Ever Ready Circle.

NEW YORK: Forest Avenue Church, Junior Society Christian Endeavor.

NEW YORK: Flushing Church, Acron Mission Band. NEW YORK: White Plains Church, Mission Band.

ONTARIO: Earnest Workers.
PERRY CENTER: Mission Band.

PHOENIX: Junior Society Christian Endeavor.

ROCHESTER: South Church, Whatsoever Circle. ROCHESTER: South Church, "Ma Dwe" Circle.

SARATOGA SPRINGS: Mission Circle.

SCHENECTADY: Pilgrim Church, Mission Study Club.

SIDNEY: Daughters of the Covenant.

SIDNEY: Mission Circle.

SYRACUSE: Danforth Church, Young Ladies' Auxiliary.

SYRACUSE: Geddes Church, Lend-a-Hand Circle. SYRACUSE: Good Will Church, Alpha Circle.

SYRACUSE: Pilgrim Church, Junior Society Christian Endeavor.

SYRACUSE: South Avenue Church, Pilgrim Sisters.

UTICA: Plymouth Church, Carey Circle.
UTICA: Plymouth Church, Dunham Circle.
UTICA: Plymouth Church, Sunshine Circle.
WELLSVILLE: Laurel Sunshine Circle.
WEST WINDIELD: Mission Circle.

# CRADLE ROLLS.

ALBANY.

BROOKLYN: Park Slope Church.
BROOKLYN: Plymouth Church.

BROOKLYN: Plymouth Church, May-

flower.

BROOKLYN: South Church.
BROOKLYN: St. Paul's Chapel.
BROOKLYN: Brooklyn Hills.
BROOKLYN: Richmond Hill.
BROOKLYN: Woodhaven.
BUFFALO: First Church.

FULTON.
HOMER.

LOCKPORT: First Church.

NEW YORK: Bedford Park Church.
NEW YORK: Broadway Tabernacle,

Light Bearers.

NEW YORK: North Church. NEW YORK: Flushing Church.

PATCHOGUE.
POUGHKEEPSIE.

ROCHESTER: South Church.

SAYVILLE, SIDNEY.

SUMMER HILL.

SYRACUSE: Pilgrim Church.

WALTON.

WEST WINFIELD.

# CONTRIBUTING SOCIETIES, 90.

# ENROLLMENT.

Senior Societies, 179; Junior Auxiliaries, 25; Mission Circles, 40; Cradle Rolls, 27.

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# JUNIOR AUXILIARIES.

BRAINTREE, SOUTH: Daughters of the Covenant. BROCKTON: First Church, Colonial Circle.

Easton: Young Ladies.

RANDOLPH: Memorial Mission Circle. SHARON: Daughters of the Covenant.

## MISSION CIRCLES.

BROCKTON: First Church.

SHARON.

WEYMOUTH, SOUTH: Union Church, Clark Mission Band.

WOLLASTON: Little Lights.

# CRADLE ROLLS.

MILTON.
PLYMOUTH.

RANDOLPH. WOLLASTON.

# CONTRIBUTING SOCIETIES.

Y. P. S. C. E. and Sunday Schools, 18.

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FITCHBURG: German Church. HARVARD: Miss Susie Davis.

LITTLETON: Miss Fannie Sanderson. LUNENBURG: Mrs. R. A. Bryant. NORTH LEOMINSTER: Mrs. Goodwin. PEPPERELL: Mrs. Swinerton. SHIRLEY: Mrs. Alice L. Wright.

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FITCHBURG: C. C. Church, Priscillas.

FITCHBURG: Rollstone Church, J. H. Girls' Club.

### MISSION CIRCLES.

CONCORD: Mary Shepard Watchers.

SHIRLEY: Helping Hands.
TOWNSEND: Wide Awake Club.

### CRADLE ROLLS.

FITCHBURG: Rollstone Church.

HARVARD: Willing Workers.

| TOWNSEND.

### CONTRIBUTING SOCIETIES.

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Jr. Y. P. S. C. E., 1

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BOSTON, EAST: Mrs. B. F. Leavitt, 849 Saratoga Street.

BOSTON, SOUTH: Mrs. Ada B. Frisbee, 4 Wallingford Road, Brighton.

Brighton: Mrs. Celia A. Prentiss, 19 Mt. Vernon Avenue.

Brookline: Harvard Church, Mrs. Ambrose W. Vernon, 108 Centre Street.

Brookline: Leyden Church, Mrs. Robert W. Hastings, 45 Kilsyth Road.

CAMBRIDGE: First Church, Mrs. H. Porter Smith, Dana Street.

CAMBRIDGE: North Church, Miss Laura B. Chamberlin, 6 Exeter Park.

CAMBRIDGE: Pilgrim Church, Mrs. Grace J. Hayes, 9 Beech Street.

CAMBRIDGE: Prospect Street Church, Mrs. A. H. Bill, 4 Willard Street.

CAMBRIDGE: Wood Memorial Church, Mrs. G. P. Cuss, Belmont Street, Belmont.

CANTON: Mrs. Willis C. Bates, High Street.

CHARLESTOWN: Miss Lydia E. Hapenny, Treas., 81 Russell Street.

CHELSEA: Central Church, Miss Harriet Crowell, Sec'y, 79 Tudor Street.

CHELSEA: First Church, Miss M. A. Anderson, Sec'y, 130 Tremont Street, Everett.

Dedham: Mrs. George E. Browne, 15 Bullard Street.

DORCHESTER: Central Church, Mrs. Josephine Drew, 427 Geneva Avenue.

DORCHESTER: Harvard Church, Mrs. Charles F. Weeden, 81 Esmond Street.

DORCHESTER: Pilgrim Church, Miss A. Louise Crockett, 45 Bellevue Street.

DORCHESTER: Romsey Church, Mrs. Marrietta K. Bail, 60 Sagamore Street.

DORCHESTER: Second Church, Mrs. Arthur W. Blair, Sec'y, 28 Moultrie Street, Dorchester Center.

DORCHESTER: Village Church, Mrs. Henry T. Barnes, School Street, Milton.

EVERETT: First Church, Mrs. F. H. Diman, 28 Sherman Street.

EVERETT: Mystic Side Church, Mrs. James M. Berry, 2 Wyllis Avenue.

FANEUIL: Mrs. George T. Elliot, 367 Faneuil Street.

FOXBORO: Mrs. B. F. Boyden.

FRANKLIN: Miss Edith Metcalf, Lincoln Street.

HYDE PARK: Mrs. Arthur Stanley, 66 Oak Street.

JAMAICA PLAIN: Boylston Church, Mrs. I. C. Stone, 46 Atherton Street, Roxbury.

JAMAICA PLAIN: Central Church, Mrs. C. J. Hawkins, Elm Street.

MANSFIELD: Mrs. John Bicknell, 48 South Main Street.

MEDFIELD: Mrs. Samuel Melcher.

NEEDHAM: Mrs. John D. Waldron, Walnut Street.

NEPONSET: Mrs. A. M. Tuttle, 13 Oakman Street.

NEWTON: Eliot Church, Miss Helen M. Cobb, 126 Bellevue Street.

NEWTON CENTRE: Mrs. Newell L. Cutler, 109 Parker Street.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS: Miss Marion Morse, Allerton Road.

NEWTONVILLE: Mrs. J. F. Carey, 32 Washington Park.

NEWTON, WEST: Mrs. Charles R. Fisher, 15 Webster Street.

NORWOOD: Mrs. A. II. Pingree, 49 Walpole Street.

ROSLINDALE: Mrs. E. J. Spencer, 70 Merlin Street.

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ROXBURY: Highland Church, Mrs. W. R. Nichols, 8 Hillside Street, Roxbury Crossing.

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ROXBURY, WEST: Miss Florence W. Davis, 218 Park Street.

SOMERVILLE: Broadway Church, Mrs. Sarah A. Hill, 155 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill.

SOMERVILLE: Franklin Street Church, Mrs. P. E. Thayer, 42 Everett Avenue.

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AUBURNDALE: Searchlight Club, Miss Jean Simonds, 41 Hancock Street.

Boston: Mt. Vernon Church, Mt. Vernon Guild, Miss Florence Homer, 11 East Newton Street.

Boston: Old South Church, Mizpah Class, Miss Abbie B. P. Walley, 201 Clarendon Street.

Boston: Park Street Church, Young Woman's Guild, Mrs. Irene C. Scott, 99 Newbury Street.

Boston: Union Church, Monday Evening Missionary Club, Miss Louise Gove, 1991 Columbus Avenue.

Boston: Union Church, Chandler Circle, Miss Mona A. Gallison, 18 Yarmouth Street.

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BRIGHTON: Pro Christo, Miss Marion Jose, 6 Murdock Park.

Brookline: Harvard Church, Young Ladies' Missionary Society, Miss Maynenti Moore, 1339 Beacon Street.

Brookline: Harvard Church, Girls' Missionary Club, Miss Evelyn Flanders, 97 Francis Street.

Brookline: Leyden Church, Pro Christo, Miss Caroline Potter, 19 Braemore Road, Boston.

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CAMBRIDGE: North Church, Girls' Guild, Miss Lilla Wheeler, 1654 Massachusetts Avenue.

CAMBRIDGE: Pilgrim Church, Young Ladies' Missionary Circle, Miss Anna M. Whitten, 30 River Street.

CAMBRIDGE: Prospect Street Church, Study Class, Mrs. W. M. MacNair, 40 Highland Avenue.

DEDHAM: Chicatawbot Club, Miss Mary Benedict, 410 Washington Street.

DORCHESTER: Central Church, Daughters of Covenant, Miss Virginia Gordon, 47 Vinson Street.

DORCHESTER: Pilgrim Church, Albright Circle, Miss Bernice Bullard, 22 Glendale Street.

DORCHESTER: Second Church, Young Ladies' Society, Miss Eva H. Roulston.

DORCHESTER: Village Church, Young Ladies' Missionary Circle, Mrs. G. W. Brooks, 11 Englewood Street.

FRANKLIN: Young Ladies' Missionary Society, Miss Ethel Reid, 287 Main Street.

HYDE PARK: Junior Auxiliaries, Miss Abbie Wheeler, 9 Elm Street.

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NEWTON CENTRE: Furber Missionary Society, Miss Abigail Smith, 859 Beacon Street.

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ROXBURY: Eliot Church, Eliot Alliance, Miss Mary Thompson, 1 Linwood Street.

ROXBURY: Immanuel-Walnut Avenue Church, Young Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society, Miss Sarah Chase, 32A Humboldt Avenue.

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SOMERVILLE: Prospect Hill Church, Daughters of Covenant, Miss Miriam Kingman 14 Westwood Road.

Somerville: Winter Hill Church, Daughters of Covenant, Miss Priscilla A. Merrill, 96 Oxford Street.

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Brookline: Harvard Church, Junior Abby M. Colby Club, Miss Adelaide Breck, 171 Bellevue Street, Longwood.

BROOKLINE: Leyden Church, Beacon Lights, Mrs. H. W. Dunning, 188 Rawson Road, Brookline.

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CAMBRIDGE: First Church, Captains of Ten, Miss MacIntire, 69 Bartlett Avenue, Arlington.

CAMBRIDGE: Pilgrim Church, Little Pilgrims, Miss L. F. Chamberlain, 29 River Street.

CAMBRIDGE: Prospect Church, Bearers of Glad Tidings, Mrs. W. F. Hurter, 25-Highland Avenue.

CHELSEA: First Church, The Floral Circle, Mrs. C. H. Newell, 123 Orange Street.

DEDHAM: Mrs. G. E. Browne, 15 Bullard Street.

DORCHESTER: Romsey Church, Always Faithful Circle, Mrs. L. M. Hunter, 196 Savin Hill Avenue.

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NEWTON: Eliot Church, The Eliot Aids, Miss Lydia Brown, Church Street.

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NEWTON HIGHLANDS: Friendly Helpers, Miss M. B. Morse, 15 Dunken Street.

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CAMBRIDGE: Wood Memorial Church, Mrs. F. M. Whitney, 16½ Cottage Street, Cambridgeport.

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CAMBRIDGE: Pilgrim Church.

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ORWELL: Mrs. E. E. Young.

PEACHAM: Mrs. R. L. Wilson, South Peacham.

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RUPERT: Mrs. G. R. Thompson. RUTLAND: Mrs. John W. Ross. RUTLAND, WEST: Mrs. W. G. Piper. St. Albans: Mrs. C. H. Stevens.

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ST. JOHNSBURY, EAST: Mrs. C. C. Fisher.

SALISBURY: Mrs. C. J. Kingsley.
SALISBURY: Mrs. C. N. North.
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STOWE: Mrs. Alice Raymond.
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WINOOSKI: Mrs. Frank E. Bigwood.
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St. Jounsbury: North Church, Missionary Round Table, Mrs. Henry Fairbanks, Director.

St. Johnsbury: South Church, Searchlight Club, Mrs. F. E. Farmer, Director.

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West Brattleboro: Junior Auxiliary, Mrs. O. G. Covey, Director.

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WILMINGTON: King's Children.

### CRADLE ROLLS.

BURLINGTON.

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Y. P. S. C. E., 16. Jr. C. E., 4.

Sunday Schools, 17. Camp Fire Girls, 3.

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PORTLAND: High Street Church, Mrs. Albert W. Tolman, Pres.

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PORTLAND: West Church, Covenant Daughters.
PORTLAND: Williston Church, Covenant Daughters.

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WESTBROOK: Junior Guild.

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### Vice Presidents.

Miss Annie L. Whitin, Whitinsville.

Mrs. George W. Swallow, Gardner.

Miss Harriette W. Tuttle, 31 Richards Street. Worcester.

Mrs. Henry Brannon, 611 Southbridge Street, Worcester.

Mrs. John Berry, 28 Trowbridge Road, Worcester.

Mrs. Julius Garst, 29 Oread Street, Worcester.

Mrs. John L. Sewall, 29 Coburn Avenue, Worcester. Mrs. Horatio L. Miller, North Brookfield.

Mrs. George B. Hatch, Ware.

Mrs. FRED E. BENNETT, Leominster.

Mrs. S. A. Burnaby, Spencer.

Mrs. EDWIN H. MARBLE, 42 Tirrell Street, Worcester.

Mrs. W. W. JORDAN, Clinton.

Mrs. James H. Kendall, Holden.

Miss Nellie Eddy, Westboro.

Mrs. James Dingwell, Leicester.

Mrs. C. A. CHURCH, Millbury.

### Foreign Secretary.

Mrs. S. A. HARLOW, Grafton.

### Recording Secretary.

Miss Abbie J. Trask, 74 Woodland Street, Worcester.

### Home Secretary.

Mrs. EDWARD EELLS, 70 Bridge Street, Worcester.

### Assistant Home Secretary.

Miss Laura E. Larned, 191 King Street, Worcester.

### Secretary of Young People's Work.

Mrs. C. M. FIELD, Shrewsbury.

### Secretary of Student Work.

Mrs. CLIFTON H. MIX, 1 Ken ington Heights, Worcester.

### Secretary of Christian Endeavor.

Mrs. William E. Morey, Shrewsbury.

### Secretary of Cradle Rolls.

Miss Isabel Thurston, 7 Bayberry Road, Worcester.

#### Treasurer.

Miss Sara T. Southwick, 144 Pleasant Street, Worcester.

#### Assistant Treasurer.

Miss ETHEL L. HOWARD, 16 West Street, Worcester.

#### Auditor.

Mr. WILLIAM WOODWARD, 794 Main Street, Worcester.

#### District Secretaries.

Miss EMILY COOK, Athol. Miss M. A. Barlow, Ware. Miss Mary A. Marvin, Lancaster. Mrs. E. D. Cady, Oxford. Mrs. Fred L. Willis, 23 Moore Avenue, Worcester. Mrs. Edward P. Usher, Grafton.

### District Secretaries of Junior Work.

Miss Emily M. Cook, Athol.

Miss Frances T. Lawrence, North Brookfield.

Mrs. Hayden J. Stimson, Princeton. Mrs. F. D. Thayer, Dudley. Miss Carolyn C. Waters, Millbury.

### AUXILIARIES.

ASHBURNHAM: Mrs. E. A. Clark, Sec'y.
ATHOL: Mrs. H. Edward Stone, Chairman.
BARRE: Miss M. E. Whitcomb, Sec'y.
BLACKSTONE: Miss Amy M. Maxon, Pres.
BOYLSTON CENTRE: Mrs. G. S. Dodge, Pres.

CHARLTON: Mrs. C. L. Percy, Pres. CLINTON: Mrs. W. W. Jordan, Pres. Dudley: Mrs. F. D. Thayer, Pres.

EAST DOUGLAS: Mrs. Henry Denning, Pres. FISHERVILLE: Mrs. Henry H. Noyes, Pres. GARDNER: Mrs. G. A. Swallow, Pres. GILBERTVILLE: Mrs. Arthur Besser, Pres. GRAFTON: Mrs. Edward P. Usher, Pres. HARDWICK: Mrs. Joseph Hillman, Pres.

HOLDEN: Mrs. G. B. Caswell, Pres. (Jefferson, R. D.)

HUBBARDSTON: Mrs. R. H. Davis, Pres. LANCASTER: Miss Mary A. Marvin, Pres. LEICESTER: Mrs. James Dingwell, Pres. LEOMINSTER: Mrs. L. L. Richardson, Pres.

MILLBURY: First Church, Mrs. W. C. Martyn, Pres. MILLBURY: Second Church, Mrs. R. W. Dunbar, Pres. Northbridge (Rockdale): Mrs. F. S. Berry, Pres. North Brookfield: Mrs. Horatio L. Miller, Pres.

OXFORD: Miss G. M. Wheelock, Pres. Petersham: Mrs. C. W. Gates, Pres. Princeton: Mrs. C. E. Reeves, Pres. ROYALSTON: Mrs. Charles Fogg, Pres.

RUTLAND: Mrs. W. C. Temple, Pres. SHREWSBURY: Mrs. H. A. Cook, Pres. SOUTHBRIDGE: Mrs. C. A. Chapman, Pres. SPENCER: Mrs. Sidney A. Burnaby, Pres. STERLING: Miss Louise Davis, Pres.

STURBRIDGE: Mrs. William A. White, Pres.

TEMPLETON: Mrs. E. G. Smith, Pres. UPTON: Miss Hannah N. Johnson, Pres. UXBRIDGE: Mrs. M. A. Story, Pres. WARE: Mrs. G. A. Hatch, Pres. WARREN: Mrs. M. E. Jennings, Pres.

WEBSTER: Miss Elsy T. Larcher, Pres. WESTBORO: Mrs. N. M. Eddy, Pres.

WEST BOYLTSON: Mrs. G. H. Cummings, Pres. WEST BROOKFIELD: Mrs. Melville Stone, Pres. WHITINSVILLE: Mrs. W. H. Commons, Pres. WINCHENDON: Mrs. F. E. Prichard, Pres.

WORCESTER: Adams Square Church, Mrs. W. P. Rowell, Pres., 209 Lincoln Street.

WORCESTER: Bethany Church, Mrs. E. L. Hardy, Pres., 1146 Main Street. WORCESTER: Central Church, Mrs. Leonard Wheelar, Pres., 12 Chestnut Street.

WORCESTER: Hope Church, Mrs. F. F. Kellogg, Pres., 38 Princeton Street.

WORCESTER: Lake View Church.

Worcester: Memorial Church, Mrs. Edward Eells, Pres., 70 Bridge Street.

WORCESTER: Old South Church, Mrs. Charles W. Gray, Pres., 20 Channing Street.

WORGESTER: Park Church, Mrs. C. W. Tarbell, Pres., 35 Hudson Street.
WORGESTER: Piedmont Church, Miss Laura E. Larned, Pres., 19½ King Street.
WORGESTER: Pilgrim Church, Miss Anna T. Kelly, Pres., 74 Woodland Street.
WORGESTER: Plymouth Church, Mrs. F. R. Batchelder, Pres., 9 Whitman Road.
WORGESTER: Tatnuck Church, Mrs. Edward E. Taft, Pres., 11 Chesterfield Road.

Worcester: Union Church, Mrs. A. O. Berry, Pres., 51 Florence Street.

### JUNIOR AUXILIARIES.

CLINTON: Pro Christo Bible Class. DUDLEY: Perseverance Band. GRAFTON: World Wide Club.

GILBERTVILLE: Young People's Mission Circle.

LEICESTER: The Gleaners.

LEOMINSTER: Pro Christo Bible Class. RUTLAND: Young Woman's Mission Circle. SPENCER: Young Woman's Mission Circle.

Webster: Queens of Avalon.

WEST BOYLSTON: Mrs. Cumming's Sunday-school Class.

Worcester: Union Church, Aphorizo Club.

### MISSION BANDS.

ATHOL: The King's Messengers. DUDLEY: Little Light Bearers. GRAFTON: Little Light Bearers. PRINCETON: Mountain Climbers.

SHREWSBURY: Carolyn Sewall Mission Club.

SHREWSBURY: Sunshine Club.

SPENCER: Golden Rule Mission Band.
WEST BOYLSTON: Pastor's Junior Band.
WHITINSVILLE: Little Light Bearers.
WINCHENDON: Worthley Mission Band.

WORCESTER: Memorial Church, Coral Workers.

WORCESTER: Old South Church, Little Light Bearers. WORCESTER: Piedmont Church, Little Light Bearers. WORCESTER: Pilgrim Church, Little Light Bearers.

### CRADLE ROLLS.

DUDLEY.
SPENCER.
WESTBORO.
WINCHENDON.

WORCESTER: Old South Church. WORCESTER: Plymouth Church. WORCESTER: Piedmont Church. WORCESTER: Bethany Church.

### CONTRIBUTING SOCIETIES.

Sunday Schools, 15. Y. P. S. C. E., 13.

Jr. Y. P. S. C. E., 8. King's Daughters, 2.

# TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1914.

### RECEIPTS.

Balance to the credit of the W. For buildings in addition to For appropriations for 1914	specia	ıl dep			)13 :	:	:	:	:	:	:	\$230.22 116,713.05	\$116,943.27
Contributions For regular work Branches						\$12	3,771	.78					
Other sources .							6,742	.74	\$130	),514.	.52		
Gifts for buildings .						-			4:	3,370	.10		
One third of matured Condi Gifts for special objects	tional	Gift				•	•	•		833		Ø176 016 10	
• •		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		-,100.		\$176,916.18	
*Legacies		•	٠	•	٠	٠	•	٠	•	٠	٠	24,767.22	
Income General Permanent	Fund								\$	2,169			
Income designated funds Interest on deposits	•	•	:	:	•	:	•	•		958 ,308,		8,437.18	210,120.58
Total .									_				
rotar .		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		\$327,063.85
		F	EXPE	ENI	DITU	RE	s.						
Missionary Work													
Appropriations for 1914 Additional appropriations For salaries		٠	•	•	•	•		. 06	•	٠	•	\$118,373.13	
For general work.	: :	:	:	:	:	رق	2,537		\$1	3,275	,23		
Less lapsed appropriati	ons						•	-		2 <b>,0</b> 93	.85	11,181.38	
Buildings Account Appropriations for buil Services of Dr. Scott an		ting t	oookle	et	:	:	:	:	\$1	9 <b>,1</b> 98 308		19,507.16	
Gedik Pasha Loan, paymer	nt on ac	coun	ıt .									1,000.00	
Outfits and traveling expen- Less balances returned	ses of r	nissi	onarie	es						8,011 1,270		6 741 00	
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	_		_	6,741.02	
Allowances and grants to n Less lapsed salaries	ission:		on fu	rlo:	ugh •	:	:	:		5,061 2,431		2,629.79	
Allowances and grants to re Less income of fund		nissio •	onarie •	es	:	:	:	:	\$	5,091 41	.95 .13	5,050.82	
Gifts for special objects										•		2,198.56	\$166,681.86
Home Expenditures													
Administration: Salary of Editorial Secretary \$350; Assistant Sc \$850; Assistant Tr clerical assistance, and repairs, \$155,87	(\$950, cretary, easurer \$3,810.3 '; office	less , \$900 , \$85 34; re	\$600 0; Sec 0; Ar ent and oplies,	as retanu d li	Editary of the control of the contro	f Your of Your ret	of Loung ired 1,884 stage	Peo Seci .26;	nd l ple's retary furni l tele	Wor , \$50 shin gran	t), rk, 00; gs		
\$322.87; telephone, surer's bond, \$25; referencein; Promotion: Public meetin; \$644.13; advertisin \$378.39; expenses o	ent safe gs, \$26 g, \$65.	ty de <sub>l</sub> 7.06; 50; 1	posit field mite	boz wo box	rk an es an	; in id t id (	ravel collec	ntals to ction	, \$34. confe env	.77 rence elop	es, es,	\$12,103.43	
\$15.30		•			•							1,634.76	
Carried Forwar	d,											\$13,738.19	\$166,681.86

<sup>\*</sup>See explanation on page 136.

Brought Forward,		\$13,738.19 \$166,681.86
Publications  Life and Light, Salary of Editor, \$600 (see Home Department, Editorial Secretary); clerical assistance, \$700; printing, \$3,878.97; mailing and postage, \$804.37; incidentals, \$30.36  Less receipts from subscriptions	\$6,013.70 3,964.60 \$2,049.10	
Mission Dayspring	137.76	
Here and There Stories  Less receipts from subscriptions	\$382.74 179.99 202.75	
Literature Account  Leaflets, calendars and text-books \$3,165.80  Our World-wide Work	<b>\$4,</b> 305.63	
Less receipts from sales	2,892.48 1,413.15	
Annual Report , ,	553.10	4,355.86
Expenses in connection with legacies		90.00 18,184.05
		184,865.91
Investment of funds for buildings		24,075.00
Balance to the credit of W. B. M. October 18, 1914  For buildings in addition to special deposits .  For work of 1915		\$18.16 118,104.78 ————————————————————————————————————
	Total,	\$327,063.85
RANDALL F  Gift of Mrs. Eliza C. Randall, Hadley, Mass.  Income to be credited to the Ladies' Missionary Socio	UND.	\$327,063.85
Gift of Mrs. Eliza C. Randall, Hadley, Mass. Income to be credited to the Ladies' Missionary Socie	UND. ety, Hadley, Mass	- ,
Gift of Mrs. Eliza C. Randall, Hadley, Mass.	UND. ety, Hadley, Mass	- ,
Gift of Mrs. Eliza C. Randall, Hadley, Mass. Income to be credited to the Ladies' Missionary Socio	UND.  ety, Hadley, Mass  FTS FUND.	- ,
Gift of Mrs. Eliza C. Randall, Hadley, Mass. Income to be credited to the Ladies' Missionary Socio  CONDITIONAL GII This fund October 18, 1913, was	UND.  ety, Hadley, Mass  FTS FUND.  \$15,629.90 340.00	\$500.00
Gift of Mrs. Eliza C. Randall, Hadley, Mass. Income to be credited to the Ladies' Missionary Socio  CONDITIONAL GII This fund October 18, 1913, was	UND.  ety, Hadley, Mass  FTS FUND.  \$15,629.90 340.00	\$500.00
Gift of Mrs. Eliza C. Randall, Hadley, Mass. Income to be credited to the Ladies' Missionary Sociol  CONDITIONAL GII This fund October 18, 1913, was	UND.  ety, Hadley, Mass.  FTS FUND.  \$15,629.90 340.00  GIFTS ACCOUNT.  \$1,667.00 833.00	\$500.00 \$15,969.90
Gift of Mrs. Eliza C. Randall, Hadley, Mass. Income to be credited to the Ladies' Missionary Sociol  CONDITIONAL GII This fund October 18, 1913, was Gifts received during the year	UND.  ety, Hadley, Mass.  FTS FUND.  \$15,629.90  340.00  GIFTS ACCOUNT.  \$1,667.00  833.00  CY FUND.  \$17,963.84	\$500.00 \$15,969.90
Gift of Mrs. Eliza C. Randall, Hadley, Mass. Income to be credited to the Ladies' Missionary Sociol  CONDITIONAL GII This fund October 18, 1913, was Gifts received during the year	UND.  ety, Hadley, Mass  FTS FUND. \$15,629.90 340.00  GIFTS ACCOUNT. \$1,667.00 833.00  CY FUND \$17,963.84 \$5,637.21	\$15,969.90 \$15,969.90
Gift of Mrs. Eliza C. Randall, Hadley, Mass. Income to be credited to the Ladies' Missionary Sociol  CONDITIONAL GII This fund October 18, 1913, was Gifts received during the year	UND.  ety, Hadley, Mass  FTS FUND. \$15,629.90 340.00  GIFTS ACCOUNT. \$1,667.00 833.00  CY FUND \$17,963.84 \$5,637.21	\$500.00 \$15,969.90

### BUILDINGS FUND.

Investment for buildings October 18, 1913				\$19,195.07		
Less deposit withdrawn for Osaka				175.00	\$19,020.07	
Summer cottage loan, Japan Mission, returne	ed				500.00	
Interest on gift for Chihuahua building .						
Deposits for buildings					24,075.00 8	\$43,955.07

SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer.

Boston, November 4, 1914.

I hereby certify that I have examined the books of the Woman's Board of Missions and the Treasurer's report for the year ending October 18, 1914, and have found the same correct, with proper vouchers. I also certify that the securities and investments called for by the books have been exhibited to me by the Treasurer, and that I have found the balance as called for to be on hand.

S. F. WILKINS, Auditor.

### LEGACIES.

The amount of legacies availab	le f	or 1913	-14	was	com	outed	l in t	he fo	ollow	ring	way:	
Total amount of legacies received i	n 1	913-14										\$36,673.64
One third available for 1913-14 .											\$12,224.54	
One third of 1911-12 legacies .											5,637,21	1
One third of 1912-13 legacies .											6,163.31	
Income of Reserve Legacy Fund											742.16	
Total of legacy receipts as reported												**********
Total of legacy receipts as reported	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		\$24,767.22

### TRUST FUNDS.

								Principal
								Oct. 18, 1914.
Permanent Fund								\$50,118.51
Reserve Legacy Fund		•						30,612.42
†Conditional Gifts Fund								15,969.90
Reserve Conditional Gifts Account	t							834.00
†Hospitality Fund								5,640 32
Retired Missionary Allowance Fu	nd							1,000.00
Buildings Fund								43,955.07
Chapman, Abbie Hart, Memorial I			·					1,000.00
Cutler, Susan Rhoda, Fund .								500.00
Davis, Mary H., Fund								1,000.00
Davis, Mary H., Hospital Fund								1,000.00
Douglas, Juliet, Fund								4,750 00
Ewell Fund								792,00
Newton, Ella J., Fund								2,202,25
Palmer, Mrs. Jane, Memorial Fund	d							307.00
Pomeroy, Martha S., Fund								500.00
Randall Fund								500.00
Scofield, Laura L., Fund								4,400,00
Stearns, Mrs. W. F., Memorial Fu	$^{\mathrm{nd}}$							500.00
Wiggin, Mary C., Fund								5,696.88
†Woods, Henry, Memorial Fund								26,000.00
Total								\$197,278.35

† Income and payments not included in regular accounts.

## INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

STOCKS.	
	Book Value.
* 4 shares Boston & Maine R. R., Common	\$524.40
*3 " N. Y , N. H. & H. R. R	453.00
* 2 " Boston Elevated Ry	250.60
*16 "Aetna Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn	4,970.50
	\$6,198.50
	Φ0,130.30
BONDS.	
City.	
6,000 bonds City of Cambridge, Mass., Water Loan, 4%, 1924	\$6,000.00
4,000 "City of Malden, Mass., Sewerage Loan, 4%, 1922	4,000.00
* 1,000 " City of Norwich, Conn., Ref. Court House, 4%, 1931	990.00
	\$10,990.00
Railroads,	
13,000 bonds Atch., T. & S. Fe Ry., Gen. Mtg., 4%, 1995	\$12,925.80
5,000 "Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 1st Mtg. Gold, 4%, 1945	4,959.58
	455.63
5,000 " Boston Elevated Ry., Gold 4½%, 1937	5,128.75
5,000 "Boston Elevated Ry, Gold, 5%, 1942	5,000.00
8,000 " Central Pac. Ry., 1st Ref Mtg Gold, 4%, 1949	7,750.00
5,000 "Boston Elevated Ry., Gold 44%, 1937  5,000 "Boston Elevated Ry Gold, 5%, 1942  8,000 "Central Pac, Ry., 1st Ref Mtg Gold, 4%, 1949  2,000 "Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Gen. Mtg., Gold, 4½%, 1992  5,000 "Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry., Gen. Mtg., 4%, 1988  6,000 "Eric R R., Prior Lien Gold, 4%, 1996  6,000 "Loke Sheve & Mich. So. R. B. Deb. Gold, 4%, 1988	2,071.50
5,000 " Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry., Gen. Mtg., 4%, 1988	4,965.00
6,000 "Erie R R., Prior Lien Gold, 4%, 1996	5,771.39
6,000 Lake Shore & Mich. 50 R. R., Deb. Gold, 1/0, 1020	8,000.00 5,075.00
	1,140.00
* 1,000 " Montana Central Ry., 1st Mtg. Gold, 5%, 1937	940.00
	2,461.25
t 000 44 Man Day Dry St Paul & Dulyth Div Gold 40% 1006	4,825,24
16,000 " Nor. Pac, & Gt. Nor. R. R., Joint C. B. & Q. Coll., 4%, 1921	15,346.88
6,000 "St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Ry., Gen. Con. Ry. & Land Grant Mtg., 5%, 1931	6,017.50
6,000 "Southern Pac Co., Convert. Gold, 4%, 1929	5,931.25
10,000 " Union Pac. R. R., 1st Mtg. R. R. & Land Grant, 4\%, 1947	7,792.95
2,000 " Union Pac. Ry., Convert. Gold. 4%, 1921	1,860.00
2,000 " West End St. Ry., Gold, 4%, 1917	1,997.50
	\$110,415.22
	\$110,410.22
Miscellaneous.	
* 1,000 bonds Mass. Gas Co., Gold, 4½%, 1929	\$985.00
10,000 " New Eng. Tel. & Tel. Co., Gold, 5%, 1932	10,105,00
5.000 " New York Tel. Co., 1st Gen. Mtg., Gold Sinking Fund, 4\\(\frac{4}{2}\), 1939	4,893.75
* 1.000 " St. Louis Nat'l Stock Yards, 1st Mtg. Gold, 4%, 1930	855.00
3,000 "Westinghouse Elect. & Mfg. Co., Convert. Sinking Fund, Gold, 5%, 1931.	2,847.50
	\$19,686.25
SHORT TIME NOTES.	
5,000 notes Aroostook Constr. Co., 5 yr. Collat. Trust Gold, 5%, 1917	\$4,887.50
5,000 notes Aroustock Constit. Co., 5 yr. Conat. 174st Gold, 570, 1817	@±,001.00
DEDOCTES	
DEPOSITS.	den ro
Franklin Savings Bank	\$60.59
Old Colony Trust Co., Special Account.	45,040.29 115,000.00
A. B. C. F. M. for work of 1915	110,000.00
	\$160,100.88
	Ψ200,200,00
SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS.	
Stocks	\$6,198 50
City Bonds	10,990.00
Railroad Bonds	110,415.22
Miscellaneous Bonds	19,686.25
Short Time Notes	4,887.50
Deposits	160,100.88
Total	\$312,278.35
Total	φυτω, Σισιού

<sup>\*</sup> Securities received as gifts or from estates.

# APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1915.

Italicized names are of workers not under appointment as missionaries.

### SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION, ZULU BRANCH.

Salary of Miss Edithe A. Conn .											\$500 00	
" Miss S. May Cook .											450 00	
" Mrs. Mary K. Edwards											500 00	
" Miss Caroline E. Frost											500 00	
" Miss Fidelia Phelps .											500 00	
" Miss Martha E. Price .											500 00	
Inanda, Seminary											1,250 00	
" Assistant Teachers .			i		Ċ	·	i				250 00	
Umzumbe, Home					·	•	·		Ţ.	·	1,000 00	
" European Teacher .		•	•	Ċ			•		•	•	375 00	
" Assistant Teachers .	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	250 00	
Total,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	200 00	\$6,075 00
SOUTH AFRI	CAN	MIS	SSIC	N. 1	RHO	DES	SLAN	BE	. A N	OH.		
		1.11	0.51	, .			,				.b.T.00.00	
Salary of Miss Minnie Clarke .			•	٠	•	•	٠		٠		\$500 00	
Allowance				٠	•		•	٠	٠	•	55 00	
Salary of Miss Minnie A. Tontz				•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	500 00	
Allowance	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		55 00	
Girls' Building, Mt. Silinda							٠.				55 00	
Girls' Boarding Department, Mt. S	ilin	da									125 00	
Total,												\$1,290 00
WEST	CE	NTRA	AL.	AFF	RICA	N M	uss	ION.				
Salary of Miss Diadem Bell (6 mos											\$287 50	
" Miss H. Melville											575 00	
" Miss M. Melville											575 00	
" Miss Sarah Stimpson .											575 00	
" " " Hot	ıse I	fund									25 00	
Total,												\$2,037 50
	тня	Е ВА	LK	AN	MIS	SIO	N.					
Salary of Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke											\$484 00	
Allowances	•	٠			•	•	•	•	•	•	81 40	
Sofia, Kindergarten	- 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	220 00	
Philippopolis, Day Schools .	٠	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	264 00	
" Bible Women .	:	•	•	٠	•		•	•	•	•	290 40	
Bible Wollien .			•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	66 00	
Touring	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8 80	
" Postage Total,	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	:	•	•	0 00	\$1,414 60
rotar,												\$1,414 00
WI	ESTI	ERN	TU	RKI	EY N	MISS	ION					
Salary of Miss Annie M. Barker											\$484 00	
" Miss Fanny E. Burrage											431 20	
" Miss Adelaide S. Dwight										.'	209 00	
" Miss Mary C. Fowle .											409 20	

Salary of Miss Mary L. Graffam					. \$409 20	
" Miss Sophie S. Holt		·			. 440 00	
Allowance		•			. 37 50	
Salary of Miss Emily McCallum (6 mos.)					. 242 00	
miss bertha morre,		•	•		. 377 52	
" Miss Ilse C. Pohl					. 484 00	
" Miss Clara C. Richmond					. 431 20	
" Miss Gladys Stephenson					. 484 (0	
" Miss Mary I. Ward					. 377 52	
Brousa, Day Schools					. 118 80	
Cesarea, Boarding School, Talas					. 1,100 00	
" Kindergarten, Talas					. 66 00	
" Day Schools				·	. 387 20	
" Kindergarten		:		•	. 220 00	
Hillian garren					. 52 80	
Divie women				•		
incidentals		•		•	. 147 40	
Constantinople, Expenses of Gedik Pasha				• .	. 1,372 80	
" Bible Woman, Gedik Pash					. 105 60	
" Adabazar High School " Bardezag Girls' School					. 308 00	
" Bardezag Girls' School					. 52 80	
" Nicomedia Girls' Schools					. 105 60	
Marsovan, Boarding School					. 1,004 00	
" Professors in Boarding School					. 52 80	
" Day Schools		Ċ		•	. 220 00	
"Bible Women				•	. 171 60	
			•	•		
Annual weeting					. 22 00	
nousekeeping Anowance .				•	. 52 80	
Sivas, Boarding and High School . ,					. 440 00	
" Girls' School Share of Normal Teache					. 123 20	
" Aid for Girls					. 220 00	
" Intermediate					. 17 60	
" Day Schools					. 418 00	
" Kindergarten					. 57 20	
" Bible Women					. 70 40	
" Incidentals					. 96 80	
" Buildings				•	. 70 40	
Smyrna, Boarding School			•	•	. 1,452 00	
• ,				•	•	
Mindergarten		•		•	. 198 00	
Day sensor				•	. 132 00	
Annual meeting					. 22 00	
" Insurance, Repairs and Taxes .					. 352 00	
Trebizond, Aid to Girls at Boarding School					. 52 80	
" Day Schools					. 39 60	
" Kiudergartens					. 127 60	
" Bible Women					. 176 00	
Total,						\$14,442 1
,						,,
CENTRAL '	TURKEY	MISSI	ION.			
Salary of Miss Ellen M. Blakely					Ø 4 3 2 . 4 2	
		•			. \$422 40	
intel Back Bole , ,				•	. 272 80	
miss Luche Foreman				•	. 422 40	
" Miss Annie E. Gordon					. 422 40	
" Miss Harriet C. Norton					. 422 40	
" Miss Ruth Tavender					. 411 40	
" Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge .					. 422 40	

" Aid to Girls											\$880 00	
## Schools at Kessab	" Aid to Girls										132 00	
Bible Women   134 80     Incidentals and Honse Fund   132 00     Work of Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge   110 00     Training School for Bible Women   396 00     Total,	Day schools										460 81	
Incidentals and House Fund	benoons at Ressau .										191 40	
" Work of Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge         110 00           " Training School for Bible Women         336 00           Total,           EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.           Salary of Mrs. Olive L. Andrus         \$440 00           " Miss Diantha L. Dewey         440 00           Allowance         33 00           Salary of Miss Charlotte Ely         220 00           Allowance         440 00           Allowance         440 00           Allowance         22 00           Salary of Miss Isabelle Harley         440 00           Allowance         22 00           Salary of Miss Dora J. Mattoon (6 mos.)         220 00           Allowance         22 00           Salary of Miss Grisell M. McLaren         506 00           Allowance         33 00           Salary of Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds         506 00           " Miss Mary W. Riggs         440 00           Allowance         44 00           Salary of Miss E. Gertrade Rogers         506 00           Allowance         33 00           Salary of Miss Mytle 0, Shane         440 00           Allowance         44 00           Salary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)         253 00	Bible wollien										184 80	
## Training School for Bible Women Total, ## \$5,283 21    EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.   \$440 00	" Incidentals and House	Fun	d.								132 00	
EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.   \$440 00											110 00	
EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.  Salary of Mrs. Olive L. Andrus . \$440 00  " Miss Diantha L. Dewey . 440 00  Allowance . 33 00  Salary of Miss Charlotte Ely . 220 00  Allowance	" Training School for B	ible T	Vome	n.							396 00	
Salary of Mrs. Olive L. Andrus       \$440 00         " Miss Diantha L. Dewey       440 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Charlotte Ely       220 00         Allowance       22 00         Salary of Miss Isabelle Harley       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Salary of Miss Bora J. Mattoon (6 mos.)       22 00         Salary of Miss Grisell M. McLaren       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Grisell M. McLaren       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds       506 00         " Miss Mary W. Riggs       440 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss E. Gertrude Rogers       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Galary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       23 00         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50	Total,											\$5,283 21
Salary of Mrs. Olive L. Andrus       \$440 00         " Miss Diantha L. Dewey       440 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Charlotte Ely       220 00         Allowance       22 00         Salary of Miss Isabelle Harley       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Salary of Miss Bora J. Mattoon (6 mos.)       22 00         Salary of Miss Grisell M. McLaren       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Grisell M. McLaren       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds       506 00         " Miss Mary W. Riggs       440 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss E. Gertrude Rogers       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Galary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       23 00         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50												
" Miss Diantha L. Dewey       440 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Charlotte Ely       220 00         Allowance       22 00         Salary of Miss Isabelle Harley       440 00         Allowance       41 00         Salary of Miss Bora J. Mattoon (6 mos.)       220 00         Allowance       22 00         Salary of Miss Grisell M. McLaren       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds       506 00         " Miss Mary W. Riggs       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Salary of Miss E. Gertrude Rogers       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Galary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance		EAS	TERN	TU	RKEY	MIS	SSION					
" Miss Diantha L. Dewey       440 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Charlotte Ely       220 00         Allowance       22 00         Salary of Miss Isabelle Harley       440 00         Allowance       41 00         Salary of Miss Bora J. Mattoon (6 mos.)       220 00         Allowance       22 00         Salary of Miss Grisell M. McLaren       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds       506 00         " Miss Mary W. Riggs       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Salary of Miss E. Gertrude Rogers       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Galary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance	Salany of Mna Oliva I Andron										A440.00	
Allowance 33 00 Salary of Miss Charlotte Ely 220 00 Allowance						•		•	•	•	-	
Salary of Miss Charlotte Ely       220 00         Allowance       22 00         Salary of Miss Isabelle Harley       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Salary of Miss Grisell M. McLaren       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Grisell M. McLaren       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds       506 00         "Miss Mary W. Riggs       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss E. Gertrude Rogers       506 00         Allowance       44 00         Allowance       44 00         Allowance       44 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       44 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       16 50         Bible Women       68 64         " Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         H	Biros Diantila B. Dov			•	•	•		•	•	•		
Allowance	Colomy of Wise Charlette Else	•		•	•	•			•	•		
Salary of Miss Isabelle Harley       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Salary of Miss Oras J. Mattoon (6 mos.)       22 00         Allowance       22 00         Salary of Miss Grisell M. McLaren       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds       506 00         " Miss Mary W. Riggs       44 00         Allowance       44 00         Salary of Miss E. Gertrude Rogers       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Wytle O. Shane       440 00         Allowance       44 00         " for Teacher       22 00         Salary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       44 00         Allowance       44 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         " Day School       35 20         " Bible Women       68 64         " Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         " Scholarships       132 00         " Day Schools       441 32         " Kindergarten       85 54         " Touring       13 20								•	•	•		
Allowance		•						•	•	• (		
Salary of Miss Dora J. Mattoon (6 mos.)       220 00         Allowanee       22 00         Salary of Miss Grisell M. McLaren       506 00         Allowanee       33 00         Salary of Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds       506 00         "Miss Mary W. Riggs       440 00         Allowanee       44 00         Salary of Miss E. Gertrude Rogers       506 00         Allowanee       33 00         Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       440 00         Allowance       44 00         "for Teacher       22 00         Salary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         "Day School       35 20         "Bible Women       68 64         "Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Charles and School       280 72         "Day Schools       280 72         "Day Schools       280 72	Salary of Miss Isabelle Harley	•							•			
Allowance	Allowance	. (0		•	•			•	•	•		
Salary of Miss Grisell M. McLaren       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds       506 00         "Miss Mary W. Riggs       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Salary of Miss E. Gertrude Rogers       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       44 00         Allowance       44 00         " for Teacher       22 00         Salary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       15 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         "Day School       35 20         "Bible Women       68 64         "Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Day Schools       441 32         "End Graph School       85 54         "Touring       132 00         "Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         "Day Schools       206 80         "Kindergarten       88 00     <	Salary of Miss Dora J. Mattool	2 (6 m	ios.)	•	•	•		•	•	• 1		
Allowance       33 00         Salary of Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds       506 00         "Miss Mary W. Riggs       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Salary of Miss E. Gertrude Rogers       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       440 00         Allowance       44 00         "for Teacher       22 00         Salary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       440 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         "Day School       35 20         "Bible Women       68 64         "Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Day Schools       441 32         "Kindergarten       117 30         "Day Schools       411 32         "Touring       132 00         "Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         "Day Schools       206 80         "Kindergarten       88 00 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>•</td><td></td><td>•</td><td>٠.</td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td></td<>						•		•	٠.	•		
Salary of Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds       506 00         " Miss Mary W. Riggs       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Salary of Miss E. Gertrude Rogers       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       440 00         Allowance       44 00         " for Teacher       22 00         Salary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         " Day School       35 20         " Bible Women       68 64         " Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         " Scholarships       132 00         " Scholarships       132 00         " Scholarships       132 00         " Day Schools       411 32         " Kindergarten       117 30         " Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         " Day Schools       206 80         " Kindergarten       88 00         " Bible Women       68 64 </td <td>•</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td></td>	•							•	•	•		
"Miss Mary W. Riggs       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Salary of Miss E. Gertrude Rogers       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       440 00         Allowance       44 00         "for Teacher       22 00         Salary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         "Day School       35 20         "Bible Women       68 64         "Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Day Schools       441 32         "Kindergarten       117 30         "Day Schools       280 72         "Day Schools       280 72         "Day Schools       280 72         "Day Schools       206 80         "Kindergarten       88 00         "Bible Women       68 64         "Touring and Postage       43								•	•	•		
Allowance								•	•	•		
Salary of Miss E. Gertrude Rogers       506 00         Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       440 00         Allowance       44 00         " for Teacher       22 00         Salary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         " Day School       35 20         " Bible Women       68 64         " Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         " Scholarships       132 00         " Scholarships       132 00         " Scholarships       132 00         " Kindergarten       117 30         " Bible Women       85 54         " Touring       132 00         " Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         " Day Schools       206 80         " Kindergarten       88 00         " Kindergarten       88 00         " Bible Women       68 64         " Tonring and Postage       43 40         <	miss mary w. mggs							•	•	•		
Allowance       33 00         Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       440 00         Allowance       44 00         " for Teacher       22 00         Salary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         "Day School       35 20         "Bible Women       68 64         "Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Day Schools       441 32         "Kindergarten       117 30         "Bible Women       85 54         "Touring       132 00         "Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         "Day Schools       206 80         "Kindergarten       88 00         "Bible Women       68 64         "Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         "Girls' City School       167 20         "Kindergarten       94 16         "Bible Women								•	•	•		
Salary of Miss Myrtle O. Shane       440 00         Allowance       44 00         " for Teacher       22 00         Salary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         " Day School       35 20         " Bible Women       68 64         " Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         " Scholarships       132 00         " Day Schools       441 32         " Kindergarten       117 30         " Bible Women       85 54         " Touring       132 00         " Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         " Day Schools       280 72         " Day Schools       80 0         " Kindergarten       88 00         " Bible Women       68 64         " Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         " Girls' City School       167 20         " Kindergarten       94 16         " B									•	•		
Allowance								•	•	•		
" for Teacher       22 00         Salary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         "Day School       35 20         "Bible Women       68 64         "Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Day Schools       441 32         "Kindergarten       117 30         "Bible Women       85 54         "Touring       132 00         "Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         "Day Schools       206 80         "Kindergarten       88 00         "Bible Women       68 64         "Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         "Girls' City School       167 20         "Kindergarten       94 16         "Bible Women       89 76								•	•	•		
Salary of Miss Caroline Silliman (6 mos.)       253 00         Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Bidlis, Boarding School       497 20         "Day School       35 20         "Bible Women       68 64         "Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Day Schools       441 32         "Kindergarten       117 30         "Bible Women       85 54         "Touring       132 00         "Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         "Day Schools       280 72         "Day Schools       80 0         "Kindergarten       88 00         "Bible Women       68 64         "Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         "Girls' City School       167 20         "Kindergarten       94 16         "Bible Women       89 76								•	•			
Allowance       16 50         Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         "Day School       35 20         "Bible Women       68 64         "Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Day Schools       441 32         "Kindergarten       117 30         "Bible Women       85 54         "Touring       132 00         "Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         "Day Schools       206 80         "Kindergarten       88 00         "Bible Women       68 64         "Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         "Girls' City School       167 20         "Kindergarten       94 16         "Bible Women       89 76	TOT TOUCHOT							•	•	•		
Salary of Miss Mary D. Uline       440 00         Allowance       44 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         "Day School       35 20         "Bible Women       68 64         "Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Day Schools       441 32         "Kindergarten       117 30         "Bible Women       85 54         "Touring       132 00         Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         "Day Schools       206 80         "Kindergarten       88 00         "Bible Women       68 64         "Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         "Girls' City School       167 20         "Kindergarten       94 16         "Bible Women       89 76						•		•	•	•		
Allowance       44 00         Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         "Day School       35 20         "Bible Women       68 64         "Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         "Scholarships       132 00         "Day Schools       441 32         "Kindergarten       117 30         "Bible Women       85 54         "Touring       132 00         "Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         "Day Schools       206 80         "Kindergarten       88 00         "Bible Women       68 64         "Tonring and Postage       43 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         "Girls' City School       167 20         "Kindergarten       94 16         "Bible Women       89 76	Allowance	•			•	•		•	•	•		
Bitlis, Boarding School       497 20         " Day School       35 20         " Bible Women       68 64         " Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         " Scholarships       132 00         " Day Schools       441 32         " Kindergarten       117 30         " Bible Women       85 54         " Touring       132 00         " Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         " Day Schools       206 80         " Kindergarten       88 00         " Bible Women       68 64         " Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         " Girls' City School       167 20         " Kindergarten       94 16         " Bible Women       89 76		•						•	•	•		
" Day School       35 20         " Bible Women       68 64         " Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         " Scholarships       132 00         " Day Schools       441 32         " Kindergarten       117 30         " Bible Women       85 54         " Touring       132 00         " Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         " Day Schools       206 80         " Kindergarten       88 00         " Bible Women       68 64         " Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         " Girls' City School       167 20         " Kindergarten       94 16         " Bible Women       89 76		•						•	•	•		
## Bible Women								•	•	•		
" Rent, Touring and Incidentals       110 00         Harpoot, Assistant Teachers       220 00         " Scholarships       132 00         " Day Schools       441 32         " Kindergarten       117 30         " Bible Women       85 54         " Touring       132 00         " Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         " Day Schools       206 80         " Kindergarten       88 00         " Bible Women       68 64         " Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         " Girls' City School       167 20         " Kindergarten       94 16         " Bible Women       89 76	Day School	•		•				•	•	•		
Harpoot, Assistant Teachers								•	•	•		
" Scholarships       132 00         " Day Schools       441 32         " Kindergarten       117 30         " Bible Women       85 54         " Touring       132 00         " Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         " Day Schools       206 80         " Kindergarten       88 00         " Bible Women       63 64         " Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         " Girls' City School       167 20         " Kindergarten       94 16         " Bible Women       89 76	mone, rouring and mon							•	•	•		
" Day Schools       441 32         " Kindergarten       117 30         " Bible Women       85 54         " Touring       132 00         " Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         " Day Schools       206 80         " Kindergarten       88 00         " Bible Women       68 64         " Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         " Girls' City School       167 20         " Kindergarten       94 16         " Bible Women       89 76								•	•	•		
"Kindergarten"       117 30         "Bible Women       85 54         "Touring       132 00         "Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         "Day Schools       206 80         "Kindergarten       88 00         "Bible Women       68 64         "Touring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         "Girls' City School       167 20         "Kindergarten       94 16         "Bible Women       89 76								•	•	•		
## Bible Women	Day Schools							•	•	•		
" Touring       132 00         " Postage and School Material       33 00         Mardin, Boarding School       280 72         " Day Schools       206 80         " Kindergarten       88 00         " Bible Women       68 64         " Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         " Girls' City School       167 20         " Kindergarten       94 16         " Bible Women       89 76	Kindergarten .							•	•	•		
" Postage and School Material 33 00 Mardin, Boarding School 280 72 " Day Schools 206 80 " Kindergarten 88 00 " Bible Women 68 64 " Tonring and Postage 48 40 Van, Gardens School 582 56 " Girls' City School 167 20 " Kindergarten 94 16 " Bible Women 89 76	Dible Wolfield							•	•	•		
Mardin, Boarding School	rouring							•	•	•		
"Day Schools       206 80         "Kindergarten       88 00         "Bible Women       68 64         "Tonring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         "Girls' City School       167 20         "Kindergarten       94 16         "Bible Women       89 76	1 Ostage and School I							•	•	•		
"Kindergarten       88 00         "Bible Women       68 64         "Touring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         "Girls' City School       167 20         "Kindergarten       94 16         "Bible Women       89 76								•		•		
## Bible Women					•			•	•	•		
" Touring and Postage       48 40         Van, Gardens School       582 56         " Girls' City School       167 20         " Kindergarten       94 16         " Bible Women       89 76	itindeligation	•						•		•		5 .
Van, Gardens School       582 56         " Girls' City School       167 20         " Kindergarten       94 16         " Bible Women       89 76	Bible Women	•	•					•	•	•		
"Girls' City School       167 20         "Kindergarten       94 16         "Bible Women       89 76	Toning and Tostago							•	•	•		
"Kindergarten	Van, Gardens School	•						•	•	•		
" Bible Women	" Girls' City School .	•							•	•		
" Bible women	"Kindergarten	•			•			•		•		
Total, \$8,706 94	" Bible Women	•			•	•			•	•	89 76	40 F04 04
	Total,											φ8,106 9 <del>4</del>

# MARATHI MISSION.

			1.2 1.0	01011	•			
Salary of Miss Clara H. Bruce .							\$480 00	
Allowances							328 33	
Salary of Miss Esther B. Fowler							480 00	
Allowances							278 33	
Salary of Miss Edith Gates							480 00	
Allowances							308 33	
Salary of Miss Jean P. Gordon .							480 00	
Allowances							306 67	
Salary of Miss Mary B. Harding (6)	mos.)						240 00	
Allowances							139 17	
Salary of Miss Gertrude Harris .							480 00	
Allowances							328 33	
Salary of Dr. Ruth P. Hume							480 00	
Allowances							278 33	
Salary of Miss Elizabeth Johnson (	3 mos.)						120 00	
Allowances							69 58	
Salary of Miss Belle Nugent .							480 00	
Allowances							303 33	
Salary of Dr. M. Clara Proctor							480 00	
Allowances							338 33	
Allowances							480 00	
Allowances							341 67	
Salary of Dr. Eleanor Stephenson							480 00	
Allowances							278 34	
Salary of Miss M Louise Wheeler							480 00	
Allowances '							338 34	
Salary of Mrs Mary C. Winson (2 m.	06.)						80 00	
Allowances							77 22	
Ahmednagar, Medical Work .							2,479 33	
General Work							11,179 87	
Total,								\$23,093 50
	24.70							
	MADI	UKA	MISS	SION.				
Salary of Miss Gertrude E. Chandle	er (6 mo	s.)					\$250 00	
Allowances							99 00	
Salary of Miss Mary T. Noyes .							650 00	
Allowances	200						198 00	
Salary of Dr. Harriet E. Parker Allowances							650 00	
Allowances							198 00	
Salary of Miss Mary M. Root.						,	650 00	
Allowances							198 00	
Allowances							500 00	
Allowances							198 00	
Munshi							100 00	
Medical Work of Dr. Parker .							1,263 33	
General Work							2,806 11	
District Conference							1,712 56	
Total,								\$9,473 00
	OWN	OM	MILO	rox.				
	CEYI		MISS	ION.				
Salary of Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter							\$620 00	
Allowances							294 16	
Salary of Miss Minnie K. Hastings							620 00	
Allowances							294 16	

Salary of Miss Susan R. Howland										\$620 00	
Allowances							Ţ,	·		174 16	
Uduppiddi, Boarding School .						Ċ	·			200 00	
Day Schools								·	Ċ	292 66	
Bible Women						į	·			470 00	
Total,						·	·	•	•		\$3,585 14
,											ψο,ουσ 14
	T24	) () () ()		****	07.03Y						
	F.C	юсн	юw	MIS	SION	•					
Salary of Miss Gertrude Blanchar	d.									\$500 00	
Allowances										135 00	
Salary of Miss Daisy D. Brown .										500 00	
Allowances										135 00	
Salary of Miss Stella M. Cook .										500 00	
Allowances								Ĭ.		135 00	
Salary of Miss Irene LaW. Dornbl								Ţ,	•	500 00	
Allowances							Ċ	Ċ	•	135 00	
Salary of Miss Elsie M. Garretson							•	·	•	125 00	
Allowances		Ċ					•	•	- 1	33 75	
Salary of Miss Elizabeth Perkins		•				•	•	•		500 00	
Allowances		Ċ				•	•	•	•	135 00	
Salary of Miss Laura B. Ward .						•	•	•			
Allowances		•	•		٠.		•	•	•	500 00 135 00	
Foochow City Day Schools	•	•			٠.	Ċ	•	•	•	100 00	
Foochow City, Day Schools . " Kindergarten .		•					•	•	•		
" " Station Classes .	•	•			٠.	•	•	•	•	100 00	
Ponasang, Boarding School .		•			•	•	•	•	•	250 00	
		•			•	•	•	•	•	1,100 00	
" Day Schools Bible Women	•	•				•	•	•	•	45 00	
Bible Women	•	•				•	•	•	•	70 00	
Chasses for women .	•	•				•	•	•	•	125 00	
woman's school .	•	٠			•	•	•	•	•	415 00	
Touring						•	•	•	•	35 00	
Pagoda Anchorage and Diong-loh						•	•	•	•	450 00	
66 66 66 66			ools			•	•	•	•	250 00	
66 66 66 66			omen			•	•	•	•	160 00	
., ., ., .,			Gran					٠	•	50 00	
			•	•						110 00	
Annual Meeting and Incidentals	•									60 00	
Total,											\$7,288 75
	NOR	гн с	HINA	A M	ISSIC	N.					
Salany of Mina Many E. A. duami										<b>#500.00</b>	
Salary of Miss Mary E. Andrews	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		\$500 00	
Allowances	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	42 00	
Salary of Miss Abbie G. Chapin	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	500 00	
Allowances		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	102 00	
Salary of Miss Edith Davis		•			•	•	•	•	•	500 00	
Allowances		•			•	•	•	•	•	162 00	
Salary of Mrs. Murray S. Frame Allowances									•	500 00	
Allowances	•							٠		22 00	
Salary of Miss Delia D. Leavens						•				500 00	
Allowances						•				112 (0	
Salary of Miss Isabelle Phelps .										500 00	
Allowances	•					•				122 00	
Salary of Miss Bertha P. Reed .	•									500 00	
Allowances										62 00	

Salary of Miss Carolyn Sewall .										* \$500 00	
Allowances		•								122 00	
Paoting-fu, Boarding Schools .	•	•								375 00	
" Repairs										10 00	
" Day Schools										75 00	
" Bible Women										50 00	
										50 00	
										80 00	
" Medical Supplies .										25 00	
" Lecture Room and Help	er									100 00	
Tientsin, Boarding School										450 00	
" Repairs										15 00	
" Day School										45 00	
" Bible Women										60 00	
" Station Class									Ĭ	10 00	
" Touring			. :						Ť	20 00	
" Medical Supplies						Ċ	Ċ	Ċ	·	15 00	
Tungchou, Boarding School .				•	•	•	•	•	•	350 00	
" Repairs	•			·	•	•	:	•	•	25 00	
" Day Schools	-	:		•	•	•	•	٠	•	200 00	
" Repairs		:		•	•	•	•	•	•		
" Bible Women	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	15 00	
" Station Class	•	•		•	•	•		•	٠	90 00	
	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•		•	75 00	
nepairs	•	•		•	•	•	٠	•	٠	15 00	
Touring	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	75 00	
Dispensary	•	•		•	•	•	•	٠	•	75 00	
Total,											\$7,046 00
Total,	J	APA	N MI	SSIO	N.						\$7,046 00
•			N MI	SSIO	N.						\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw		APA		SSIO:	N.					\$650 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances				ss10:	N.	:	:			345 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances			 	ssio: :	N.					345 00 650 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances				ssio:	N.					345 00 650 00 405 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby . Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: : :	N		· · ·			345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		N					345 00 650 00 405 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby . Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis . Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday				: : :	N					345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances					N					345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 295 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances				SSIO:	N					345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 295 00 650 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances				SSIO:	N					345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 295 00 650 00 534 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances					N					345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 295 00 650 00 534 00 650 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances					N					345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 295 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold					N					345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 295 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold										345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 295 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold										345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 295 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 310 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt										345 00 650 00 405 00 550 00 295 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 310 00 650 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances										345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 295 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 310 00 650 00 483 50	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Salary of Miss Amy E. McKowan										345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 295 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 310 00 483 50 650 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Amy E. McKowan Allowances										345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 310 00 650 00 483 50 650 00 198 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Amy E. McKowan Allowances Salary of Miss Amy E. McKowan Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward										345 00 650 00 405 00 550 00 295 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 483 50 650 00 198 00 650 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Amy E. McKowan Allowances Salary of Miss Amy E. McKowan Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward										345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 310 00 650 00 483 50 650 00 198 00 650 00 278 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Amy E. McKowan Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward Allowances Miss Adams' Residence										345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 310 00 483 50 650 00 198 00 650 00 278 00 40 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Amy E. McKowan Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward Allowances Miss Adams' Residence Kindergarten Work										345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 310 00 650 00 483 50 650 00 198 00 650 00 278 00 40 00 450 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Amy E. McKowan Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward Allowances Miss Adams' Residence Kindergarten Work Evangelistic Work										345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 310 00 650 00 483 50 650 00 198 00 650 00 278 00 40 00 450 00 1,875 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Amy E. McKowan Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward Allowances Miss Adams' Residence Kindergarten Work Evangelistic Work Matsuyama, Miss Judson's Work										345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 310 00 650 00 483 50 650 00 198 00 650 00 278 00 40 00 1,875 00 600 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Olive S. Hoyt Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward Allowances Miss Adams' Residence Kindergarten Work Evangelistic Work Matsuyama, Miss Judson's Work "Factory Girls' Home										345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 310 00 650 00 483 50 650 00 198 00 40 00 450 00 1,875 00 600 00 180 00	\$7,046 00
Salary of Miss Annie H. Bradshaw Allowances Salary of Miss Abbie M. Colby Allowances Salary of Miss Edith Curtis Allowances Salary of Miss Adelaide Daughaday Allowances Salary of Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest Allowances Salary of Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Fannie E. Griswold Allowances Salary of Miss Amy E. McKowan Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward Allowances Salary of Miss Elizabeth Ward Allowances Miss Adams' Residence Kindergarten Work Evangelistie Work Matsuyama, Miss Judson's Work										345 00 650 00 405 00 650 00 650 00 534 00 650 00 275 00 650 00 270 00 650 00 310 00 483 50 650 00 198 00 483 50 650 00 198 00 198 00 198 00 198 00 198 00 198 00 198 00 198 00	\$7,046 00 \$13,801 50

# MISSION TO SPAIN.

Salary of Miss May Morrison												\$600 0	0
" Miss Anna F. Webb												600 0	0
Barcelona, Boarding and Day	Sch	ool										6,000 0	0
Station Work												1,402 3	3
Total,													- \$8,602 33
													- 1
		MIS	ssio	N T	O A	UST	RIA						
Higher Education of Women												#10F C	
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		\$165 6	
	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	41 2	
Miss Jehlicka's Work	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	51 5	
Bible Women	•	٠	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	633 0	
Total,													- \$891 42
		311	COLO	an n	TC 3	4.10.32	100						
		141 1	SSIC	)N 1	IO I	HEA	100	•					
Salary of Mrs. M. J. Blachly .												\$600 0	0
Allowances												62 8	2
Salary of Miss Mary B. Dunnin	$\mathbf{g}$											600 0	0
" Mrs. Sara B. Howlan	ıđ											600 0	0
" Miss Mary F. Long												600 O	0
Allowances												62 8	2
Additional House Fund .												125 6	4
Chihuahua, Boarding School								Ċ				600 0	
" Assistant Teacher	a .			•		•			•	•		850 0	
Rent					•						•	240 0	
" Incidentals .		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8 7	
Total,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		- \$4,350 03
Totaly													φ±,500 00
	М	ISS	ION	то	MI	CRO	NES!	IA.					
Kusaie, Boarding School .												\$600 0	1
Total,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		- \$600 00
2000,													
Appropri	iatio	ns f	or tl	ne F	ield	for	1915,						\$117,981 06
Appropriate	ed for	r M	ission	narie	s De	tain	ed by	Wa	r Con	nditi	ons.		
Miss Mary E. Cole												\$500 0	n.
Miss Nellie Cole '	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	500 O	
Miss Olive Greene	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	250 0	
Miss Mary E. Kinney	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	500 0	
Miss Isabel M. Blake	•	•	•	٠	٠	•	٠	•	•	٠	•	500 0	
Miss Mary L. Daniels	•			•		-	•	•		•	•	500 00	
Miss Katharine S. Hazeltine	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	500 0	
													- \$3,250 00
Total Am	n 20 22	<b>***</b> 0 *	iono	fo-	1015								\$121,231 06
Total App	ргор	rat	10118	or	тата	,							\$121,201 Ub

# MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANTS OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD AND THEIR SUPPORTING CONSTITUENCIES.

# Italicized names are of workers not under appointment as missionaries.

## SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION, ZULU BRANCH.

Miss Evelyn F. Clarke, Inanda. Hartford Branch.

Miss Edithe A. Conn, Adams. Berkshire County Branch.

Miss S. May Cook, Inanda. Vermont Branch.

Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Inanda. New Haven Branch.

Miss CAROLINE E. FROST, Adams. Suffolk Branch.

Miss FIDELIA PHELPS, Inanda. Rhode Island Branch.

Miss Martha E. Price, Inanda. New York State Branch.

Miss Dorothea E. Kielland, Inanda. New Haven Branch.

## SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION RHODESIAN BRANCH.

Miss MINNIE CLARKE, Mt. Silinda. Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.

Miss H. JULIETTE GILSON, Mt. Silinda. New Hampshire Branch.

Miss MINNIE A. TONTZ, Mt. Silinda. Worcester County Branch.

## WEST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

Miss DIADEM BELL, Chisamba. Canadian Congregational Woman's Board.

Miss Helen J. Melville, Chisamba. Canadian Congregational Woman's Board.

Miss Margaret W. Melville, Chisamba. Canadian Congregational Woman's Board.

Miss SARAH STIMPSON, Kamundongo. Springfield Branch.

# THE BALKAN MISSION.

Miss ELIZABETH C. CLARKE, Sofia. Suffolk Branch.

Miss Mary L. Matthews, Monastir. New York State Branch.

#### WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Miss Annie M. Barker, Constantinople. Hartford Branch.

\*Miss Dora M. Barnes, Sivas. New York Branch.

Miss Fannie E. Burrage, Cesarea. Barnstable Branch and General Fund.

\*Miss Mary E. Cole, Trebizond. A Friend.

\*Miss Nellie A. Cole, Trebizond. Hartford Branch.

Miss Isabelle C. Darrow, Marsovan. Rhode Island Branch.

Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Cesarea. Suffolk Branch.

Miss Mary C. Fowle, Sivas. Andover and Woburn Branch.

Miss Mary L. Graffam, Sivas. Berkshire Branch.

\*Miss Olive Greene, Smyrna.

<sup>\*</sup>Detained in England or America by war conditions.

Miss Jessie Holeman, Constantinople. Essex North Branch.

Miss Sophie S. Holt, Adabazar. Old Colony Branch.

\*Miss Mary E. Kinney, Adabazar. Suffolk Branch.

Miss Emily McCallum, Smyrna. Harlford Branch.

Miss Bertha B. Morley, Marsovan. Rhode Island Branch.

Miss Annie E. Pinneo, Smyrna.

Miss ILSE C. POHL, Smyrna. New York State Branch.

Miss Ruth E. Razee, Adabazar.

Miss Clara C. Richmond, Cesarea. Suffolk Branch.

Miss GLADYS STEPHENSON, Smyrna. Suffolk Branch.

Miss Mary I. Ward, Marsovan. Hampshire County Branch.

## CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION.

\*Miss Isabel M. Blake, Aintab. New York State Branch.

Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Marash. New Hampshire Branch.

Miss Lucie Borel, Adana. New Haven Branch.

Miss Lucile Foreman, Aintab. Worcester County Branch.

Miss Annie E. Gordon, Marash. Rhode Island Branch.

Miss HARRIET C. NORTON, Aintab. Suffolk Branch.

Miss Ruth Tavender, Aintab. New Haven Branch.

Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Aintab. New Haven Branch.

#### EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Mrs. OLIVE L. ANDRUS, Mardin. Old Colony Branch.

Miss Ellen W. Catlin, Harpoot. Vermont Branch.

\*Miss Mary L. Daniels, Harpoot. Surfolk Branch.

Miss DIANTHA L. DEWEY, Mardin. Suffolk Branch.

Miss CHARLOTTE E. ELY, Bitlis. Vermont Branch.

Miss Isabelle Harley, Harpoot. Rhode Island Branch.

\*Miss Katharine S. Hazeltine, Van. Y P. S. C. E.

Miss Dora J. Mattoon, Harpoot. New York State Branch.

Miss Grisell M. McLaren, Van. Friends.

Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds, Van. Eastern Connecticut Branch.

Miss Mary W. Riggs, Harpoot. Eastern Connecticut Branch.

Miss E. GERTRUDE ROGERS, Van. Friends, Hartford Branch.

Miss Myrtle O. Shane, Bitlis. Suffolk Branch.

Miss Caroline Silliman, Van. New Haven Branch.

Miss Mary D. Uline, Bitlis. Springfield Branch.

# MARATHI MISSION.

Miss Clara H. Bruce, Ahmednagar. New Haven Branch.

Miss Esther B. Fowler, Sholapur. Springfield Branch.

Miss Edith Gates, Ahmednagar. Western Maine Branch.

Miss Jean P. Gordon, Wai. Worcester County Branch.

<sup>\*</sup>Detained in England or America by war conditions.

Miss Mary B. Harding, Sholapur. New York State Branch.

Miss Gertrude Harris, Ahmednagar. Hampshire County Branch.

Dr. RUTH P. HUME, Ahmednagar. Wellesley College.

Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Ahmednagar. Rhode Island Branch.

Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar, Bombay. New Haven Branch.

Miss Belle Nugent, Satara. Suffolk Branch.

Dr. M. CLARA PROCTOR, Ahmednagar, New York Branch, Wellesley College and Friends.

Mrs. MINNIE L. SIBLEY, Wai. New Haven Branch.

Dr. M. ELEANOR STEPHENSON, Ahmednagar. New York State Branch.

Miss M. Louise Wheeler, Sholapur. Philadelphia Branch.

Mrs. Mary C. Winson, Sirur. Hartford Branch.

#### MADURA MISSION.

Miss GERTRUDE E. CHANDLER, Madura. Suffolk Branch.

Miss RUTH C. HEATH, Madura. A Friend.

Miss Mary T. Noyes, Madura. Suffolk Branch.

Dr. HARRIET E. PARKER, Madura. Junior Auxiliaries and Y. P. S. C. E.

Miss Mary M. Root, Madura. Worcester County Branch.

Dr. KATHARINE B. SCOTT, Madura. Rhode Island and Worcester County Branches.

## CEYLON MISSION.

Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter, Uduvil. Andover and Woburn Branch.

Miss MINNIE K. HASTINGS, Uduvil. Hartford Branch.

Miss Anna Hoffmann, Uduvil.

Miss Susan R. Howland, Uduvil. Eastern Connecticut Branch.

#### FOOCHOW MISSION.

Miss GERTRUDE BLANCHARD, Diong-loh. Berkshire and Worcester County Branches.

Miss Daisy D. Brown, Ponasang, Foochow. New York State Branch.

Miss Stella M. Cook, Ponasang, Foochow. Vermont Branch.

Miss IRENE LAW. DORNBLASER, Ponasang, Foochow. Hartford Branch.

Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Ponasang, Foochow. Suffolk Branch.

Miss ELIZABETH S. PERKINS, Ponasang, Foochow. Western Maine Branch.

Miss Laura B. Ward, Ponasang, Foochow. Andover and Woburn and New Haven Branches.

## NORTH CHINA MISSION.

Miss Mary E. Andrews, Tungchou. New Haven Branch.

Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Tungchou. Worcester County Branch.

Miss Edith Davis, Tientsin. Suffolk Branch.

Mrs. Murray S. Frame, Tungchou. Mt. Holyoke College.

Miss Delia D. Leavens, Tungchou. Smith College.

Miss Isabelle Phelps, Paoting-fu. Eastern Maine Branch.

Miss Bertha P. Reed, Peking. Western Maine Branch.

Miss Carolyn T. Sewall, Tientsin. Children's Societies.

## JAPAN MISSION.

Miss Alice P. Adams, Okayama. New Hampshire Branch.

Miss Annie H. Bradshaw, Sendai. Philadelphia Branch.

Miss Abbie M. Colby, Osaka. Springfield and Worcester County Branches.

Miss Edith Curtis, Niigata. Vermont Branch.

Miss Adelaide Daughaday, Sapporo. Berkshire Branch.

Mrs. ELIZABETH S. DEFOREST, Sendai. Suffolk Branch.

Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon, Kyoto. Hartford Branch.

Miss Fanny E. Griswold, Maebashi. New York State Branch.

Miss Olive S. Hoyt, Matsuyama. Mt. Holyoke College.

Miss Cornelia Judson, Matsuyama. New Haven Branch.

Miss Amy E. McKowan, Osaka. Franklin County Branch.

Miss Elizabeth Ward, Osaka. Norfolk and Pilgrim and Old Colony Branches.

#### MISSION TO SPAIN.

Miss Ada M. Coe, Barcelona.

Miss Edith M. Lamb, Barcelona. Suffolk Branch.

Miss May Morrison, Barcelona. Andover and Woburn Branch.

Miss Anna F. Webb, Barcelona. Worcester County Branch.

Miss Margarita Wright, Barcelona.

#### MISSION TO MEXICO.

Mrs. M. J. Blachly, Chihuahua. Hartford Branch.

Miss Mary B. Dunning, Parral. Philadelphia Branch.

Miss ALICE GLEASON, Chihuahua. Essex South Branch and General Fund.

Mrs. SARA B. HOWLAND, Chihuahua. Eastern Connecticut Branch.

Miss Mary F. Long, Chihuahua. New York State Branch.

#### MISSION TO MICRONESIA.

Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Kusaie. Self-supporting. Miss Jane D. Baldwin, Kusaie. Self-supporting.

#### RETIRED MISSIONARIES.

Miss Cornelia S. Bartlett. General Fund.

Dr. Julia Bissell. General Fund and friends.

Miss CAROLINE E. BUSH. New York State Branch.

Miss Sarah A. Closson. General Fund.

Miss HARRIET L. COLE. General Fund.

Miss Laura Farnham. Suffolk Branch.

Miss Mary L. Hammond. General Fund.

Miss GERTRUDE R. HANCE. Suffolk Branch and General Fund.

Miss GRACE H. KNAPP, residing in Turkey. General Fund.

Miss HARRIET G. Powers, residing in Turkey. General Fund.

Miss Hannah C. Woodhull. Self-supporting.

Dr. KATE C. WOODHULL. Self-supporting.

## SCHOOLS OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD AND SOURCES OF SUPPORT.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION, ZULU BRANCH.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT INANDA. Scholarships.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT UMZUMBE. Essex North, Hampshire County, Eastern and Western Maine, Philadelphia and Vermont Branches.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION, RHODESIAN BRANCH.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT MT. SILINDA. General Fund and Government Grant.

#### THE BALKAN MISSION.

DAY SCHOOLS AT PHILIPPOPOLIS and Villages. General Fund. KINDERGARTEN AT SOFIA. Springfield and New York State Branches.

#### WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

DAY SCHOOLS IN BROUSA FIELD. New Hampshire and Worcester County Branches and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOL AT GEDIK PASHA, CONSTANTINOPLE. Children's Societies, Vermont Branch and General Fund.

GIRLS' SCHOOL AT BARDEZAG. Worcester County Branch.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS AT NICOMEDIA. Andover and Woburn Branch and General Fund.

BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOL AT ADABAZAR. Scholarships.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT TALAS, CESAREA. Scholarships and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS IN THE CESAREA FIELD. Berkshire, Franklin, Hartford, Suffolk and Vermont Branches and General Fund.

KINDERGARTENS AT CESAREA AND TALAS. Andover and Woburn, Hartford, New Haven, Philadelphia and Rhode Island Branches.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT MARSOVAN. Scholarships. Native teachers, New Haven Branch.

DAY SCHOOLS IN THE MARSOVAN FIELD. Hampshire County and New York State Branches and General Fund.

BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOL AT SIVAS. Essex South, Hartford, Middlesex and Suffolk Branches and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS IN SIVAS FIELD. Eastern Connecticut, Hartford and Suffolk Branches and General Fund.

KINDERGARTEN AT SIVAS. New Haven Branch.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT SMYRNA. Scholarships and General Fund.

HUNTINGTON KINDERGARTEN, SMYRNA. New Haven Branch.

DAY SCHOOL AT BOURDOUR. General Fund.

AID TO GIRLS AT TREBIZOND. Suffolk Branch.

DAY SCHOOLS AT TREBIZOND. General Fund.

KINDERGARTEN AT TREBIZOND. Suffolk Branch.

ARMENIAN AND GREEK KINDERGARTENS AT ORDOO. Rhode Island Branch.

#### CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT AINTAB. Essex North and Philadelphia Branches and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS IN THE AINTAB FIELD. Essex South, Hartford, New Haven, Philadelphia, Rhode Island, Springfield and Suffolk Branches.

Schools at Kessab. New York State and Worcester County Branches and General Fund.

## EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT BITLIS. Essex South, New York State, Springfield and Worcester County Branches and General Fund. Native teachers, Berkshire and New Haven Branches.

DAY SCHOOL AT BITLIS. Essex North Branch.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT HARPOOT. Scholarships. Native teachers, Essex South, Norfolk and Pilgrim, North Middlesex and Vermont Branches.

KINDERGARTEN AT HARPOOT. Springfield Branch.

DAY SCHOOLS IN HARPOOT FIELD. Berkshire, New Haven, Old Colony, Suffolk and Vermont Branches, a Friend and General Fund.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT MARDIN. General Fund.

KINDERGARTEN AT MARDIN. Suffolk Branch.

Day Schools in Mardin Field. Hartford, New Haven, New York State, Vermont and Worcester County Branches and General Fund.

BOARDING SCHOOL AND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AT VAN. Eastern Maine, Hartford, New Haven and New York State Branches.

KINDERGARTEN AT VAN. Eastern Connecticut Branch.

Moslem Kindergarten, Van. New Haven Branch.

## MARATHI MISSION.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT AHMEDNAGAR. Scholarships and General Fund.

HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOLS AT AHMEDNAGAR. New Haven Branch and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS IN AHMEDNAGAR VILLAGES. Eastern Connecticut, Middlesex, New Haven, Old Colony and Philadelphia Branches and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS IN PARNER DISTRICT. Franklin County and New Haven Branches and General Fund.

BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS AT BOMBAY. New Haven and Worcester County Branches and General Fund.

HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOL AT PAREL, BOMBAY. New Haven Branch.

DAY SCHOOLS AT BOMBAY. General Fund.

STATION SCHOOL AT SATARA. New York State and Worcester County Branches and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS IN SATARA DISTRICT. New Hampshire Branch and General Fund.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT SHOLAPUR. Andover and Woburn, Middlesex, Springfield, and Vermont Branches and General Fund.

KINDERGARTEN AT SHOLAPUR. Berkshire, Essex North and Old Colony Branches and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT. Essex South, New Haven and Western Maine Branches and General Fund.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT SIRUR. Essex South and Hartford Branches and General Fund. DAY SCHOOLS IN SIRUR DISTRICT. Essex South, Hartford and Rhode Island Branches.

STATION SCHOOL AT WAI. New Haven Branch.

DAY SCHOOLS IN WAI DISTRICT. New Haven, Suffolk and Worcester County Branches and General Fund.

#### MADURA MISSION.

HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL AT MADURA CITY. Scholarships and General Fund.

FOUR HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOLS AT MADURA. Philadelphia, Suffolk, Vermont and Worcester County Branches.

DAY SCHOOLS, MADURA CITY AND DISTRICT. New Hampshire and Suffolk Branches and General Fund.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT ARUPPUKOTTAI. New York State Branch and General Fund.

HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOL AT ARUPPUKOTTAI. General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS IN ARUPPUKOTTAI DISTRICT. Worcester County Branch and General Fund.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT BATTALAGUNDU. General Fund.

HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOL AT BATTALAGUNDU. General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS IN BATTALAGUNDU DISTRICT. General Fund.

HIGH SCHOOL AND DAY SCHOOL AT PASUMALAI. Andover and Woburn Branch and General Fund.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT PERIAKULAM. General Fund.

HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOL AT PERIAKULAM. General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS AT PERIAKULAM. General Fund.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT TIRUMANGALAM. General Fund.

HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOL AT TIRUMANGALAM. General Fund.

DAY SCHOOL AT TIRUMANGALAM. Hampshire County Branch.

#### CEYLON MISSION.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT UDUPPIDDI. Income from legacy and friends.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT UDUVIL. Tuitions and friends.

DAY SCHOOLS, CHAVAKACHCHERRI STATION. Norfolk and Pilgrim and Vermont Branches and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS, MANEPAY STATION. Middlesex, Old Colony and Suffolk Branches and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS, TELLIPPALLAI STATION. Middlesex, New York State, Norfolk and Pilgrim and Worcester County Branches.

DAY SCHOOLS, UDUPPIDDI STATION. Middlesex Branch and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS, UDUVIL STATION. Berkshire, Middlesex and Suffolk Branches, friends and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS, VADDUKKODDAI STATION. Hartford Branch and General Fund.

## FOOCHOW MISSION.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT PONASANG. Scholarships and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS AT PONASANG. Hampshire County Branch.

DAY SCHOOLS AT FOOCHOW. Suffolk Branch and General Fund.

KINDERGARTEN AT FOOCHOW. New York State Branch.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT DIONG-LOH. Vermont Branch.

DAY SCHOOLS AT PAGODA ANCHORAGE. New Haven, Suffolk and Western Maine Branches and General Fund.

#### NORTH CHINA MISSION.

BOARDING SCHOOL, PAOTING-FU. Andover and Woburn, Rhode Island, Suffolk, Vermont and Western Maine Branches.

DAY SCHOOLS AT PAOTING-FU. Essex South, Suffolk and Worcester County Branches.

KINDERGARTEN, PAOTING-FU. Friends through Western Maine Branch.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT TIENTSIN. Children's work.

DAY SCHOOL AT TIENTSIN. Franklin County and New Haven Branches.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT TUNGCHOU. Middlesex, New Haven, Norfolk and Pilgrim and Suffolk Branches.

DAY Schools at Tungchou. Essex North and Philadelphia Branches and friend.

## JAPAN MISSION.

GIRLS' SCHOOL AT MATSUYAMA. New Haven Branch.

NIGHT SCHOOL AT MATSUYAMA. New Haven Branch.

KINDERGARTENS AT KYOTO, MAEBASHI AND MIYAZAKI. Eastern Maine, Hartford New Haven, Philadelphia, Suffolk and Worcester County Branches.

## MISSION TO SPAIN.

NORMAL AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SPANISH GIRLS, BARCELONA. Andover and Woburn, Hampshire County and New Hampshire Branches, Scholarships and General Fund.

DAY SCHOOLS. Eastern Connecticut, Hartford, Norfolk and Pilgrim, Springfield and Vermont Branches and General Fund.

#### MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN. Hartford Branch.

PASTOR SCHWARTZ'S SCHOOL. Eastern Connecticut Branch.

## MISSION TO MEXICO.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT CHIHUAHUA. Scholarships and General Fund.

Assistant Teachers at Chihuahua. Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch and General Fund.

#### MICRONESIAN MISSION.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT KUSAIE. Scholarships.

## BIBLE WOMEN OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD AND SOURCES OF SUPPORT.

#### THE BALKAN MISSION.

Philippopolis Station. Andover and Woburn, Franklin County, New York State and Suffolk Branches and General Fund.

#### WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Cesarea Station. Essex South Branch.
Constantinople Station. Vermont Branch.
Marsovan Station. Hartford, Middlesex, New Haven and Suffolk Branches.
Sivas Station Berkshire and New Haven Branches.
Trebizond and Ordoo. General Fund.

#### CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION.

Aintab Station. Andover and Woburn, New Hampshire, Philadelphia and Suffolk Branches and friend.

Aintab. Bible Woman's Training School, Suffolk Branch.

## EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Bitlis Station. Middlesex and Suffolk Branches and General Fund. Harpoot Station. New Haven, Old Colony and Suffolk Branches. Mardin Station. New York State, Rhode Island and Suffolk Branches. Van Station. Hartford and Rhode Island Branches.

## MARATHI MISSION.

Bombay Station and District. General Fund.

Ahmednagar Station and District. Andover and Woburn, Barnstable, Berkshire, Hartford, New Hampshire, New Haven, New York State, Old Colony, Springfield and Suffolk Branches.

Training School for Bible Women at Ahmednagar. Essex South, Hampshire County, Old Colony, Rhode Island, Suffolk and Worcester County Branches and General Fund.

Satara Station and District. New Hampshire, New Haven, New York State, North Middlesex, Rhode Island and Suffolk Branches.

Sholapur Station and District. Eastern Connecticut and Essex South Branches, Woman's Missionary Society, Harpoot, Turkey, and General Fund.

Sirur Station and District. Eastern Connecticut, Essex South, Hartford, New Haven, New York State, Philadelphia and Rhode Island Branches.

Vadala Station and District. Hampshire County, New Haven, Suffolk and Worcester County Branches and General Fund.

Wai Station and District. New Haven and New York State Branches.

#### MADURA MISSION.

Madura City and Villages. Andover and Woburn, Eastern Connecticut, Essex South, Hampshire County, Hartford, New Hampshire, New Haven, New York State, Norfolk and Pilgrim, North Middlesex, Old Colony, Philadelphia, Rhode Island, Springfield and Suffolk Branches and friend.

Battalagundu. New Haven Branch.

Pasumalai. Andover and Woburn Branch.

Periakulam. Eastern Connecticut and Suffolk Branches.

Tirumangalam. New Haven and Rhode Island Branches.

#### CEYLON MISSION.

Chavakachcherri Station. Berkshire, Franklin County and New Haven Branches.

Manepay Station. Andover and Woburn, New Haven and Old Colony Branches.

Uduppiddi Station. Hampshire County, New York State and Vermont Branches and Woman's Christian Endeavor Society, Tungchou, China.

Uduvil Station. Essex South, Old Colony, Rhode Island and Worcester County Branches.

Vaddukkoddai Station. Hartford, New Haven, New York State and Rhode Island Branches and Woman's Christian Endeavor Society, Tungchou, China.

#### FOOCHOW MISSION.

Bible Women's Training School, Ponasang. Hartford, New Haven and Worcester, County Branches and friend.

Classes for Women, Foochow City. Berkshire, Middlesex, New Haven, New York State, North Middlesex and Suffolk Branches and General Fund.

Bible Women, Ponasang. Springfield and Suffolk Branches.

Classes for Women, Ponasang. A friend.

Bible Women, Pagoda Anchorage. Andover and Woburn, Eastern Maine, Essex South, Hampshire County, Hartford, North Middlesex and Rhode Island Branches.

#### NORTH CHINA MISSION.

Paoting-fu Station. Suffolk and Western Maine Branches.

Paoting-fu. Lecture Room and Helper. A friend.

Station Class at Paoting-fu. Hartford Branch.

Tientsin Station. Springfield and Suffolk Branches.

Station Class at Tientsin. Berkshire Branch.

Tungchou Station. New Haven, Philadelphia and Springfield Branches.

Station Class at Tungchou. New York State Branch.

# JAPAN MISSION.

Kyoto Station. Suffolk Branch.

Maebashi Station. Suffolk Branch.

Matsuyama Station. Vermont Branch.

Miyazaki Station. Worcester County Branch.

Okayama Station. Berkshire and Worcester County Branches.

Osaka Station. Eastern Connecticut and Hampshire County Branches.

## MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

Miss Jehlicka's Work. Suffolk Branch.

Evangelistic Work. Essex South, Middlesex, New York State, Norfolk and Pilgrim Pailadelphia, Suffolk and Worcester County Branches and General Fund.

## MISCELLANEOUS WORK AND SOURCES OF SUPPORT.

#### THE BALKAN MISSION.

Touring in Philippopolis Field. General Fund.

#### WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Evangelistic Work at Gedik Pasha, Constantinople. New Hampshire, New York State, Old Colony, Springfield and Suffolk Branches and General Fund.

## CENTRAL TURKEY.

Touring in Aintab Field. New Haven Branch.

#### EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Touring in Bitlis Field. General Fund.

Touring in Harpoot Field. New York State and Suffolk Branches.

Touring in Mardin Field. Hartford Branch and General Fund.

Touring in Van Field. New Haven Branch.

#### MARATHI MISSION.

Medical Work at Bombay. New Haven Branch.

Medical Work at Ahmednagar. Support shared by seventeen Branches, Wellesley College and friends.

Medical Work at Sirur. New Haven Branch.

#### MADURA MISSION.

Medical Work, Madura. Essex North, Essex South, Hartford, New Hampshire, New Haven, New York State, Norfolk and Pilgrim, Old Colony, Springfield, Suffolk, Vermont and Worcester County Branches.

#### FOOCHOW MISSION.

Medical Work, Foochow. New Haven, New York State, Philadelphia, Springfield and Suffolk Branches.

Medical Grant, Diong-loh. New Hampshire Branch.

Touring, Diong-loh, Pagoda Anchorage. Essex North and New Haven Branches.

Touring, Ponasang. General Fund.

#### NORTH CHINA MISSION.

Evangelistic Work. New Hampshire, New Haven, New York State, Springfield and Suffolk Branches.

Medical Work at Tungchou. Eastern Connecticut, New Haven, Rhode Island, Springfield and Suffolk Branches.

# JAPAN MISSION.

Evangelistic Work. Andover and Woburn, Essex South, Hartford, New York State, North Middlesex, Philadelphia, Suffolk, Vermont and Worcester County Branches and friend.

Factory Girls' Home, Matsuyama. Suffolk Branch.

Miss Adams' Settlement Work, Okayama. Philadelphia, Rhode Island, Springfield and Suffolk Branches.

## MICRONESIAN MISSION.

Expenses of Touring. Eastern Connecticut, Hartford, New Haven, Philadelphia and Rhode Island Branches.

# LIFE MEMBERS

## Made from October 18, 1913, to October 18, 1914.

Agry, Mrs. George Allen, Mrs. G. Bion Anderson, Miss Helen Arnold, Miss Gertrnde Avery, Mrs. Thomas W. Babcock, Mrs. George Bacon, Miss Alice E. Barnard, Mrs. Henry L. Barnes, Mrs. Charles D. Bartlett, Miss Ellen M. Bartlett, Mrs. O. W. Bates, Miss Minnie L. Beebe, Mrs. Frank Blackmer, Mrs. Charles Blake, Mrs. Ellen J. Bliss, Mrs. J. Elliott Booth, Mrs. Melvin Bowen, Mrs. Edward C. Bowen, Mrs. F. R. Bradford, Mrs. Arthur Howe Bradley, Mrs. J. E. Bradley, Mrs. J. L. Brainard, Mrs. Charles Brevoort, Ella. Brown, Mrs. Arthur R. Brown, Mrs. Ella Brown, Mrs. George Brown, Miss Julia T. Brown, Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Mrs. Plumb Bryant, Mrs. Willard Buck, Mrs. Charles H. Buell, Mrs. Margaret Campbell Burnap, Mrs. Irving A. Buskey, Miss Marian Campbell, Mrs. John H. Capron, Miss Clara M. Carey, Mrs. G. P. Carpenter, Miss Georgia B. Carpenter, Mrs. Leonard Carrier, Mrs. M. B. Cate, Mrs. Mary Chamberlain, Mrs. Albert Chamberlain, Mrs. Joseph L. Chellis, Mrs. Alice B. Cheney, Mrs. George F. Cheney, Mrs. R. L. Childs, Mrs. Irving H. Chubbuck, Mrs. Levi Churchill, Mrs. Charles Churchill, Mrs. A. J. Clark, Mrs. Nellie

Clark, Mrs. Robert A. Clark, Miss Susan T. Clarke, Miss Cressa Cliff, Mrs. A. B. Clow, Mrs. Harry C. Coe, Mrs. Frederick L. Colby, Frances Coles, Miss Emilie S. Collins, Helen J. Colton, Mrs. Ida E. Converse, Mrs. Mabel Coop, Miss Ellen D. Couch, Mrs. John O. Cutler, Mrs. Hattie A. Daniels, Mrs. James M. Dayton, Mrs. Laura H. Deming, Mrs. Newell F. Dexter, Dorothy Doolittle, Mrs. Edward Doolittle, Mrs. Lucy Farnham Doughterty, Mrs. Harold T. Donglas, Annie B. Dow, Mrs. Robert Dunlop, Mrs. Alfred Dunn, Mrs. James C. Dunton, Mrs. Walter C. Earle, Mrs. Catherine Eldridge, Mrs. Carrie Emerson, Mrs. Nellie A. Esleeck, Mrs. A. W. Ewing, Mrs. Andrew Fenn, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Abram Flint, Mrs. H. E. Foote, Mrs. Charles Forrest, Mrs. Clarence A. Gage, Miss Ema Galpin, Miss Julia H. Gary, Mrs. Carrie L. W. Gause, Mrs. Franklin W. Geer, Miss Nellie Gibson, Henry Taylor Gibson, Mrs. J. E. Gleason, Mrs. A. H. Goddard, Mrs. Fred E. Goodman, Mrs. Henry Goodwin, Miss Jessie Gordon, Mrs. Gurdon W. Gorham, Miss Rutha P. Gorton, Mrs. Dempter D. Grant, Mrs. Francis Grant, Mrs. J. M.

Graves, Mrs. George Gray, Mrs. Alice E. Greene, Mrs. Harriet A. Griffin, Mrs. Walter Griggs, Mrs. Harriet N. Griswold, Miss Grace Griswold, Mrs. Walton Gross, Mrs. Charles Welles Gross, Mrs. Daniel I. Gunn, Mrs. F. B. Hall, Miss Mary E. Hamilton, Mrs. R. A. Hanke, Miss Hildred Hanover, Mrs. Eva Hanson, Mrs. Nellie E. Harris, Mrs. Rosetta Haskell, Mrs. Charles Haskell, Mrs. Jennie E. Haven, Mrs. W. L. Hawes, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hawks, Mrs. Annie J. Hawley, Mrs. W. L. Hazelton, Mrs. Martha Hickox, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. P. S. Holcomb, Mrs. Nathaniel T. Horton, Miss Ann Howe, Mrs. Herbert Barber Howes, Mrs. Harry Humason, Mrs. Thomas A. Humphrey, Mrs. Caroline E. Hunter, Mrs. Lizzie B. Illingworth, Miss Bessie Ives, Mrs. J. J. Ives, Mrs. W. A. Jenks, Miss Laura D. Jones, Mrs. Emma Judd, Mrs. Julia E. Keith, Mrs. Laura L. Kelly Mrs. E. P. Kenfrew, Mrs. W. Kennedy, Miss Alice Kidder, Miss Lnra S. Kilbourn, Mrs. E. B. Kilton, Miss Harriet B. Kingsley, Miss Frances H. Knott, Mrs. John H. Lamson, Mrs. Irving Leavitt, Mrs. G. E. Leonard, Mrs. John Lester, Miss Olive Lester, Miss Orianna

Lissee, Mrs. Mary Little, Mrs. Ella Lothrop, Mrs Addie M. Macintosh, Mrs. Christina B. MacTaggert, Miss Jean Madeira, Mrs. Charles Marble, Mrs. William Marsh, Miss Edith McCausland, Miss Florence A. L. Redmond, Mrs. Mary McDonnell, Jeanne Ella McIntosh, Mrs. C. B. Miller, Mrs. Anna Miller, Miss Doris Mills, Mrs. Montague, Miss Evelyn Moore, Miss Susie M. Morgan, Mrs. Emma V. Morrison, Miss Helen Stoddard Moser, Mrs. James Henry Mower, Mrs. S. Herbert Mullen, Mrs. John Munson Miss Grace E. Murdough, Mrs. Charles Nettleton, Wrs. Sarah Newton, Mrs. Leora Nicholson, Miss Mary Nickerson, Mrs. Herbert C. Noyes, Mrs. Cornelia B. Osgood, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Pardee, Miss Ada Pardee, Miss Mary Park, Mrs. A. E. Park, Mrs. Frank Park, Mrs. Mattie Ashton Parker, Mrs. Helen M. Parsons, Elgie Rust Peabody, Miss Lucie A. Pearson, Miss Marion Pickles, Mrs. James Pierce, Miss Delia J. Pierce, Mrs. E. G. Pollard, Mrs. Bertha C. Porter, Miss Carrie W. Porter, Miss 11. Florence Post, Miss Ida R.

Prichard, Mrs. F. E. Pushee, Miss Ida D. Rand, Mrs. Clara C. Rand, Mrs. J. P. Ranger, Miss Lilla J. Ray, Miss Mabel Raymond, Miss Daisy Reamy, Mrs. Mary J. Richardson, Mrs. Emma Riggs, Mrs. Lucy M. Robinson, Mrs. M. F. Rumsey, Mrs. Louis C. Rust, Miss Luthera Sanderson, Mrs. Florence C. Sargent, Mrs. E. D. Scott, Mrs. Annie Scott, Mrs. Frank Shattuck, Mrs. Edwin W. Sheldon, Mrs. Anna K. Smith, Miss Alice M. Smith, Miss Edith E. Smith, Mrs. Ellen M. Smith, Mrs. Hannah Smith, Mrs. Lucy Treat Spaulding, Mrs. Bertha M. Spencer, Miss Grace St. Clair, Mrs. William Starkweather, Mrs. Charles M. Stanley, Mrs. Charles A. Stebbins, Mrs. Mary W. Sterling, Miss Helen Sterry, Mrs. Albert Stevenson, Mrs. J. H. Stiles, Miss Isabel Stone, Mrs. Alice Storey, Mrs. Mary W. Story, Mrs. L. E. C. Sturtevant, Mrs. A. L. Swift, Mrs. Orson Symnes, Miss Maria Ann Tait, Mrs. William Tate, Mrs. William J. Taylor, Miss Ella R. Taylor, Miss Gladys

Thomas, Mrs. Wilbert H. Thomson, Mrs. Thomas Tilton, Miss Abbie Todd, Mrs. Lydia S. Tolman, Mrs. George Torrey, Miss Mabel A. Treichler, Mrs. A. J. Tunks, Mrs. H. R. Tyler, Mrs. Mary A. Usher, Mrs. Adele L. Vorhees, Mrs. John Brownlee Vradenburg, Mrs. E S. Wadsworth, Mrs. Myra L. Waite, Mrs. Edward C. Waite, Miss Mary Walker, Mrs. Henry Ware, Mrs. F. C. Warner, Mrs. Emma E. Warren, Mrs. Evelyn N. Waterhouse, Mrs. O. C. Watkins, Mrs. Flora West, Mrs. E. H. West, Miss Elva Weston, Mrs. Samuel B. Whipple, Mrs. Charles P. Whipple, Mrs. DeWayne White, Mrs. Stanley Whitney, Mrs. Martha M. Whittemore, Mrs. F. E. Wiegand, Miss Victoria Wight, Miss Ella M. Wilcox, Mrs. Albert Wilcox, Mrs. L. E. Wilkinson, Mrs. Edward H ... Wilkinson, Miss Elizabeth Williams, Mrs. Harvey E. Williams, Mrs. Julia Wilson, Mrs. John Winslow, Mrs. W. F. Woodbury, Mrs. A. K. Wright, Mrs. George A. Young, Mrs. John A. Youngs, Mrs. Mary

# ACT OF INCORPORATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

## AN ACT

To incorporate the Woman's Board of Missions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Sarah L. Bowker, Eliza H. Anderson, and Berinthia M. Child, their associates and successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate, to be located in the city of Boston, under the name of "The Woman's Board of Missions," with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions, set forth in the general laws which now are, or may hereafter be, in force relating to corporations, so far as the same may be applicable.

SECT. 2. Said corporation may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, to be devoted exclusively to the purposes and objects herein set forth.\*

SECT. 3. The object and purpose of this corporation shall be to collect, receive, and hold money given by voluntary contributions, donations, bequests, or otherwise to be exclusively expended in sending out and supporting such unmarried females as the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions shall, under the recommendation of the Board of Directors of this corporation, designate and appoint as assistant missionaries and teachers for the Christianization of women in foreign lands; and for the support of such other female missionaries, or native female helpers in the missionary work, as may be selected by the Board of Directors, with the approbation of said Prudential Committee.

SECT. 4. The act shall take effect upon its passage.

House of Representatives, March 3, 1869.

Passed to be enacted.

HARVEY JEWELL, Speaker.

IN SENATE, March 4, 1869.

Passed to be enacted.

ROBERT C. PITMAN, President.

March 6, 1869.

Approved.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN.

Secretary's Department, Boston, March 17, 1869.

A true copy.

Attest:

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

\*At the Annual Meeting held in Portland, Maine, November 15, 1906, the Woman's Board of Missions voted to accept the provision of Section VIII, Chapter 125, of the Revised Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, wherein they are authorized to hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars in accordance with the provisions of that section.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

ARTICLE I. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, two or more Secretaries for correspondence, a Treasurer, twelve or more Directors, and an Auditor who shall be a gentleman. These officers shall be elected annually, and shall hold their offices until others are chosen. All of these officers, with the exception of the Auditor, shall constitute a Board of Directors to act as an Executive Committee, with power to fill vacancies, five of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. The Presidents of all Branch Societies shall be honorary Vice Presidents, ex officio, of the Woman's Board of Missions, and shall constitute an Advisory Committee.

ART. II. The Secretaries and Prudential Committee of the American Board will constitute an Advisory Board, to whom missionary candidates approved by the Executive Committee will be referred for appointment. Missionaries supported by the Woman's Board will be required to make frequent reports to its Corresponding Secretaries.

ART. III. The payment of one dollar annually, or membership in an auxiliary, shall constitute membership, and the payment of twenty-five dollars life membership.

ART. IV. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Wednesday in November, at such place as the Executive Committee shall appoint; when the annual reports shall be presented and officers elected. A semiannual meeting of the society shall be held in the month of May, at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall appoint. Notice of the day, hour, and place of holding the annual meeting shall be inserted twice, and other public meetings once, in one or more religious papers of our denomination. Regular meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held on the first and third Monday of each month.

ART. V. Special meetings of this Society may be called at any time by order of the Executive Committee, by a notice published once, at least, as in Article IV.

ART. VI. The Executive Committee shall have full power to do all matters and things necessary to carry into effect the objects and purposes of this Society, as set forth in the third section of its Act of Incorporation; and the acts and doings of said Executive Committee shall have the same validity and effect as if done and transacted by the Corporation itself at any regular meeting.

ART. VII. At the annual meeting and all special meetings of the Board, the officers of the Board, also the President, one Vice President, one Secretary, and the Treasurer of each Branch, and the President, one Vice President, and one Secretary of each Conference Association, shall, ex officio, be entitled to vote; also delegates duly accredited. Each Branch and Conference Association may appoint, at its annual meeting, one delegate and a substitute for every seven Auxiliaries within its limits. Mission Circles comprised of young ladies may be counted as Auxiliaries. If the President, Vice President, Secretary, or Treasurer of a Branch or Conference Association be prevented from attending a business meeting of the Board, the Executive Committee of said Branch or Conference Association may appoint a substitute from its Executive Board. Nineteen shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

- \*ART. VIII. Any number of ladies contributing not less than ten dollars annually, may form a Society auxiliary to the Woman's Board of Missions, to be subject to its Constitution, and all the legal requirements applicable thereto, by the appointment of the necessary officers, who shall constitute a local Executive Committee. The particular name and terms of membership may be fixed by each Society for itself. Auxiliary Societies, not less than twenty in number, may become a Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions, and a less number a Conference Association, with power to choose such officers, and make such regulations, not inconsistent with this Constitution, as they may wish.
- \*ART. IX. Recognizing the duty of educating our children and youth in the spirit of missions, this Society will encourage the formation of Mission Circles among them to collect funds and disseminate missionary intelligence. Any number of children who shall contribute annually not less than five dollars, may form a Mission Circle of the Woman's Board of Missions, to be subject to its Constitution, and all the legal requirements applicable thereto. Such circles may be formed under a name of their own choosing, appointing some one of their number to act as Secretary and Treasurer.
- ART. X. All members who became life members of the Woman's Board of Missions, by the payment of twenty-five dollars, under its organization as it existed before the passage of said act of incorporation, shall be considered life members of this Society, with the same rights and privileges as the payment of a like sum would now confer under this Corporation.
- ART. XI. This Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the voting members present; notice of intention to propose any alteration having been given at a previous annual meeting.

## BY-LAWS.

- ARTICLE I. Every regular meeting of the Board of Directors shall be opened with prayer and the reading of the Scriptures. The minutes of the previous meeting shall be read and approved, unless otherwise ordered.
- ART. II. The Board of Directors shall appoint annually standing committees for the year, including a Committee on Finance. The Finance Committee, of which the President and Treasurer shall be ex officio members, shall have a general supervision of the finances, the books of the Treasurer and the accounts of Life and Light being at all times open to their inspection, and shall devise and recommend measures for increasing the receipts.
- ART. III. The Treasurer shall receive and give receipts for all legacies and other moneys due and payable to the Corporation from any source whatever, and shall disburse the same according to the direction of the Executive Committee; she shall sign all checks, endorse checks and drafts in the name of the Corporation, and shall give full discharge for the same; she shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements of the Corporation and shall render an annual statement of the same; she shall deposit and invest the funds of the Corporation in the most productive form consistent

<sup>\*</sup> NOTE.-Notice to amend these articles was given at the annual meeting, November 13, 1914.

with safety as authorized by the Finance Committee; she shall have the care and custody of all funds, deeds and documents pertaining to her department, and shall exhibit the same, whenever required, to the Executive Committee, and shall perform the duties of the Treasurer of a Corporation of this character required by law.

- ART. IV. An Assistant Treasurer may be elected at the Annual Meeting to assist the Treasurer in the performance of the duties of her office as authorized by a majority of the Finance Committee.
- ART. V. All bills for current expenses shall be approved either by the President or by some one appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose.
- ART. VI. Branch Societies and auxiliaries not connected with Branches shall be required to present their annual reports to the Board of Directors, on or before the thirtieth day of September.
- ART. VII. All Branch Societies and auxiliaries not connected with Branches will be held responsible for work assumed by them, until due notice shall be given to the Board of Directors. Branch Societies shall make remittances as often as once a quarter to the Treasurer of the Board.
- ART. VIII. The Auditor shall examine the books of the Treasurer once in three mouths, and all the vouchers and evidences of property annually. He shall furnish the Board with a certificate of the results, to be entered on its records. The financial year shall close on the eighteenth day of October.
- ART. IX. No business shall be brought before a public meeting of the Society that has not been previously submitted to the Board of Directors.
- ART. X. These By-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Directors, by a vote of two thirds of the members present, notice of the proposed change having been given at the previous meeting.

#### MISSIONARY BUSINESS ITEMS.

Dates for Regular Shipments to Missions, Subject to Sailing of Steamers.

TURKEY.—About 15th of January, March, May, July, September and November.

CHINA AND SHANSI.-Last of March, June and November.

FOOCHOW.—First of June and December.

JAPAN.-About 15th of January, June and September.

CEYLON.—First of April and October.

MADURA.—First of June and December.

BOMBAY.-First of March, June, September and December.

NATAL.—First of June and December.

EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.—First of January and June.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA.-Middle of April and October.

For Honolulu and Micronesia communicate with Rev. J. K. Browne, 417 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

## PACKAGES FOR MISSIONARIES.

Friends should send packages to reach the Rooms two weeks previous to the above dates.

A carefully detailed list must be sent stating the kind, quantity and value of each article in each box or parcel.

Old clothing will not be accepted for shipment to Turkey unless accompanied by Board of Health certificate, mailed to John G. Hosmer, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., stating that it has been disinfected and is in a sanitary condition.

Books for the East Central Africa Mission must be sent by mail.

For missionaries in West Africa send a carefully detailed list, stating the kind, quantity, value, and weight in pounds and ounces, of each article in boxes or parcels.

Before packing goods for Spain or Samokov, send to the Rooms for special directions for preparation of detailed invoice. In sending books to India, Ceylon and Natal, all American reprints of English copyrighted publications must be excluded.

Boxes for the interior of Turkey should be limited as to weight. Information given on application.

Boxes for West Central Africa must not exceed 73 pounds gross weight.

Send packages to the Rooms as soon as prepared, that they may be ready for the first shipment. At the same time mail the list of contents to the Rooms, together with the shipping receipt, and state whether the charges for freight, insurance, etc., are to be paid by you or by the missionary. Also notify the missionary to whom the package is to be forwarded, stating contents and date of sending.

The American Board has no funds to meet transportation charges, and if such cost is not paid by the sender, the missionary receiving the package is obliged to meet it.

Mark boxes and packages "John G. Hosmer, Congregational House, entrance at rear of 8 Park Street," with name of missionary on corner of box or package.

Address letters to John G. Hosmer, No. 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Explosive or inflammable articles are not permitted in the shipments.







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